

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO 40.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA CHRONICLE

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AGENTS

Alexander & Co.	Nanaimo, V. I.
John McLean	do
Robert & Sons	Comox, V. I.
Sam'l Harris	Cowichan, V. I.
Clarkson & Co.	New Westminster
Barrett's Express	Quesnel, B. C.
do	Lynton
do	Richfield
do	Barkerville
do	Cameron
do	Gilbert
A. S. Finkham	Seattle, W. T.
L. P. Fisher	San Francisco
Thos. Boyd	do
Wm. B. Lake	do
F. Alger	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London

Peace in Europe.

The memorable despatch sent by Julius Caesar to Rome after his conquest of Asia Minor, "veni, vidi, vici!" has, perhaps, no parallel in the annals of military bulletins save that of the gallant Sir Charles Napier, who announced the termination of his brilliant campaign in Afghanistan in one Latin word, "Pecavi." (I have Sinned.) The King of Prussia returns to his capital, after one of the most glorious military campaigns on record, and regardless of the Shakespearian maxim that "beauty is the soul of wit," opens his Chambers with a long and laudatory account of the events of this paper, (which we published on Friday within four days of its delivery) was considered sufficiently important to be transmitted the entire distance from Berlin by wire, and toarrant the expense of the cable tariff, but we fail to discover in it much beyond a sanctimonious glorification, a "jubilate deo" for the triumph of the Prussian army; very right and proper in its place, but not what mankind would look for on such an occasion. The old monarch says nothing new or startling; gives no outline of the actual and prospective position of affairs in Europe, nor any insight into the general policy which is to regulate the new German Empire in her internal Government, or in her relations with the powers affected by the metamorphosis in the map of central Europe. After a pious thanksgiving and a just tribute to the bravery of his troops, the old King, with his heart full of joy and gratitude, announces that the path is open for the national development of Germany, that her independence has been secured, and her re-organization about to be, by an honorable and lasting peace. That the Prussian line extends from the Carpathian to the Rhine, and that the co-operation of the government, and the people's representatives, is needed to gather the fruits of victory; that a united Federal army is to be established under the leadership of Prussia, the cost of which is to be equally borne by all members of the Confederation; and that a bill is to be introduced for the conversion of the popular Representatives of the Federal States. Allusion is made to the "budget" trouble, which the King hopes may be satisfactorily settled, and the financial condition of the country is pronounced satisfactory; money, however, says the King in so many words, is required for payment of war supplies. (Vote it!) and may Providence bless you. Such is a synopsis of the speech which, in connection with the other short announcements, leaves little reason now to doubt that peace has been absolutely concluded between the belligerents, and on terms as honorable to Prussia as they are humiliating to her haughty opponent Austria. Within thirty days from the first clash of

arms on the Silesian frontier, the victorious troops of Prussia swept through Saxony and Bohemia, penetrated Moravia and threatened the Austrian capital itself. The humbled Kaiser, finding himself in the position of a man at bay, with the Prussian hounds in front and the Italian grey hounds at his back, summarily handed Venice over to France on condition that Napoleon would mediate for terms of peace. From that time to the present, the intelligence has been fragmentary and difficult to elucidate, but it would seem that while pacific overtures were being made by the French Court to the cabinets of Berlin and Florence, hostilities continued, until the position of Francis Joseph became daily more critical, and the national existence of his country was seriously imperilled. We then hear of an armistice, and of the preliminaries of peace having been signed by the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia with the assent of France and Italy. These preliminaries are said to dissolve the former German bond, and organize a new confederation, from which Austria is to be excluded. North Germany is to form a union under Prussian direction, and the Duchies, with the exception of Danish Schleswig, are to be annexed to Prussia. Austria agrees to pay part of the expenses of the war, but, excepting in regard to Wania, her integrity is to be maintained. Here is a wonderful and glorious achievement for Prussia! With the loss of but a few thousand men, and in the marvellously short space of one campaign, she has vanquished a foe of superior numerical strength, well disciplined and injured to war, established her sway over thirty-five millions of people, and laid the foundation of the great German Dynasty which is henceforth to play a conspicuous part in the destinies of nations. The brightest dreams of the ambitious, but far seeing and able diplomatist, Bismarck have been realized. Prussia has opened a new leaf in her history. The national eagle is perched on the highest pinnacle of fame, and German unity and sentiment is no longer "une idee" but a great acknowledged fact. It is not that we rejoice in the humiliation of Austria, but her sway over the German people is shown to have been purely ideal, and it is truly said that her signal failure to maintain her supremacy over Austrian Germany is due to the inherent German sentiment as much as to the efficiency of the Prussian "needle gun." The world, however, will benefit by the present order of things. Instead of petty disintegrated governments, and diverse conflicting interests nominally, united under one Federal bond, but constantly disturbing the concord of Europe, we shall have a great united, powerful, and prosperous nation firmly established in a position that will enable her to effectually check the avaricious designs of neighboring powers, and to preserve the balance of power so desirable in central Europe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, August 13.

WARNINGS.

A kind friend desires us to give the following cautions to doctors and others, whose duties call them out after dark: No 1. On the left side of the first bridge, at Rock Bay, there is a hole in the boarding through which either man or horse might step. No 2. On the further end of the next bridge, one of the boards has become so thin that a heavy step would be likely to burst it through. No 3. About two miles out on the Saanich road, on the right hand side, a culvert has given way, and an opening presents itself, almost large enough to swallow up both man and horse. No 4. On the road turning from Humboldt street to Beacon Hill, there is a similar caving in. As these dangerous places have now existed for some time; and the colonial exchequer is said to be "played out," a word of warning may not be out of place to save the few of us who still remain here from being reduced to premature decrepitude, or possibly visited with sudden destruction.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—One of the most glaring swindling operations that has ever come to the notice of the public in Oregon, was revealed to us on Saturday evening, upon the return of our enterprising friend T. J. Carter, Esq. from British Columbia, where he went a few weeks since to look after the valuable interests of the British Columbia Silver Mining Company, at North Cherry Creek, Shuswap district. The Company was organized in this city, by some of our most far-seeing and wealthy men, among whom we may mention Mr. Carter, Col. J. S. Ruckel, Messrs Charles Knowles, D O Fields, Judge W. W. Page, and Mr. Wm. Davidson, of this office, on representations made to them, and specimens of ore shown them, by the Right Honorable Mortimer Robertson. The Company voted money, and supplies and appointed Maj. Blake to accompany Robertson to the mine, for the purpose of beginning active operations. Upon reaching Colville, Robertson preceded Maj. Blake, leaving instructions as to how he should follow, which orders the Major tacitly observed but failed to find the vein. The company then concluded to send Mr. Carter to look after their interests. His trip was a most interesting one. Mortimer was to meet him first at New Westminster, but he was there informed by letter that they would meet at Yale. When Mr. Carter arrived at Yale another letter was found informing him that he would find Mortimer at a certain place on Shuswap lake, with a boat and Indians to convey him to the ledge at North Cherry Creek, which was said to be nearly pure silver. Mr. Carter arrived at the appointed place but peered in vain upon the placid waters of the lake for the boat and the discoverer of the surpassingly rich mine. Still persevering he went to where the mine was said to be located, and found—not the ledge—but that he was the first "Boston man" who had ever intimated upon the "blake" of a venerable Siwash who was blind in one eye, and had never seen with the other either Hon. Mortimer Robertson nor "any other man" thereabouts, previous to Mr. Carter's going on this trip with his confidential friend. We are in no manner disposed to make light of this subject, and only give the above account of it for the purpose of "checking" against any similar transactions that may be deposited on call in our city. In order to show the confidence of the parties who had engaged in this operation we are told by one of the company that the financial agent, Mr. Davidson, refused one million pounds sterling for his one-third interest, believing that the mine was far richer than those of Peru, and the same authority informs us that Col. Ruckel offered to swap his quartz mill and mines in Baker county for the interests of the Attorney of the company, Mr. Page, and those of Mr. Russel. Mr. Page it is said was willing, but Mr. R. was not. Some few of the company yet stick to it that Robertson is the "smartest man they have ever struck," and next week several of them will leave Portland for Colville, where they expect to meet Major Blake, and thence upon mules will proceed to Big Bend, to convey to Robertson the greetings of the Company, and express their convictions to him that they have become wiser although out and injured.—*Oregonian.*

FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST.

The Missionary schoer Melakadiah, from the Melakadiah Mission on the 18th ult., arrived yesterday morning, bringing a quantity of deer-skins and oil. There is no sickness at the Mission. The Indians along the coast are peaceably inclined. A party of natives have left Melakadiah to hunt the seal. The schoer are in splendid condition and promise a great yield. The schoer touched at Fort Rupert and saw one schoer lying in that harbour.

EARLY OF A REBEL.

John Butler, for his act of rebellion in refusing to do duty in the chain-gang, has been sentenced to a bread and-water diet with solitary confinement thrown in by way of lunch: John could be heard yesterday within the jail precincts, singing a hymn and the national anthem alternately in the most penitent tones.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The pieces to be represented at the forthcoming entertainment at the theatre in which our leading amateurs will take part, are "the rich burlesque of 'Lord Lovell and Lady Maucy' and the capital farce of an 'Unfinished Gentleman.'"

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Notice appears in our advertising columns of the different places where copies of the Assessor's roll for the towns and districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and the districts of Sooke and Metchosin, have been posted.

NATIVE ROW.

Jenny Blake, the grass widow of ex-Sergeant Blake, "Mary" a Hydah squaw, and a one-eyed son of a Siwash, were each fined heavily in the Police Court on Saturday, for fighting on Cormorant street.

ON THE WAY.

The British bark Jeddo, which cleared from San Francisco on July 30 for Burrard's Inlet, has 713 sacks barley, 500 qr of flour, 293 bales hay, 800 mats rice, &c.—Value, \$4,160.89.

DEATH AT OLYMPIA.

We regret to learn that a daughter of Capt. John Fleming, the popular commander of the steamer Lillooet, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at Olympia, W. T.

BROKEN SHAFT.

The steamship Golden Age, from San Francisco for Panama on the 19th June, broke her shaft and put into Acapulco. Passengers were detained ten days.

ACCIDENT.

A man named George Wright fell from one of the sidewalks on Thursday last and fractured his leg above the ankle. He was taken to the Hospital for treatment.

FROM NANAIMO.

The steamer Emily Harris, with 65 tons of coal for the use of the U. S. steamer Saginaw, arrived from Nanaimo yesterday.

THE "CALIFORNIA."

A private despatch states that the California reached San Francisco at 12 1/2 o'clock on Saturday—4 1/2 days from Victoria.

SUPREME COURT.

The jury in the suit of Bunster v. Joseph Bros., returned a verdict of \$2500 damages for plaintiff.

The Germania Sing Verein held their annual picnic yesterday, at Cudboro Bay, and wound up in the evening with a dance.

ASSIZES.

A special Court will be held to-day for the trial of the murderers of Urin.

THE "ACTIVE"

The "ACTIVE" will be the next steamer to arrive at this port from San Francisco.

Our Agricultural Interests.

Editors COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—I have recently been up the Sound and gleaned the following facts, from which I draw the following conclusions: There is on the Sound a large quantity of land in very perfect cultivation. I could point to single fields, under tillage as large as 160 acres, and even 185 acres. Whidby Island, in our own immediate neighborhood, has perhaps 10,000 acres of open land, to say nothing of Protection Island, &c. The logging camps excepted, which do not require a large supply, the only outlet for the farmers on the Sound have for their immense productions are Victoria and New Westminster. Owing to their cheap government, light taxation, more extensively cultivated open land, necessity to sell at any price, and a facility of transportation across the open waters in saws and schooners (in which respect they have the advantage of a settler at Saanich, Cowichan or Comox.) American citizens must for years to come, if we continue to pursue our present system, undersell our farmers and lumbermen in our own ports. If these saws and schooners carried back in return our merchandise, there might be some sense in saying, "Let commerce flourish and let the farmers rip!" But such is not the case. The saws return empty, and the farmers and lumbermen buy their supplies at Port Discovery, Port Townsend, &c., and these supplies are brought from San Francisco in sailing vessels, and so distributed all over the Sound: the reason of this preference over American goods is partly because they are more suitable for a new country, but chiefly on account of the prohibitory tariff on goods

from Victoria. It is true that numbers of settlers make it their business on occasions to visit Victoria for the purpose of making such purchases as they can carry away on their person, for which they pay no duty, and this trade will continue and increase, whatever shape our internal policy may assume. In view of our protecting home industry, one alternative rather than actually sold out, would have been to have had our own official Council (always excepting Attorney General Wood, who in the hour of the Colony's tribulation stood manfully forward on the right side) had not prevented.

Individually, I have a much greater interest in the success of Victoria City than the income on which I exist from the former, and am an annual loser by the latter, and am convinced that a policy of protecting home industries would have the effect of producing flourishing settlements in the neighbourhood.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

It is a mistake to suppose that Victorians must, if the above policy were carried out, pay dearer for their commodities; on the contrary, increased production and internal competition would soon prove the reverse, and in dull times Victoria merchants, tradesmen and mechanics would be cheered by the spectacle, hitherto unknown, of prosperous farmers and lumbermen driving their teams to town to buy supplies, implements, clothing, &c., for their families. To effect this we must reduce the unheard of nominal value of our lands around town and elsewhere. We have abundance of good land to settle several hundred families upon. Let us have a cheap government; adopt the utmost liberality towards foreigners disposed to settle amongst us; assimilate our laws, as far as we can do so consistently, with theirs, and protect our home productions, and American farmers will establish themselves here in numbers we little dream of.

THE BEST ACRES OF LAND ON WHIDBY ISLAND,

thoroughly cultivated, can be bought for \$9, exclusive of improvements, and is not this in itself a strong inducement to our farmers to establish themselves on American territory, as long as our markets are free, to be deluged with American produce?

ONE MINE AS THE FIRST ATTRACTION OF POPULATION TO THESE SHORES.

Let our merchants consider well whether it would not be better first to find a market among our miners and home producers, and afterwards turn their attention to the wants of China, Prussia, or Japan.

AS TO THE BRITISH SUBJECT IMMIGRATION ERY,

with our present system, can we honestly invite them to come out here? Can we say, "come, my dear fellow, and settle amongst us. We have made arrangements by which our American neighbors can undersell you in supplying Her Majesty's ships and our own markets; but come along—you are welcome all the same!" John Bull is proverbially easily gulled, but the fallacy of such a proposition is too transparent, even for him.

AND WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF SUBSIDIZING STEAMERS TO BRING PEOPLE UP TO SETTLE, IF AT ALL, ON AMERICAN SOIL? Will the Colony gain \$1500 per trip by a few passing visitors? Far better expend the money on internal improvements. Men will find their way here fast enough if we offer them employment, and will remain and send for their families if the inducements to settle are satisfactory and permanently defined.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY URGE SUCH OF OUR CITIZENS AS REMAIN TO RECONSIDER THIS MATTER, AND TO THINK BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, WHETHER IT WOULD NOT BE WELL TO REVERSE THE ENGINE, AND BY RETRACING OUR STEPS AND RECOMMENCING, AS IT WERE, DE NOVO, ESTABLISH A DOMESTIC POLICY WHICH WILL MAKE IT PROFITABLE FOR MILL OWNERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS, LABORERS AND MECHANICS TO SETTLE AMONGST US, AND THUS OBTAIN A RESULT VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT TO WHICH OUR PRESENT SUICIDAL POLICY, OR WANT OF POLICY, IS SO RAPIDLY TENDING.

IN THEIR RECENT RESOLUTIONS ON THIS SUBJECT,

the Assembly took a correct view of the situation. And while deprecating any duties whatever on general merchandise proposed to protect Home Industry. Is it too late to obtain a reconsideration of this matter this session by the Legislature? as I have good reason to believe, that more than one member of the Council have changed their opinions on this subject, on a reconsideration of the peculiar circumstances of this Colony.

REMEMBER THE WORDS OF THE GREAT REFORMER: Gentlemen, be wise and be wise in time.

OPINION.

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, August 9, 1866.

J. D. Walker v. L. Lowenberg.

This was a suit brought to recover \$3000 with interest, alleged to be due on a bond given jointly and severally to Walker, as Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, by Lowenberg, as security for over drafts of the firm Spratt & Kriemler. The defence set up that the terms of the bond were altered by agreement, and by Walker taking a mortgage on the property of Spratt & Kriemler.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ring, instructed by Peakes & Green, for defendant.

The jury left the issue of the legal construction of the documents to the determination of the Judge, and on the second issue found that the Bank was not entitled to the interests claimed from the defendant.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Debility.—Persons constitutionally weak, or so much depressed by changeable weather that the ordinary offices of life become a labor, the necessity of thinking a toll. The nervous system is unbalanced, and each day brings to such pitiable objects nothing but a succession of real or fancied ailments. To escape from such torments, it is only necessary to take Holloway's Pills, which purify and strengthen a debilitated, shaken constitution, more than any other medicine in the world. They cleanse the body from all impurities, give tone to the stomach, regularity to the bowels, activity to the kidneys, bladder, and bowels. They remove dizziness of spirits and bodily lassitude, and restore to the mind decision and cheerfulness.

Wanted.

ES. CORNWALL'S (ASH.) Miller thoroughly acquainted with a small mill for some months. Applications apply to W. F. JOLMIE, Esq., Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.

Prodyne.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, GIBB, FEVER, RHUMATISM, NUNSMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGL, &c.

WARNING AND DISTRESS

minutes after taking a dose of Prodyne, discovered by M. E. O. S. L. (ex-Army Medical Officer) was considered solely to be a cholera epidemic, and the only remedy of a fever, and imparts the most powerful and lasting effects of opium.

Prodyne.

The remedy most efficacious in the epidemic cholera has been found to be a small quantity given to have saved several lives. Early called to the College of Physicians, and a despatch from Her Majesty's agents, to the effect that cholera had died, and that the only remedy of a cholera epidemic.—See "Lancet."

Dr. J. T. DAVENPORT,

Lecturer upon Anatomy and Surgery, at the School of Medicine, St. George's Hospital, London. 83, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

General Board of Health

to its efficacy in Cholera. We are convinced of the immense value of this remedy, which we cannot too loudly recommend to all cases of cholera, dysentery, &c. Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy for cholera, dysentery, &c. Restoration to health after eighteen days, and when all other medicines have failed.

TO GIVE PARTIES WITH

DIGGINGS

N CREEK

do so with little loss of time and at a consistent with comfort as possible and will carry Passengers

Soda Creek for \$40, or

for \$45. Passengers for Victoria on the Friday's

to Savona's, \$25 and

P. J. BARNARD.

of Character.

THEATRE-ALEXANDER BIRCH

in my office under the auspices of

April, 1866, and it is only necessary

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

August, 1866.

Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

A Gubernatorial Slander Refuted

In the face of large and numerous signed petitions from the productive and mercantile classes of British Columbia, Governor Seymour has had the assurance to announce to the Home Government that the Colony over which he rules is "not in favor of Union." He has represented the memorials as the effect of the agitation by "Victoria politicians;" he has traduced and vilified the merchants of Victoria, and sneered at the efforts they have put forth to assist the "strong hands and willing hearts" who have gone into the wilds of British Columbia to open up its resources; he has said that the Union paper—the Cariboo Sentinel—died for want of support, when it is notorious that its editor and publisher did handsomely by its publication, that the paper is yet alive and flourishing, and that its former editor—still unconvinced from his Union heresy—is now publishing the leading and most prosperous journal on the Lower Fraser; he has scouted the demands of the miners as absurd; and the young gentleman who does him the honor to "administrate" the Government of the sister Colony during His Excellency's absence, has sent home a despatch enclosing a Union petition which, he superciliously says, is signed by "455 persons out of a population of 6000," who do not at all represent the feelings of the majority. These mis-statements have exercised a most pernicious influence upon the mind of Mr Cardwell, and the unfortunate resolutions of our Assembly having been seized upon as some excuse for an outrage, the Union Bill is the result. Had we not the evidence—documentary and otherwise—at hand, to disprove these falsehoods, prudence would dictate a profound silence. But we happen to have before us evidence of the strongest and most incontrovertible character, nor have we to go farther back than a fortnight ago to prove how palpable are the untruths that have been disseminated as to the financial condition of the sister Colony and the feeling of the people on the subject of Union. The Administrator of the Government of that Colony is now on a tour through the interior. Last week at the very first town (Yale) in which he landed, he was met by the people with an address in which they alluded to the depressed state of affairs and announced their desire for Union in the following unmistakable language:

In conclusion we have only to state that your honor is about to make your first official visit as Administrator of the Government into the interior, at a period when the Colony is just beginning to emerge from a most severe and trying depression of considerable duration in every interest in this country. This will account for the absence of that general improvement which otherwise, we feel assured, you could not have failed to notice. We trust, however, that brighter days are in store for British Columbia, and that when Union of the Colonies is consummated, and the boundless resources of the country are opened up and developed by the introduction of capital, the condition of the people will be improved and the country generally resume its former populousness and prosperity. To this address His Honor (ignoring the Union question) replied as follows:

I am aware that a Court House is much required in this town. It is through no forgetfulness that this building has been so long delayed. The financial circumstances of the colony have alone been the cause. I trust, very shortly, to be in a position to authorize the necessary expenditure.

It is amusing to notice how readily Mr Birch acknowledges that the "financial circumstances of the Colony" have prevented public improvements; but what will he say after he has read Mr Seymour's glowing account of the "flourishing condition" of British Columbia? Will he chime in, or will he agree to disagree with him on that point. We have now only to produce the following from Governor Seymour's despatch as to Union, to show how thoroughly the Yale address gives his statements a flat denial:

"The gentlemen who successfully appealed to the people for a nomination to the Legislative Council, pledged themselves to opposition to Union. The Council, on this subject entirely unfettered by me, vote unanimously against it. The issue was fairly tried whenever there was chance of suc-

cess. Petitions were printed in Victoria, recommending union and the abolition of unpopular taxation, and circulated in the mining districts, but they remained unsigned. Indignation meetings were called in Cariboo but no one would attend. A newspaper was started in that district, especially to advocate Union and oppose the local government. The miners merely protested against the scrutiny of their protested organ, and when extraneous assistance was withdrawn, it died for want of support. I am for many reasons anxious that the desire for Union should exist in British Columbia. It does not."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.
THE U. S. STEAMER "SAGINAW."—The officers of this steamer, are as follows:—Lieut. Commander J R Franklin; acting vol lieutenant and executive officer, S Nickerson; acting assistant paymaster, A F Hubbard; assistant surgeon, E B Bingham; acting assistant engineer, John Lloyd; second assistant engineer, E M Breeze; acting ensigns, Thomas W Kimball; P W Fagan, R W Lane; assistant engineers, Thos McElnell, George H Moore; Captain's clerk, Wm B Overend; mates, Frank H Wing, Wm C Queen, Philip Randall. The Saginaw is a fourth-rate side-wheel steamer; 450 tons burthen, carrying 6 guns.

GONE UP.—Mrs Eliza A Hurd DeWolf, the female pantaloologist, was ordered committed to the County Jail, according to the desire of Mr DeWolf, in default of the payment of a fine fixed at \$21, instead of \$5, a their own request, and the cost of appeal. There are a number of bloomers, of Celestial origin, already there for company.—S. F. Ada, 1st August

IMPORTANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c.—J P Davies & Co., will sell at 11 o'clock, this morning, a large and beautiful stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, of J J Cooper's manufacture; imported expressly for Mr L. Lash, consisting of ladies' and misses' hats and bonnets, plumes, ornaments, muslins, &c. Also, about forty lots of clothing, and a fine saddle horse.

IMPORTANT FROM LEECH RIVER.—A private letter from Leech river states that the writer has prospected the Kokesiles river, and found a bar that prospected 100 colors to the pan. The prospector then crossed the divide to the headwaters of the Leech where he discovered a prairie, at least 1000 acres in extent, lying beyond the swamps in which it was once thought the stream took its rise. From this prairie, the writer thinks, the gold found in Leech river has been washed down by the spring freshets, and the writer proposes to thoroughly prospect the ground. Should this theory prove to be the correct one, a new era would soon dawn for Vancouver Island.

THE PANDORA STREET MURDER.—Jim and his wife, and Jim, a Songish Indian, were brought up again on remand yesterday in the Police Court charged separately with the murder of Edward Urin. Thomas O'Connor deposed to having seen the deceased at the Red Lion at 10 minutes to 11 wearing, to the best of his belief, the coat produced. James Worcester gave similar evidence to that taken at the Inquest; he fully identified the deceased coat, shoes and ring. Some Indians from New Westminster were also examined, and the prisoners Jim and his wife were committed for trial.

AGRA AND MASTERMANS BANK.—The liabilities of this banking establishment, amount we learn to the enormous sum of sixteen million pounds sterling, and its failure has caused great distress among retired officers of the service residing at Cheltenham, Clifton and other parts of England.

GERMANIA SING VERREIN.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Germania Sing Verein, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Jacob Sehl, President, re-elected; H Randolph, Vice-President, re-elected; H Habermehl, re-elected; Wm Lobse, Treasurer, re-elected; John Becker, Librarian.

SEGAR AND LIQUOR SALE.—Mr McCrea, at 11 o'clock this morning, will sell a large quantity of Havana Segars, of choice brands, in quarter and half boxes, of late importation, and the best quality. An invoice of fine Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., will also be offered. Terms Cash.

A FLEET OF WAR VESSELS.—When the Saginaw left San Francisco, on the 1st inst., the following U S war vessels were in the harbour:—Monadnock, Vanderbilt, Commodore, Cyane, Jamestown, Swasee, Saranoa, John Hancock, Monterey, and Independence.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine Hamburg clipper ship Garland, Captain Sobst, is now loading at Port Gamble, W. T., for Shanghai, and has splendid accommodations for passengers. She will be ready for sea on or about the 20th instant.

FOR THE FAR NORTH.—The war steamer Saginaw towed the bark Evelyn Wood into the Straits last evening. The Wood is loaded with telegraph material and is bound for Sitka. The Saginaw will return in a day or two.

COMOX COAL.—It is said that a California company have obtained a controlling interest in the seam of coal, recently discovered at or near Comox, by Mr Teidman, and that they design opening it at once.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Josie McNear, arrived last night from Olympia and way ports, bringing 14 passengers, and a heavy freight, as per manifest. She will leave again this evening at 6 o'clock.

THEIR ENTIRE CO No 2.—At the monthly meeting of the members of this company, held last evening, Mr John O Keenan, was elected foreman, vice Mr John Vogel resigned.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Mr J A McCrea will sell to-day, the horses Bobby and Dandy, too well known to connoisseurs of horseflesh, to need description.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra left yesterday morning for Fraser river, with a few passengers, and some freight.

H M S Scout will leave on a cruise round the Island to-day, taking His Excellency the Governor, Superintendent Hankin, and others as passengers.

FUCA STRAITS COAL.—From the Phoenix mine we learn that the steam pump is in operation and answers admirably in relieving the shaft of water.

FOR THE COAL MINES.—The steamer Fideliter, under a special charter to convey a San Francisco capitalist to Bellingham Bay, sailed yesterday morning.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas left yesterday morning with a good number of passengers, and a fair freight.

SPECIAL MAIL BOAT.—The steamer Diana has been chartered to carry the mails regularly between San Juan Island and Victoria.

Major General's Ingalls and Sackett, U. S. A., have gone to San Juan Island.

Legislative Assembly.

TUESDAY, August 7, 1866.
Assembly met at 3 p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs Young, McClure, Dickson, Powell, Pidwell, Carswell, Stamp, DeCosmos, and Mr McCrea, M. A. CORNER
Mr McClure moved for copies of all despatches on this subject.

The motion elicited some discussion from Messrs Dickson, DeCosmos, and McClure in support, and Mr Pidwell against, and was carried, the latter alone dissenting.
THE NON-CONFIDENCE RESOLUTIONS
Mr McClure moved that the resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, and that a copy be forwarded by the Speaker by next mail.
The resolutions were read.

In the debate which followed Messrs DeCosmos, Dickson, Ash, Pidwell, Dr Powell, and Mr Cochrane, took part.
On an amendment by Dr Powell, that the unconditional Union resolutions be rescinded as they now stood in the reply, and that they be put in their proper place, the House divided.
Ayes—Pidwell, Powell, Cochrane, Stamp, Noes—DeCosmos, Young, Dickson, Ash, Carswell.
Dr Powell then explained that rather than see the resolutions lost he would vote for the original resolutions.

The motion was then carried by the following vote:—
Ayes—Young, Dickson, Powell, McClure, Carswell, DeCosmos, Stamp.
Noes—Pidwell, Cochrane.

ESTIMATES.
The Speaker informed the House, that some action must be taken on the estimates. The committee must meet at 11 o'clock, to-morrow, (Wednesday).

House adjourned until Wednesday, at 1 p. m.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1866.

Henderson v Burnaby v Solomon.—Suit brought to recover \$342, value of goods sold to M Malowanski by plaintiffs, and hypothecated by him to defendant. For the plaintiffs Mr McCreight, instructed by Messrs Drake & Jackson; for the defendant, the Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Pearkes & Green. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that Malowanski bought the goods on the 25th March with the ostensible object of sending them north, and that on the same day he transferred them to defendant and stored them in Dickson, Campbell & Co's warehouse. The defence was that the transaction was bona fide and that the goods were taken by defendant as security for monies advanced by him to Malowanski. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Another Legislative Blunder.
TO THE EDITOR.—Sir,—It may seem a curious assertion to make, that I labour under a positive disadvantage, by being a British subject, resident in this Colony; yet, such nevertheless is the fact.
As I am of an inventive turn of mind, I have perfected several new inventions, within the last year; our tardy Legislators, however, have not thought fit to pass a Patent Law; and as to offer me the protection I require; hence I have not introduced them to the public. One of my inventions is a machine to cut cord and stove wood; and I assert without fear of contradiction that the citizens of Victoria have been paying for a half dollar to one dollar per cord, for wood, more than they have need to have done, for nine months past, owing to there being no Patent Law in the Colony. Yet, that is not the worst feature in the case. In order to avail myself of the American Patent Law (being a foreigner, and not

having had my patent first taken out in my own country) I am obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before procuring a Patent; but, if this Colony had a Patent Law, I could first take out a Patent here, and as a foreigner I would have been allowed 6 months to take out my Patent in the United States, and would not have been required to take the oath of allegiance to that country. However strong my inclination may be to remain true to the allegiance I owe to the country which gave me birth, yet, owing to deficient colonial laws on this subject, my material interests direct me to become a citizen of the American republic.

It is about 6 months since an act was introduced to the Legislature relating to Patents, but although it is a simple matter to make such a law as would suit the requirements of this Colony, yet, our progressive Legislators have been hatching over it ever since; methinks it must be well matured, after so long an incubation.

A Remedy.
EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—You ask a remedy for our present evils. Here is one: In 1865, as the following appalling figures will show, we imported \$686,779 worth of articles that might have been raised here and the money kept in the country, had the lands been thrown open to the public and the speculators compelled to cultivate, sell, or pay heavy taxes. Seymour boasts that British Columbia can do without us. If we cannot get Union on equitable terms, let us show that we can do without British Columbia.

SETTLER.
IMPORTS.—1865.
FROM UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beans, Beef, Bran, Butter, Bread, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Corn Meal, Cheese, etc.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Aug. 9.
THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.—After the House had risen yesterday, Dr Trimble informed the Speaker that in an interview with the Governor, His Excellency had informed him, (Dr Trimble) "that he considered the Ministerial Council measure, a step in the right direction, and would have so reported it, if passed, to the Home Government, with a recommendation in its favor."

This was an important piece of information, which might have entirely changed the nature of the proceedings, and as the Doctor had himself given notice of a motion to rescind the "Want of Confidence," we can only ask why he was not in his place on Tuesday? or if unavoidably absent, why he did not have a *locum tenens* to make known his views?
JOHN BUTTS AGAIN.—This individual, whose vague definition of the difference between the possessive pronouns *meum* and *tuum*, leads to a periodical service in the obsequious gang, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court, having been arrested by officer Ferrall, for stealing a fat goose from one Latretye. The kidnapped bird had been subsequently *parroted* to Mr Wilcox for \$150. John "owned up" and Mr Pemberton remarking that the prisoner had committed the offence with the expectation of getting three months imprisonment, said he should disappoint him by giving him only one month's hard labour; but recommended the jailor to attend to his regimen. Exit John, humming the first line of the popular song, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.—On Saturday last, a Chinaman entered the 13 mile house, kept by a Mr Wallace, near Quessnelmouth, and while the proprietor's back was turned, struck him twice on the head with an ax; a third blow missed its object, and the weapon fell to the floor. The assassin then seized a knife and made at Wallace, who fortunately threw him possession of the knife, and thrust it several times into his breast. Leaving the Celestial cying on the floor, Wallace summoned assistance from Quessnelmouth, when it was found that the assassin was dead and that the skull of his intended victim was fractured in several places.

OWNERS WANTED.—A man named John Kelly was charged in the Police Court by Sergt Ferrall with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of some person or persons unknown. The prisoner was remanded until Friday, in order that the property might be claimed. Amongst the articles are a dress coat, frock coat, shooting coat, a pair of boots (new), dress trousers and a pair of duck trousers, marked "Thorne."

LEACH RIVER DITCH.—Surveyor General Peares, Mr Hofferay and Mr Tiedeman have been appointed a Commission, to visit Leech River and take the necessary steps for the construction of the ditch. The Commission will also visit the Great Prairie, lately discovered at the head of Leech River, with a view to proposing it for gold.

BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Legislature was opened on the 31st ult. The governor, in his speech, lamented the decline in trade and a growing deficiency in the revenue of the island, which falls considerably short of the expenditure.

COUNTRY LANDS.—A meeting of the owners and occupiers of country lands on this Island will be held on Wednesday next, to discuss the steps necessary to be taken for throwing open the lands to settlers, and to retain in the Colony the enormous sums of money that are sent abroad yearly for produce.

THE "ISABEL."—The boiler of the Isabel, weighing 16 1/2 tons, was successfully placed on board yesterday, at the Hudson Bay Company's shears. It is reported that the Isabel will be fitted up temporarily for the San Francisco trade, in which she would, no doubt, meet with good support.

SPECIAL ASSIZES.—A Commission has been issued to the Chief Justice to hold a Court of Assize on Monday next, on which day grand and petty jurors have been summoned to attend and try the Indians for the murder of Urin.

SALE OF FOST STOCK.—The handsome riding pony "Bobby" was sold yesterday by Mr McCrea at auction for \$60 to H. Fowler, and the well known trotting horse "Dandy," with buggy, harness, &c., brought \$510, the purchaser being A. Bunster.

DEATH OF AN ELECTRICIAN.—Mr Wm. Robinson, telegraph operator at Lytton City, B. C., died recently at that place of sore throat. Deceased was a native of Montreal, C. E., and was aged 24 years.

CLEARED.—Mr Wilson collector of customs at Port Angeles, has been cleared of the charges brought against him at Washington.

CHALLENGE.—A bruiser at Cariboo offers to fight any man in the two Colonies for \$2000 a side. Who'll accommodate the gentleman?

H. M. S. Scout, with Governor Kennedy on board, started last night for a cruise around the island.

The Alexandra last evening brought 50 passengers and a Cariboo express.

The town site at Boston Bar, B. C., will be sold by the Government.

How to Build up the Country.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Any one who has infused good spirits among us and confidence, in the Colony, will be doing a great service.
As a small contribution thereto, I would first of all beg every one to make up his mind to expect no extraneous aid in his perplexity—he must look neither to England, his mother, nor to British Columbia, his big brother, for help. The mother pays but little heed to the necessities of the son, and the brother has lifted up his heel against him. "God helps those who help themselves," and the sooner we get about the work the better. Let us show of what stuff we are made, and struggle as men; neither uselessly blubbering, nor listlessly complaining—but let us see what God and nature have done for us and will yet do, if we only lend a helping hand.
I take it for granted that gold of itself will never place a country on secure foundations—it will help to attract the builders, but the structure will never be finished, for the labor is too costly and the work too intermittent. We ought, at least, to keep the workmen when they come, and not let them dissipate their strength and finally turn away. Gold is, I believe, the least valuable of minerals—a paradox, but nevertheless true. The search for it always costs more than it is worth, and always creates a series of unhealthy excitements, followed invariably by reactions still more disastrous. What would California, with all her gold, be worth without her agricultural resources? or Australia without her pastures? So here, in Vancouver Island, I believe the gold of the neighboring Colony has done us more harm than good. Without it, our progress would have been less rapid but, more sure, and there would have been no retrogression. By necessity we should have developed our own resources, and depended for prosperity on what the sea and the land, above and beneath, would yield us, and on our unrivalled position and climate. Ever since 1860 we have existed on a series of spasmodic spurts, which, after projecting us one foot forwards, have ended in landing us two feet backwards. But suppose the money sunk in Cariboo, Kootenay, &c., had been spent in clearing the ground and extracting the true riches of the soil, in raising crops, and flocks and herds, and working the coal fields, and cutting down the timber, we should have been now in a very different position. My advice, then, is this: Seek not an unequal Union with the Syren over the water, for she will lure you to destruction—be self-dependent and self-relying—give the greatest freedom to commerce compatible with the requirements of Government—throw open all lands and coal fields to settlement and purchase, and if need be, give them away; and with fruitful land and sea around us, good timber above us and good coal beneath, with a splendid climate, and a position second to none—I say we have nothing to fear. In another letter I hope to point out a course which may be followed with advantage, if those who can assist will do so, and all can help.

E. G. A.

The Lord Mayor's Answer.
The following despatch was received by His Worship Mayor Franklin, in response to the despatch sent from here on the 1st August to the Lord Mayor of London:—
CABLE, August 4th, 1866.
Received 10.30 a. m., 6th.
To Mayor of Victoria, V. I.—Mother England, acknowledge the cordial greeting of her infant son Vancouver. May peace unanimity and good feeling unite and prosper our happy family.
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Tuesday, August 14.

Tardy Justice

Better late than never, is a proverb, and is being imperturbed by the goaded by the press for the Legislature has at last a law which should be on the statute books of from the earliest days of tional history, and another which has as eff populated the country as cholera would do. We al "Homestead Bill" and the ing the "Law of Arrest," originated in the Legislati which gives them quasi ex tion. The last named, "Debtors Relief Act, 1866," by the Assembly last week to the Governor, the Ho was yesterday accepted in by the Lower House and pa Committee, without dis all the progressive tenden into us by our close pro liberal and go-a-head na been a lamentable reflect vaunted wisdom of our se legislative enactments so the permanent settlement perity of the country s been so long withheld. T fact has been suffered to e closing the stable door, b moments of an almost eff ture, the obstructive scale from the eyes of the men and pertinaciously arrayed against the two most urg ful bills that have engage tion during the session ationment has been ma short sighted policy of th great objection urged agai stead bill, is that it open and thus legalizes the pra but we see no weight in th The bill in the first place p before a Homestead shall be duly registered v gistrar General of Titles, ner and form provided in section. According to th owner is required to regis to the property as in real estate, and must cau registration to be given, s with a schedule of evidencing his title to s instead, and a declaration, s ing his assets to be not le sum of \$2500, or otherw assets are not greater tha of the Homestead, such being of less value than penalty of a wilfully false is declared to be a misde nullifies any registration act. All notices of regist documents and declaration recorded with regular ind persons claiming exemptio act, which shall be open t spection upon payment of cents. The Homestead wholly free from seizure any process at law, in equ ruptcy, on account of any bility incurred after the of such Homestead, provi the time of such process, greater value than \$250 have been the continuo place of residence of the in case the value shall e \$2500, the excess only sh to seizure and due reg to the selection and dete such excess. Provision aliening and encumbering if a married man with a in the Colony, requiring of his wife to such alien cumbrance, but nothing i empts any real or perso from sale, for taxes, or f for rent. With such strin tives to the exercise of fr cannot see any plausibly cased against the bill. True a homestead may secure his seizure one day and on the following the ostensible credit of that himself to a considerable an innocent party. But are thes ary risks of business? Are th finity of modes of practicing

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

Tardy Justice.

Better late than never! After being importuned by the people and goaded by the press for two sessions, the Legislature has at length passed a law which should have been recorded on the statute books of this Colony from the earliest days of its constitutional history...

men will be dishonest? Have we not seen... By Electric Telegraph. SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. Europe. Farther Point, August 4.—The steamer Moravian has arrived, with dates to 27th July.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Europe. Farther Point, August 4.—The steamer Moravian has arrived, with dates to 27th July. It was stated in London that the armistice between Prussia and Austria will probably be renewed...

DELATED DESPATCHES.

European. Farther Point, July 28.—The steamship Peruvian brings dates to July 20. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £347,000.

northern portions of my Empire, I have consented, with great sacrifice, to negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

Austria agrees to this settlement, North Germany to form a union under Prussian direction; the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, excepting Danish Schleswig...

WASHINGTON, June 4th.—A London letter says, of the attitude of European potentates the actual question is, will Austria consent to resign all power, all right in Germany...

London, July 29.—Baring Brothers announce large remittances as on the way to pay the dividends on Mexican bonds.

London, July 30.—The following is the very latest through the cable: London, July 29.—The latest advices from the seat of war state that the preliminaries for peace are being arranged but no particulars have yet been received.

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to be fired, clubs and canes used, and brickbats flew about in all directions. The policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving Hahn and other gentlemen with 50 Freedmen inside.

The Institution used as the State Capitol was located in Dryade street, between Canal and Common; when the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of Freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street.

Several attempts were made to enter the building by the police, but were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed to give out; they did not fire any more and attempted to escape through the rear of the Institute into Barrows street.

New Orleans, August 6.—A military commission has been appointed to inquire into the late disturbances in the city and are pursuing their investigations.

Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, August 8th: Assembly met at 1:15 p. m. Present—The Speaker, and Messrs Trimble, Young, McClure, Dickson, Cochran, Garswell.

ROAD AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr Pidwell introduced a bill to amend the road act, which he explained and supported. Dr Helmecken introduced a short bill merely amending the defective section in the old act, which he thought would suffice for present purposes.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr DeCosmos said that sooner than there should be no homestead bill he would accept the Council bill, though there were two or three objectionable points in it. He did not approve of the lawful owner of a homestead being compelled to make it his actual place of abode.

CHOLERA HAS ASSUMED AN EPIDEMIC FORM SINCE AUG. 1st.

Washington, July 6th.—A statement of public finances of 1st of August, shows a revenue for the year of \$277,500,000, with \$137,000,000 cash in Treasury. The net reduction of the public debt since a year ago is \$24,000,000.

MAYOR'S ANSWER.

Mr Fricklin, in response to a resolution passed on the 1st of August of London, August 4th, 1866.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, July 30, 1866. To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Aug. 10.

THE DENNY-DEWOLF SHOOTING AFFRAY. The case of Mrs Margaret Denny, formerly wife of the painter of that name, charged with shooting at the widow of the late Capt. DeWolf, as she came out of Denny's studio, Washington street, on Monday, the 23rd instant, was partially heard in the Police Court, yesterday. Mrs DeWolf testified that Denny was absent at the Farrallones at the time, and having business down town she went to his studio to pass an hour before going to a funeral which she was to attend. She had come out of the studio, and locking the door, was putting the key over the door, when she saw Mrs Denny coming up the stairs. The latter bitterly unbraided her, charging her with seducing the affections of her husband from her, and after some words of denial, Mrs DeWolf turned to go down stairs. She had got but a few steps when Mrs Denny fired a shot from a revolver and ran away. Mrs DeWolf screaming that she was killed—it subsequently appeared that she was not hit—ran down into the streets, where a crowd was collected by her cries. Other witnesses testified to the fact that Mrs Denny had complained of being wronged by Mrs DeWolf and her late husband, and repeatedly threatened vengeance. Mrs Denny was sworn as a witness in her own behalf, and the story she told was certainly calculated to enlist the warmest sympathies of a jury in her favor. She is young and not unattractive in appearance, and gave a very straightforward, and apparently truthful account of the whole difficulty. Much of her testimony was of such a nature as could not well be published, and really ought to have been heard with closed doors—not in a Court room crowded with gaping spectators eager for every detail of a case painful enough to those who were compelled to hear it.—S.F. Alta. [The parties in this case are well known in Victoria.]

The New Orleans Riots.
The account of the bloody riots in New Orleans—riots that, in the wholesale destruction of human life, have hardly a parallel on this continent—has been perused with feelings of horror by our readers; but, dreadful as has been the slaughter, heartrending as must have been the misery and destruction entailed—one cannot (while he pities the poor, ignorant blacks who were led into the trouble by designing whites) but entertain a feeling of detestation for the politicians in the North who, by their fanaticism or their villany, or perhaps both, have led to the enactment of the awful scenes. Let the reader look at the facts: Twenty-five white men, deeply imbued with Northern prejudice against Southern institutions, meet in Convention in a Southern city to arrange for the election of Radicals to Congress; finding that they will not be accorded military protection, the delegates call on the Freedmen to arm for the defence of the Convention. The call is eagerly responded to—the hall in which they meet is crowded with blacks, and the result is precisely what might have been expected. As well throw a lighted faggot into a powder magazine, or a package of nitro-glycerine into a blazing fire, and expect that an explosion will not ensue, as to arouse the prejudices of a Southern mob on the negro question without a bloody result. The most frightful scenes are represented as having occurred. Men were shot down like dogs, or beaten with sticks, until they became unrecognizable masses of humanity; the President of the Convention and several of his colleagues were slaughtered, and for hours the horrible scenes of butchery continued until 150 blacks and 25 whites had been killed, and a large number wounded. Nothing can be more cruel than a mob of excited men. The very tiger is merciful compared with men who have got "blood in their eyes." They cut, carve and destroy from very wantonness, and stop only from sheer fatigue. Shut out from participation in the administration of a Government the South are compelled to acknowledge—forced to accept as law the *ipse dixit* of Northern Radicals—taunted with a knowledge of the fact that an attempt has been made to place their former slaves in power, and believing that the Convention was composed of men who sought to outrage their feelings by sending black men to Congress to represent them, is there any wonder they rose and perpetrated the atrocities attributed to them? While we cannot excuse or palliate the acts of the mob, we can find no excuse for the course adopted by the members of the Convention. Hence, while we sympathize with the unfortunate blacks who suffered from the riot, we have none of that feeling to throw away upon the men who brought the trouble upon them. The North wants peace. They passed through four years of bitter, unremitting warfare to obtain it. But they can never have peace until they crush these fanatics and agitators who are never so happy as when they see others miserable. Slavery, the great stumbling block to Union, having been removed, what have the North to fear from the prostrate, disarmed and poverty-stricken people of the South? By admitting them to the full rights of citizens, the prejudice against the blacks would soon die out, and so soon as the Southern people knew that they were not to be forced to accord them political privileges, they would extend them voluntarily. Let the present agitation continue for six months longer, and a war of races that will cause rivers of blood to flow will be inaugurated.

REBELLION IN THE CHAIN-GANG.—John Butts, the town crier, has rebelled in the chain-gang. Either the goose that he "annexed" the other day lies heavy on his conscience, or the chain hangs too heavily on his legs—but whichever may be the cause, John yesterday dropped the end of a plank, at the bridge, and declared that he would work no longer. "What's the matter?" asked the Superintendent, "Are you sick?" "Sick? Yes!" said John, "Sick of you, sick of the country—sick of everything—I'm driven to desperation—I'm a rebel!" "John," mildly expostulated the Superintendent, "you had better go to work." "Work, I work! You bet your life I won't work. I'm a gentleman, sir, in my own country, and I won't work here. You can't play that on me. I'll rebel—I'll join the Fenians, and make you 'walk off' when henceforth you hear the name of John Charles Butt." When we passed the bridge John was standing at ease with his arms folded, presenting a capital model for a statue of a gentleman in disguise.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PANIC.—On the morning on which the suspension of Peto and Betts was announced through the London papers, four fellow railway contractors called upon Sir Morton Peto; the first laid upon the baronet's table £200,000; the second £100,000, the third and fourth each a similar sum, making in all \$2,500,000 placed at Sir Morton's disposal, on the simple condition that it should be sufficient to answer the purpose. Though the amount was more than would suffice for the actual wants of the week, Sir Morton decided not to embrace the offer so generously tendered him, lest the damage to his credit had suffered through the publicity of the difficulties of his firm should jeopardize his friends' names. Sir Morton preferred to endure the mortification of "suspension" rather than risk involving his kindly visitors even in temporary loss.

THE HOMESTEAD AND IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILLS.—In our editorial comments yesterday on these measures we mentioned that the bills both originated in the Legislative Council this session. This statement, although correct, deprives the originators of the bills in the Lower House of the credit due to them. Both were introduced into the Assembly last session, the one by Mr. DeCosmos, the other by Mr. Dennes, but they were shelved in the Upper House. The same bills were again brought forward in the House in the early part of this session, but the Council preferred their own legislation to the Assembly's and framed the bills which have now virtually become the law of the land.

FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—Discovery of another seam. The sloop Leonede, from Skidegate Bay, Q. C. I., arrived yesterday morning, with one and a-half tons of anthracite coal from the Queen Charlotte Company's mine; which were taken from a seam recently discovered. The outcrop of the seam is from 2 feet 5 inches to 2 feet 7 inches wide. About 12 tons were taken out in three days. The coal is of the very best description of anthracite and the seam is situated some 500 feet above high water mark. A tunnel of three hundred feet will tap the vein, which workmen are engaged in running. The Indians are quiet and the workmen are all in good health.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived yesterday from Nano with 12 passengers, among whom were Bishop Hills and the Rev. Mr and Mrs Jenns. A dinner took place on Wednesday evening at the Nanaimo Hotel, in honor of the Atlantic cable. About 40 persons sat down and Mr Franklin presided. The company broke up after a most sociable and agreeable reunion, at 2 a. m. The Fideliter was at Nanaimo on Wednesday and left for Bellingham Bay at 2 p. m., after the party had inspected. She had been to Glamall Bay The ship Riviere was still in the Straits.

THE FIRST OFFER.—The following communication was handed to us yesterday: "Victoria, V. I., August 8th, 1866. To J. A. McC—, Esq., Sir: At a meeting last evening of our fellow Citizens, it was proposed that this question should be put to you: In the event of Vancouver Island being annexed to the United States, would you object to being named as first Governor?" The answer we understand is reserved.

SAVAGE.—Mrs Anna Cox was accused before Mr Pemberton yesterday by Mr Savage for permitting a savage dog to roam at large, to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects. Mr Savage's child it appeared was attacked by the savage dog, and had its arm badly bitten and mutilated, sufficient under the circumstances to make any father feel savage, and hence his complaint against the owner of the offending animal.

LEECH RIVER DITCH.—Tenders will be received until noon of the 14th inst, for cutting and delivering about 60,000 feet of one and one-half inch boards within two months from the date of contract. Should the contractor build a mill, he will be allowed for the same any sum not exceeding \$500.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.—The fifth anniversary festival of the Sing Verein will be held on Saturday next, 12th inst., at Oak Bay, and promises to be a very pleasant reunion. Tickets may be had from any of the Committee.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—An amateur performance will shortly take place in the Theatre in aid of the funds of the Cricket Club. The Amateurs have also been invited to give a performance on behalf of the Mechanic's Institute, which is in arrear.

RETURNED.—The Saginaw returned from the entrance to the Straits yesterday morning. She towed the Evelyn Wood to Cape Flattery, where the lines were cast off, and the bark set her sails for Sitka.

CABLE NEWS.—We present to our readers to-day the speech addressed by the King of Prussia to his Chambers only four days ago. This is the first news despatch in detail received over the Atlantic Cable.

OF COURSE.—The *Columbian* belabors the press of this Island for daring to apply opprobrious epithets to the "plain and unvarnished statement of facts by its esteemed Governor."

PUBLIC MEETING.—A requisition has been served on the Mayor, requesting His Worship to convene a public meeting on the Union question for Tuesday evening next.

IN THE LATE JAMAICA PARLIAMENT there were thirteen Jews, two in the Legislative Council and eleven in the House of Assembly.

COUNT OUT.—There was a count out at the Legislative Assembly yesterday—only the Speaker and Messrs Pidwell and Young being present.

"NANAIMO GAZETTE."—The press belonging to this establishment was shipped yesterday.

ABANDONED.—All the cases growing out of the Malowanski frauds have been abandoned by the prosecution.

LONG TRIP.—The *Alexandra* will not return from New Westminster until Tuesday noon.

Letter of Thanks.

His Worship Mayor Franklin has addressed the following neat expression of thanks, for favors conferred, to R R Haines, Esq., assistant superintendent of the State Telegraph Company.
Victoria, V. I., Aug. 7th, 1866.
My Dear Sir: allow me on behalf of the inhabitants of Victoria, to tender my sincere acknowledgments to the company you so worthily represent, and to the managers of other telegraphic lines, over which they passed, for having so liberally forwarded gratuitously the despatch and reply to and from the Lord Mayor of London.
Those kindly interchanges of cordiality and sympathy expressed between the peoples of two far distant portions of the British Empire, lost none of their significance, but if possible, were rather enhanced in our estimation, by having been voluntarily transmitted through nearly 4000 miles of wires, stretching across a continent possessed by a great and friendly nation; and over which, let us fervently hope, none but such messages of Peace and Good will, may ever be conveyed.
I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
Mayor.
R R Haines, Assistant Superintendent,
California State Telegraph Company.

Governor Seymour and the Chamber of Commerce.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR SEYMOUR TO THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDELL, M. P.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 21, 1865.
(Received, June 29, 1865.)

SIR—I have the honor to forward a printed paper of which I have become accidentally possessed, containing certain resolutions passed and statements made by the Chamber of Commerce at Victoria.

2. You will observe that these resolutions and statements, which attribute somewhat unworthy motives to the Government of this Colony, were transmitted to you before I became officially aware of their existence. I feel that I should be neglecting my duty to Her Majesty's Government and to British Columbia were I to pass unnoticed statements emanating from a respectable source, and which have been published with something approaching to accuracy, in the daily periodicals of the neighboring Colony. Of the resolutions, had they been unsupported by the statements, I should not have had to complain. They are the expression of the opinion of a best party. You are aware that the candidates on the Free Port side were rejected at the last Victoria elections. The beaten party have, however, the support of the people of Vancouver, in so far as they advocate a union with this Colony. With us, the Legislative Council has on more than one occasion, unanimously protested against the proposed connexion.

3. I will pass over the earlier portions of the statements, but must pause when I reach the assertion that Victoria—I have no word to say against Esquimalt—possesses "a capacious and convenient harbor, approachable at all times, by night or day, for sea going ships of every burthen." I must refer on this point to the highest authority I can procure, that of Captain Richards, R. N., the present Hydrographer of the Navy. In his sailing directions for Vancouver Island, page 20, I find, "The entrance to Victoria harbor, is shoal, narrow and intricate, and with S.W. or S.E. gales, a heavy swell sets on the coast, which renders the anchorage outside unsafe, while vessels of burthen cannot run in for shelter unless at or near high water. Vessels drawing 14 or 15 feet may, under ordinary circumstances, enter at such times of tide, and ships drawing 17 feet of water have entered, though only at the top of spring tides." Captain Richards proceeds to state that in the harbor "the space is so confined and tortuous, that a long ship has great difficulty in making the necessary turn; a large percentage of vessels entering the port, small as well as large, constantly run aground from these causes." Further on, "it appears not a little remarkable that, with the excellent harbor of Esquimalt within two miles, Victoria should have been continued as the commercial port of a rising Colony, whose interests cannot but suffer materially from the risks and delays which shipping must encounter in approaching the commercial capital." He concludes his notice of the harbor, while allowing that Victoria suited the former wants of the Hudson's Bay Company, "it has been a fatal mistake at a later date not to have adopted Esquimalt as the commercial capital."

4. I will add my own personal testimony, though entirely unnecessary, to that of Captain Richards. After threading in safety by the narrow channels among the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, I have found myself scarcely able to determine which of the indentations of the coast was the harbor of Victoria. No light of any kind marks its entrance, and in a small steamer, drawing but 3 feet 6 inches, we have shared the fate of the "large per centage of vessels, small as well as large," and run aground.

5. I wish to dispose of the questions relating to natural features, raised by the Chamber of Commerce, before following their arguments into political matters. Having thus lauded the harbor of Victoria, they proceed to deal in a less generous manner with Fraser River. The statements assert that the "intricate, narrow, and uncertain channel through the sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser, is available only for ships drawing 16 feet of water at the utmost, and then requiring the assistance of steam." They go on to speak of the "subsequent danger and delay attending river navigation to New Westminster, the currents during the summers freshets being very rapid." Either the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria or the Hydrographer of the Navy, is very much mistaken. I beg leave to refer to page 97 of the book already quoted: "Fraser River, in point of magnitude and present commercial importance, is second only to the Columbia on the Northwest Coast of America. In its entire freedom from risk of life and shipwreck it possesses infinite advantages over any river on the coast, and the consequence of its immunity from the dangers and inconveniences to which all great rivers emptying themselves on an exposed coast are subject, is sufficiently obvious." Captain Richards then alludes to the "fixed and unvarying character of the shoals through which this magnificent stream pursues its undeviating course into the Gulf of Georgia, and there can be little doubt that it is destined at no distant period to fulfil to the utmost, as it is already partially fulfilling, the purposes for which nature meant it—the outlet for the products of a great country." In descending the stream on reaching Langley, 12 miles above New Westminster, Captain Richards finds that "the river becomes a broad, deep, and placid stream, and, except during the three summer months, the influence of the flood stream is generally felt, and vessels of any draught may conveniently anchor. The depth is ten fathoms; the current not above three knots. Vessels of from 18 to 20 feet draught, may enter the Fraser, and proceed as high as Langley, or a few miles above it, with ease, provided they have or are assisted by steam power. The only difficulty is at the entrance, and that is easily overcome by providing pilots and the means of maintaining the buoys in their position." The Chamber of Commerce speaks of the "intricate, narrow, and uncertain" entrance. I have already quoted Captain Richards' expression of "undeviating." He adds later, "that the stream has forced an almost straight though narrow passage." I may strengthen the refutation of the alleged "uncertainty" of the entrance. I had the channel recently re-

surveyed by Mr Pender, R. N., charged with the Admiralty survey of this coast. He found that it had sustained scarcely any appreciable change since the passage was first marked out on the settlement of the Colony. 6. The statements made by the Chamber of Commerce on matters respectable of proof are somewhat remarkable. I hardly assume, in a body professing to represent the commercial capital and intelligence of the two Colonies, an ignorance of a book of sailing directions for their coasts, "published," as the title page would show them, "by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty." If Captain Richards is in error, and his sailing directions calculated to lead ships into danger, his statements ought, in the interest of commerce, to have been boldly met. But he has been left aside unnoticed and assertions directly opposed to those made public by the Admiralty, have been officially forwarded to you.

7. Although my own considerable yachting experience has led me to rely with the utmost confidence upon Captain Richards' directions, I feel that statements emanating from a Chamber of Commerce are at least entitled, where I allow myself to doubt their correctness, to the respect which requires ease in refutation. I add therefore, in support of the directions of the Hydrographer of the Navy, the enclosed letters from Vice Admiral Kingcome, lately Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, and Captain Lord Gifford, commanding H. M. S. Tribune, authorities worthy surely, of weight with the Victoria Chamber of Commerce. These letters were published in the official Gazette of this Colony.

8. Admiral Kingcome notices that the arrival of H. M. S. Tribune, drawing 19 feet 6 inches, opposite this town, most "conclusively" proves that direct communication from New Westminster can be carried on by ocean ships of large tonnage." He says, further, "the approach to the entrance of Fraser River possesses many advantages over that of the Thames. In the first place the water is much smoother, and it is not exposed to any sea such as that raised in the North Sea by eastern gales, which, in many instances, has caused the loss of ships. Secondly, there are no outlying sands, and the channel is not near so tortuous, and marks can be placed on the land, which in the Thames is nearly impossible. Thirdly, the weather is much clearer and the position of a ship more easily fixed. Fourthly, the anchorage in English Bay is far preferable to that in the Downs. In both rivers, ships must wait for the tides, and with the same or even half the precautions in the Fraser but are used in the Thames, a perfect stranger would have no difficulty in taking ships drawing 19 or 20 feet to New Westminster."

9. In leaving the river the Tribune unfortunately grounded. Lord Gifford, in showing that the accident was caused by the dull white color of a pole which marks the Channel, reports to the Commander-in-Chief on the station; "I deem it my duty to state that notwithstanding Her Majesty's ship under my command having taken the ground on her outward passage, I am of opinion that vessels drawing from 18 to 20 feet could enter the Fraser in perfect safety, provided the channel be properly buoyed with marks which can be seen at a reasonable distance." The Chamber of Commerce is aware that great improvements have, since Lord Gifford wrote, been made in the channel; that iron buoys have been ordered out from England, and tenders are invited, not only in our local papers, but in those of Victoria, for the construction of a lightship for the mouth of the Fraser.

10. I admit that Esquimalt possesses all the advantages ascribed to it jointly with Victoria, but the "fatal" mistake alluded to by Captain Richards now causes irritation and inconveniences in both Colonies. I can see no objection to merchandise destined from us being transhipped in Esquimalt, but I do object to the present system under which our traffic is artificially conducted up the narrow and tortuous harbor of Victoria, causing a great loss of time and increase of expense. I have no certain information as to the amount of delay, but I believe three weeks elapse after the arrival of a ship in Esquimalt harbor before any portion of her cargo reaches New Westminster.

11. The 12th paragraph states that under a former rule the advancement of each Colony was regarded as the benefit of the other, unquestionably, even now the legitimate advancement of each Colony is regarded as the benefit of the other.

12. I am in ignorance of the motives which induced Her Majesty's Government to make two Colonies of the British Possessions to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, to lay out the plan of a city of vast dimensions near the mouth of the Fraser, and to sell the lots on the faith that on them would stand the future Capital of British Columbia. If the mainland was to continue to be the dependency of an outlying island, no second capital was required and steps ought boldly to have been taken, regardless of the private interests of the Hudsons Bay traders and others, to erect a great commercial town on the fine harbor of Esquimalt. Unquestionably, under the rule of my predecessor, Victoria became the principal English port on this coast, and New Westminster commenced a retrograde course early in its history. It could hardly have been otherwise. The Governor and other public officers drew their full salaries from British Columbia and resided in Vancouver Island. Victoria escaped all indirect taxation while heavy duties were collected on all articles consumed on the mainland. The Hudsons Bay Company ran their steam vessels to the Fraser to connect with the river steamers, and draw down to the seat of Government and of commerce, the miners immediately on their arrival from the gold field. The San Francisco steamers called at Esquimalt, only and passengers for California had no inducement of any kind to remain even a few hours, voluntarily in this Colony. While waiting for the steamers the miners spent their money in Victoria, and thus billiard rooms, drinking saloons, and other places were frequented, and of importance to deplete New Westminster not attaining any solid foundation or considerable prosperity for itself. The Chamber of Commerce speaks of the Trade with China, the Sandwich Islands, Russian America, and other places. How, if this be important, is it that the prospect of a portion of the traffic of British Columbia, taking the

short and tedious routes by which it shakes the whole of Victorian soil foundations, and causes a state of ferment such as the Island has never known. Victoria did not attain any solid footing while having her interests set above this Colony and of the whole of the Island not included in the town lots state how British Columbia fared.
13. I had not seen, even in the die's so melancholy a picture of dis hopes as New Westminster present arrival. Here, however, there was of energy wanting in the tropics, and such of trees of the largest dimensions had been felled to make way for the expected to rise on the magnificent for it. But the blight had eaten many of the best houses were up. The largest hotel was to let, decay on all sides, and the stumps and fallen trees blocked up most of the Westminister appeared to use the expression "played out."
14. But it would have been urged the excitement in Victoria, that Colonies prospered, and that the matters but slightly if those who were in New Westminster were less speculation. It is not for me to repudiate of Vancouver Island, but state that British Columbia a no. You are aware of the passionate separation which came from this. The revenue of 1864 fell short of the by £15,000 and but for the discovery of gold on the Kootenay close of the year, the receipts w shown a deficiency of £21,000 on t ated revenue. At the time of n over the Government these was a l of £53,858 in addition to that in England, composed chiefly of Ro and an overdraw account at the British Columbia. The miners prospered and the laborers in Ca diminished in number. What class of country gentlemen; one aces Chamber of Commerce states (par there is not at this moment a single mercantile establishment through Colony. Yet the number of tra have taken advantage of the Insolvent Act was one-third greater in 1863. Perhaps, however the count men who had introduced large ac acquired land at a low price, were who flourished while their interest Not so, I regret to say. Prosperity yet favored their meritorious la Legislative Council expressed a some unpaid magistrates should be offered a commission to three of cipal country gentlemen; one aces office; a second told me frankly he everything, and was on the brink vency, unless some further remitte ed from England; the third sent statement of his circumstances, sho if pressed by his creditors, he wou able to meet his liabilities.
15. This is the state upon whic Columbia entered the London mar applicant for a further loan of What security had it to offer? Th of Victoria were in no way liable; t owners of the most valuable cla no habitation in the Colony. Th respecting the importing merchan wife of the truth. Our creditors fore but the hard pressed owners o to depend upon.
16. It will hardly be cause for a document which deals loosely should exhibit carelessness when to deal with motives. The Ch Commerce, without any communic myself or the Legislature of this state that our recent legislation "intentionally antagonistic to This view was adopted at a publi held in that town. I enclose a co petition which they originated, a reply. The Legislative Council a little weight to the signatures the tion was not even taken up by t My answer will, I trust, dispose of ments in the 23rd paragraph. A dissatisfaction supposed to exist i to exist, I may at once say, that n other men, are not partial to ta that although they have been vo in every way by the political a Victoria; the only public manie feeling which we have seen rece the receiving the steamer (which brought up the petition in New W with three groans for the Hudson's whose agents are prominent amon tators against recent legislation. batch of miners, on landing here, only gave three cheers for the whom had they attended to the of the Victoria press, they wou posed by all means, fair or unfai, lately after cheering the Govern cheers were given for Mr O'Reilly commissioner of Cariboo, who b Council, taken a prominent part ion.
17. The 25th paragraph allud circumstance of vessels having to New Westminster instead of Vic the north-west trade. I would call your attention to the Duke castle's despatch, No 33, of the 1860, which states that the Ch Commerce is well aware of, that the of duties at Victoria, on vessels this Colony cannot be enforced. merce of Vancouver Island is put venience by coming up the Fra only say, it is by the action of my or. His proclamation of 2nd J declares New Westminster to be port of entry in the Colony. I ha the Legislative Council to give dinance, the power of creating ports; and I shall avail myself of ions in relief of the north-west tra
18. You will observe in the graph, a minute account of the ine and loss to which a vessel was h having no alternative, but to ele Westminster, when the doing a physically impossible, on account on the river. I send a statement made by the collector of customs a from which you will observe, he inaccurate are the statements of ber of Commerce. Mr Hamley proves all the assertions respecting of the river by ice for four mo winter. Without further explan simply say, that during an official

nder, R. N., charged with... of this coast. He... the passage was first... of the Colony...

short and undeviating route by the Fraser, shakes the whole of Victorian society to its foundations, and causes a state of political ferment such as the Island has never seen?

of upwards of 20 years, I have not met with a series of statements, so carelessly made up by so respectable a body.

Indiana: A rigid enforcement of the Civil Rights Law by Commissioner Shannon, whom Judge Abell attempted to repress a few weeks ago, when he was himself repressed by Sheridan, caused a deep ill feeling and the call of the convention precipitated bloodshed, as soon as it was known that the President would sustain the courts, Judge Abell having already declared that the members should be arrested.

inevitable necessities which in the interest of the country a government must not hesitate to adopt. I trust that recent events will so far contribute to effect an indispensable undertaking, that indemnity for our having carried on an administration without a law regulating the budget, application for which will be made to the Representatives, will be duly granted to my Government, and hitherto existing conflicts will be thereby finally and the more securely brought to a conclusion.

for the treasure packed up and carried off by the King of Hanover and deposited by him in the Bank of England, asserting that she will seize and retain Hanoverian domain if not given up. The amount is 125,000 thalers.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Europe.

New York, Aug. 8.—Steamer Java brings dates to July 28th. There were further disturbances in London. A meeting in Hyde Park for the 30th was called, it is alleged by the consent of the Government, but the Ministers declared that no such consent was given, and warned the Reform League against holding a meeting.

California.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The Eastern line is up, but on account of several lightning storms east of Laramie, we are unable to get a report.

MARKETS.

Flour; superfine, half sacks, \$4 75 @ \$5; wheat, good, \$1 75; inferior, \$1 45; Barley dull; Oats, inferior, \$1 25; potatoes, Mission, 50 cts @ 60 cts.

SHIPPING.

Arrived—Bark Glimpse, nine days from Port Discovery. Sailed—Ship Lookout, Boston; bark Emily Barning, Bellingham Bay.

Europe.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE—LONDON, AUG. 6th.—The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin; the municipality extended to him congratulatory addresses; in reply, the King expressed his thanks. He pointed out that Prussia had drawn the sword, not only for the independence, but reorganization of Germany.

California.

San Francisco, August 10.—Legal Tenders, 71% @ 72%, few being sold at outside price.

Europe.

Berlin August 6.—First sitting of Chambers was held to-day. Members arose and saluted the King and the Prussian Ministers, Count Stolberg was elected President of the Upper House.

California.

San Francisco, August 10.—Legal Tenders, 71% @ 72%, few being sold at outside price.

Europe.

Vienna, August 6.—It is expected that a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries. Italy is not included. If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be renewed.

California.

San Francisco, August 11.—A case was decided by Judge Pratt this morning of unusual interest, in which a boy fraudulently obtained power from his mother, under which he disposed of her entire property in the San Pedro Ranch, valued at \$75,000, for a mere fraction of its value.

Europe.

London, August 7.—Evening—Cotton sales, 7000 bales, market dull.

California.

San Francisco, August 9.—A mail will hereafter be dispatched from the Post Office in this city via Panama, to New Zealand and Australia, by each mail steamer.

Europe.

London, August 6.—Cotton, sales of 800 bales with a decline of one quarter of a penny. A new Italian loan of 350,000,000 livres has been ordered since signing the treaty of peace.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Seymour to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P.

RUE DELA PAIX, PARIS, February 17, 1866. Received February 24

16. The American prospectors continued to pour in by every opening in our rugged frontier, and the attraction of the Kootenay itself soon dimmed before the discoveries on the Big Bend of the Columbia. I had fortunately consented to license the running of steamers, under the American flag, in the purely English waters of that river. Crowded with freight, pouring in, and the advent of the winter alone prevented the general rush which is confidently predicted for this year. I am credibly informed that these latest discovered gold mines have, in some places, yielded as much as \$800 a day...

17. I may observe incidentally, that the non-cessal miners from Boise, or the Cœur d'Alene, are as valuable to us as an equal number of those who come by Victoria and the Fraser. The citizens of the United States are our boldest prospectors, and not the least law-abiding portion of our population. They come to us across the frontier prepared to accept our institutions, their heads undisturbed by political agitation. The carrying out of the last sentence of a Court of Lynch Law sometimes diminishes their numbers as they approach the boundary line; but once it is passed, the revolver and bowie knife are laid aside, and perfect tranquillity prevails under our vigorous administration throughout the Colony. Crime of violence are now almost unknown in British Columbia, and on the late circuit the Supreme Court did not find a single prisoner for trial at the Kootenay.

18. While British Columbia is reputed to be languishing, it may be interesting for me to mention, though I write without official documents, some of the principal public works which have been accomplished by us in 1865. I premise with the statement that every surveyor and every engineer in the Colony was in Government employ last year. Every discharged sapper, possessing anything like adequate knowledge, was likewise inclined to enter our service. A good trail for pack animals has been opened from the Fraser, to the Kootenay. The Cascade Range, the Gold Range, the Selkirk Range, have been successively surmounted; and what labour may be imagined, when I state that at the end of May the cutting over the Cascade Mountains had, on each side, seven feet of snow. This trail not only runs through English territory to a gold mine but it affords, by the British Kootenay Pass, an easy access from the Pacific to the Hudson's Bay lands beyond the Rocky Mountains. Its principal value, however, to the colonists is that it already enables the merchants of New Westminster to undersell those of Lewiston and Walla Walla at the new diggings. A sleigh road has been opened from the seat of Government to Yale, running for upwards of a hundred miles through the dense forests of the Lower Fraser. A bridge has, for the first time, been thrown over Thompson's River, on the main road to the northern mines. Upwards of twenty thousand pounds have been expended on the completion of the high road into Cariboo, allowing machinery at last to be introduced into William's Creek. A large sum in connecting, by a long street, the three mining towns in that locality. A good road now connects New Westminster with the sea at Burrard Inlet, and secures the inhabitants from inconveniences, such as an unusually severe winter close the Fraser. A lightship, public libraries, new school buildings, testify to the energy of the Government. If I add that in the year just passed steamers have, for the first time, navigated the Upper Columbia, and that New Westminster has been brought in connexion with the whole telegraphic system of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and with Cariboo, I point out an amount of work accomplished in a single summer, I should think entirely unprecedented in so young a Colony. For the telegraphic communication, and the new line of steamers, the Government can only claim the credit of the earnest efforts it has made to second the enterprise of our republican neighbours.

19. I have endeavored at considerable length to prove, first, that union with Vancouver Island, or the annexation of that Colony is not desired in British Columbia; secondly, that the larger Colony is not in a depressed condition. Possibly external agitation in connexion with the gold export duty may have to a certain extent impeded her progress. If, in the violent competition on the Pacific to make the mines in the Colony or the States superior to each other in attraction, it be found that the British export duty on gold acts unfavourably to us, I can only say that the tax will be at once repealed. Our great public works are done, and if the export duty, though just, is impolitic, we will not suffer our miners to be over weighted by it in the great struggle.

20. In the face of the reluctance of the Colony over which I preside, to be drawn into any union with Vancouver Island, some explanation is necessary of the motives which induce me to entertain the question at all, instead of confining myself to backing the prayer of my Legislative Council that the existing separation may continue unimpaired. I consider, however, my duty to require of me, that I should not confine my attention exclusively to the internal affairs of the tract of country under my Government, but that I should likewise see to the strengthening of British authority, British influence, and

British power in the Pacific, and I at once admit that the existing division weakens all three. The dissensions between the two Colonies are looked upon in the neighboring States, as rather a scandalous, but novel and amusing feature in English colonization. I am practically aware that it is extremely inconvenient for the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron to be in communication with two Governors of nominally equal position, close to each other, but many thousands of miles from headquarters. I see that the Indian population of our northwest coast, wherever the schooner or canoe of the Victoria smuggler can reach, are withering and disappearing under the disastrous effects of the whisky traffic.

I must remember that both British Columbia and Vancouver Island have occasionally questions to discuss with their American and Russian neighbours, and that, as things are now, there is nothing to secure uniformity of action or expression in the English representatives. The one may be on the most friendly terms with adjacent powers; the other, in a state of reserve, pending a reference to Europe. I find myself, under these circumstances, compelled to state that, in my opinion, England ought to be represented by one civil authority only beyond the Rocky Mountains. Her Majesty's prerogative could of course effect this without the aid of Parliament, but if a Lieutenant-Governor be appointed to the smaller and poorer Colony, the change, though an undoubted improvement, would still leave Vancouver Island with a staff of public officers beyond her present ability to support. I fear that the pickering would not cease, nor Victoria refrain from interference with the affairs of the neighbouring Colony.

21. Without any specific recommendation, I proceed to consider the terms upon which union could be carried out with moderate satisfaction to the one Colony and the least distaste to the other. The Imperial Act 1st & 22 Vict. c. 99. (which has been repealed) provided that, on the petition of the two Legislative Houses of Vancouver Island, Her Majesty might declare that Island to be an integral part of the Colony of British Columbia. This appears to me to be the principle upon which union should be carried out. But British Columbia has since then been favoured with a Legislative Constitution, by an Order in Council, and I am of opinion that no union should take place without the consent of the Legislative Body created under it. This, I think, might be obtained should Her Majesty's Government desire it and equitable terms be proposed. But I would here venture to state that if a return to the old state of things be sought to be imposed on British Columbia the outcry to which the Duke of Newcastle yielded but two years ago, will be renewed with increased volume.

22. An Act of Parliament somewhat similar to that above referred to having been obtained, the consent of the Legislature of British Columbia formally recorded, the Governor's proclamation of incorporation issued, the laws of the main land would at once be extended over the Island. An early revision of these laws would, however, be required. This would hardly be effected, with a due regard to the interests of the newly-acquired territory by the present Legislative Council of British Columbia. That body should be dissolved and a new Legislature, with representatives from Vancouver Island, called into existence. Then arises the important question, what shall be the Legislative Constitution of the great English Colony on the North Pacific?

23. The Legislature of Vancouver Island, of which the extinct provision of the Act, already quoted, contemplated the disappearance, consists of a Governor, a nominated Council, and an elected Assembly. Theoretically, perhaps, the best form of government. It is not for me to inquire how it has worked in Vancouver Island; I content myself with saying that British Columbia is not ripe for such institutions. I found my opinion upon the following grounds:—First, on account of the vast number of aliens resident in the Colony, who would, I presume, be excluded from the suffrage were a symmetrical constitution to be established. Secondly, because there are but few persons who could devote their time and attention to the public service. We should soon be reduced to pay our legislators, or fall into the hands of the professional politicians, of whom the neighbouring States furnish us the model. Thirdly, because the uncertain nature of gold mining allows of a "rush" here and a "crash" there, as rich leads are discovered, or old claims "cave in." Away goes the population from the "played out" town. Magistrate and constables follow, and the surveyor and his road-gang have to bring the new diggings into connexion with the markets of the Colony. The Governor must act at once on his own responsibility, and be able to rely with confidence on the passing of a supplementary Appropriation Act, to give a legal sanction to the unforeseen expenditure. Fourthly, because our population of Indians is in a proportion of about ten to one of ourselves. They will not obey the great white chief. They understand no division of authority. Lastly, because every one in British Columbia, Americans, even more than English, see the necessity of, and wishes for a strong government. All like the power to be mainly vested in one man, responsible to public opinion, and are averse to the professional politician. For the Colonies, if united, I would recommend an adherence to the principles of the legislative constitution of British Columbia, rather than to those that conferred on Vancouver Island. I would, however, have a much larger proportionate infusion of the popular element than we at present possess.

24. Her Majesty has by Order in Council, created a body authorized to make laws for British Columbia. It consists of 15 members, exclusive of the Governor, with whom it is optional to take his seat as a member of the Board, or to keep aloof, and by so doing constitute himself an entirely separate branch of the Legislature. One-third of the council is composed of the under-mentioned public officers, who are, by a separate instrument, constituted likewise the Governor's Executive Council:—1. The Colonial Secretary; 2. The Attorney General; 3. The Treasurer; 4. The Surveyor General; 5. The Collector of Customs. The remaining two-thirds are selected by the Governor, but I believe that a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle directs that five of the ten shall be chosen from the magistracy of the Colony,

and that in the appointment of the other five the Governor shall endeavor to be guided by the wishes of the people as signified, in five distinct districts. Under this constitution the Government can command a majority of votes, but the power has been rarely exercised by me, save in cases where demands were made upon the Colony by the Imperial Treasury, which the Legislature, if not coerced, would have rejected.

25. I would wish to make some observations upon the three divisions of the present Council. The five executive members are in such close communication with the Governor, that it is but rarely that one of them has an opportunity of asserting his independence by a vote against a measure introduced by the Government. Hence, however, useful as men of business in the House, they do not, with the public, possess the same character for independence as the other two classes. I would recommend that in the new Legislature for the united Colonies, the strictly official element be not increased.

26. Probably in British Columbia the section of the Legislature which possesses most the confidence of the people, is that of the magistracy. It is the right of the Governor to change the stations of the paid justices of the peace whenever he shall see occasion for doing so, therefore the best men are always selected for the most important trusts. As the winter closes most of the miners' operations, several of the magistrates can be spared to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council in New Westminster. The under-mentioned districts are represented in this manner: 1. New Westminster; 2. The Kootenay gold mines in the Rocky Mountains; 3. The gold mines of Cariboo, nearly 500 miles northeast of New Westminster; 4. The agricultural and now mining district of Lillooet; 5. The pastoral and mining country intersected by the Columbia, bounded on the south by the American frontier.

27. The country Magistrates, whose salaries are not sufficient to enable them to enjoy any of the luxuries of life in the expensive districts in which they are stationed, live in the main state of freedom of intercourse with all classes, characteristic of British Columbian society. The Magistrates at the mines, hundreds of miles from headquarters, are necessarily invested with duties of great variety and importance. The representative of the Government, the sole referee or judge in mining disputes, gold commissioner, bankruptcy commissioner, county court judge, the magistrate is constantly before the public. The smallness of the police force which we can allow to carry out his decisions, and to preserve tranquillity compels him to rely much upon his personal influence. It gives me great satisfaction to say that under these circumstances a body of public officers has been trained, equally respected by the people and the Government. The miner looks upon the departure of the magistrate for his legislative duties, with fully as much of happy confidence as he does on that of the men who has assisted in returning to the House.

28. I would propose in the new constitution, to increase the number of these valuable legislators from five to nine. I would submit that the present discretionary power resident in the Governor, of making his selection from the centres of population, for the time being, be not interfered with; nor would I withdraw the liberty granted to him by the Duke of Newcastle to appoint, should he see fit, unpaid in the place of paid magistrates. I venture to submit a plan for distribution, in the first instance, of the nine seats: 1. Victoria, V. I.; 2. New Westminster, B. C.; 3. Cariboo, B. C.; 4. Kootenay or Columbia, B. C.; 5. Douglas and Lillooet, B. C.; 6. Osoyoos and Southern Frontier, B. C.; 7. Nanaimo, V. I.; 8. Yale and Lytton, B. C.; 9. Comox or Courichan, V. I. It will be said that this is not a fair distribution, six magistrates for British Columbia, three for Vancouver Island. I reply that the former Colony now supports nine paid justices of the peace, the latter only two. My plan would entail the exclusion of three Columbian magistrates, and the creation of one for Legislative purposes, upon the Island.

29. The Duke of Newcastle directed the Governor to consult the wishes of the people in the appointment of one-third of the Legislative Councilors. My predecessor divided the Colony into five electoral districts: 1. New Westminster; 2. Cariboo East; 3. Cariboo West; 4. Yale and Lytton; 5. Douglas and Lillooet. The mode of ascertaining the popular desire is as follows: A letter is written by command of the Governor to the paid Magistrate of the district, directing him to call a meeting of the inhabitants to select a person for a seat in the Council. Due notice of the meeting is given in the Gazette, and locality by the Magistrate. Seats in the Legislative Council are eagerly contended for. Electioneering addresses are issued from the rival candidates, and sometimes very considerable expense is incurred. Great discretion is left with the Magistrate and people of the district as to the votes which shall be accepted and reported to the Governor. In New Westminster, I believe, in consequence of a feeling to that effect, aliens have abstained from voting; but in Cariboo, and I think other inland districts, every man who comes forward may record a vote, unless he be an Indian or a Chinaman. Indeed, I believe there are cases where some Chinese have been allowed to vote. It meets with my approval that so long as a strong English Government exists in New Westminster, no disqualification on account of nationality should exist at the Gold mines. I hold it as extremely desirable that we should know the real interests and feelings of our many alien immigrants. That we should attach them to our institutions, and that, as we govern by moral force alone, not costing the mother country a soldier or a shilling, we should have among our Legislators men responsible to alien as well as English constituents. I like to hear any grievance, which the American miner may imagine he suffers from in Cariboo disposed of, as now, by the remark, "Wait for the next election." In the agricultural districts likewise I wish aliens to take part in the elections. Lytton, probably, does not contain a dozen English, unofficial inhabitants. The farmers on the Thompson and Upper Fraser are many of them French. The hotel keepers throughout the Colony mostly belong to that nation or to the Italian. The time has not yet arrived for me to consider whether the Chinaman or Indian should be allowed to vote at the elections. I should be disposed to exclude both. Pos-

sibly an exception might be made in favor of those who took out their "free miners certificates."

30. The election over, the magistrate reports to the Governor the number of votes each candidate has received. It is by no means incumbent on the Governor to appoint to the Council the elect of the people, but it would require very special circumstances, such as have not yet presented themselves, to justify his rejection of the man placed at the head of the poll. The Councilors must take the oath of allegiance before his seat. A purely English Legislature is thus secured.

31. Even if Union is not to take place, I should wish to see the popular element increased in our Legislative Council. It is by gradual concessions freely made by the Government, that the desire for institutions practically unsuited to British Columbia will be best kept under. It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased. If the Union of the Colonies should take place, I would suggest that about 12 members of the new Legislature should be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the people. If the Colonies remain separate I will address you at a future time respecting British Columbia. I wanted to make what treatment of the magistracy element, that the discretionary power of the Governor, as to the districts to be represented should remain unimpaired. I, however, submit a rough suggestion as to the first appointments of seats: Victoria, V. I. 2 members; New Westminster, B. C. 1 do; Nanaimo, V. I. 1 do; Comox, V. I. 1 do; Cariboo East, B. C. 1 do; Cariboo West, B. C. 1 do; Kootenay, B. C. 1 do; Yale and Lytton, B. C. 1 do; Douglas and Lillooet, B. C. 1 do; Williams Lake, B. C. 1 do; Osoyoos and Columbia, B. C. 1 do. As regards the electoral franchise, in the first instance I would propose to leave the question as it now rests in the several districts. It might be dealt with hereafter by the Council. A property qualification and English nationality would, I believe be required in the electors of Vancouver Island.

32. I think it would be desirable that the Governor should have the power of appointing two unofficial members of the Legislative Council to the Executive Council.

33. Should union take place in the manner contemplated by the Act of the 21 & 22 Vict., two important changes would take place in the condition of Vancouver Island. Its present legislative constitution would be abolished, the partial exemption from import duties would cease. The loss of the House of Assembly would not, I think, be much regretted. The freedom of the port of Victoria has already been much impaired, duties being now levied on many articles of consumption. There is a certain charm in the idea of a free English port on the Pacific destined to compete with San Francisco, and, perhaps, ultimately to establish a commercial pre-eminence for Great Britain on the western coast of America. But in reality few of the advantages expected from the free port system have been secured, and the people of Victoria, having the issue fairly placed before them at the late elections, have, by a large majority, determined that the system shall cease, and a tariff takes its place. Victoria does not lie on any of the great highways of commerce, and I do not suppose that a vessel ever entered the port which was not specially bound for it, on the commencement of the voyage. Besides, if the freedom of the ports had realized the expectations of the people of Victoria, would they now be in a gloomy state, or ready to make any sacrifice to secure union with British Columbia? The last statistical returns show that of the imports to Vancouver Island only one-twelfth is exported to countries other than the neighbouring British Colony. It may be said that smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Possibly so, but I doubt whether this advantage, of somewhat questionable propriety, counterbalances the inconvenience of the restrictions placed on British commerce in the western states of America. The compulsion on every vessel to or from Puget's Sound to enter or clear at Port Angeles, 40 (3) miles to windward, is I know found a serious evil in British Columbia. The ships entering the Columbia or Golden Gate from Victoria are examined, I believe, with a minuteness and suspicion not exercised on other traders. The collector of customs of California informed me that the commercial transactions of the British and American territories on the Pacific will never be conducted on an entirely satisfactory condition so long as we look to the evasion of the United States laws as one of our regular sources of profit. Reciprocity, such as that existing between the eastern Colonies and the States, would be most valuable to us; but we cannot hope to obtain it under a system which contemplates the flooding, if possible, of the neighbouring territories with smuggled goods. Finally, British Columbia cannot receive into herself a community which declines to share equally in her taxation. Victoria might retain nearly all her advantages as a distributing port, by the establishment of bonded warehouses, and the allowing of a drawback on all merchandise, over a certain value, passing out of the Colony.

34. In the event of the union taking place, a question which will locally excite some interest is as to the seat of Government. Victoria is the largest town of the two Colonies, and is, in many respects, and most agreeable place of residence. I think, however, that in seeking union with British Columbia, Vancouver Island relinquishes all claim to the possession within her limits of the seat of Government. New Westminster has been chosen as the capital of British Columbia, and it would not be fair to the reluctant Colony to deprive her of the Governor and staff of officers. Both these towns are inconveniently situated on an angle of the vast British territory; but New Westminster, on the mainland, has the advantage over the island town. It is already the centre of the telegraphic system, and is in constant communication with the upper country, whereas the steamers to Victoria only run twice a week. The seat of Government should be on the mainland; whether it might not, with advantage, be brought hereafter nearer to the gold mines, is a question for the future.

35. Unmixed advantages could accrue from the amalgamation of the Supreme Courts of the two Colonies. There would be abundance of work for the judges now presiding in each Colony.

36. It is premature for me to address you respecting the disposal of the public officers who might be thrown out of employment on the union of the two Colonies.

37. I have now endeavored to lay before you a scheme for the consolidation of British power and interest on the Pacific, and for the suppression of the lamentable antagonism existing between some of our fellow-subjects on that ocean. I am well aware that there are conflicting interests which I cannot hope to reconcile. The way of pleasing all parties has not been discovered. The old system of union under a common Governor resident in Victoria broke down. The new one of entire separation seems intolerable to the politicians of Vancouver Island. Whether the arrangements I now suggest would be acceptable to the Colonists I am much inclined to doubt; Victoria would probably expect better terms, and British Columbia only wishes to be left alone.

38. In a consideration of any suggestion I now venture to lay before you, I beg for the indulgence which a letter written abroad, without access of official papers, may fairly claim.

I have, &c., (Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

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FROM THE INTERIOR.

TELEGRAPHIC DATES TO AUGUST 6TH.

[From the British Columbia.]

WILLIAMS CREEK.

The Cornish co'y cleaned up on Saturday about 100 ounces. The Cariboo co'y for the week, 80 ounces; California co'y 43 ounces; Last Chance co'y 50 ounces. The Bed Rock Drain co'y are pushing ahead their works. They are now within 135 feet of the Cariboo co's upper shaft, but are hindered by having to blast through hard bed-rock.

COUSE CREEK.

The Hepple co'y commenced to clear up their ground since the Cascade co'y have run 85 feet more to run. Many claims are doing well on this creek, as also on Stou's Gulch, Conklin's Gulch, Antler Creek, Keithley's Creek, Little Snowshoe Creek, North Fork Quessel River, Goose Creek, Spanish Creek, and Swift River. A Chinaman mining on Keithley's Creek had been fined \$25 for mining without a license.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election on Friday resulted in the return of the following as a Mining Board: W. Hazeltine, John McLearen, Samuel Drake, James Anderson, C. Booth, J. Burdick, Angus Hardie, J. S. Thompson, R. R. Monroe, J. B. Wilkinson, Dr. Foster, Henry Coulter.

On the 3d inst. a horse belonging to Mr. James Anderson, Camerton town, was entered by means of a false key, and a desk containing \$200 in notes and a gold watch valued at \$300, taken therefrom. Six Chinamen had been taken up on suspicion.

John Leverton, alias Liverpool Jack, had been imprisoned for one week with hard labor.

The crops everywhere in the interior are represented as looking remarkably well, giving promise of an abundant harvest.

Peace River.

From Peace River the news is encouraging. A party of ten persons have been there some time, trapping during the winter, and mining for gold during the summer. They have diggings which pay steadily \$50 a day to the hand. They are sending down about 400 lbs. of furs.

Canyon Creek.

The news from Canyon Creek is very encouraging. Mr. Picht showed us a few ozs of gold raised on that creek by Mr. McLeese. It is tolerably fine, a little water worn and intermixed with quartz.

Big Bend.

Mr. Fittere, of the firm of Grelley & Fittere of this city, who arrived yesterday, 12 days from Big Bend, gives an encouraging account of the mines. He reports that the claims extending over 5 miles of French Creek are paying good wages wherever they have got down to the bed-rock. There was consequently much more general satisfaction; miners who had left were returning.

Kootenay.

From Mr. Hickin of this city, who arrived yesterday from Wild Horse Creek, we gather that about two miles of the creek was paying fair wages, though not sufficient to induce him to remain.

Blackfoot.

From a miner who arrived yesterday, having left Blackfoot on the 4th of July, we learn that considerable gold was being taken out of the creeks and gulches, but not nearly sufficient to support the great influx of Americans and Irish by way of the Missouri river. The consequence was that numbers had returned down the Missouri again, while others were prospecting or proceeding to other mines. Major Downie was met near Colville en route to Kootenay, his "Silver Ledge" at Shuswap having proved a failure.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, August 8th, 1866.

Sproat & Co. vs. Solomon.—This suit, was brought to recover \$1049, value of goods alleged to have been obtained by the bankrupt, M. Malowanski, from plaintiffs by false representations, and hypothecated to the defendant, by M. Malowanski. This case is similar in its character to others against the same defendant, previously tried. Mr. McCraith, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for plaintiffs, and the Attorney General, instructed by Peakes & Green, for defendant. A verdict for defendant was returned.

Bunster vs. Joseph Brothers.—This was an action brought to recover damages sustained by plaintiff through the stoppage of a water course. After some argument a view of the premises was ordered by judge and jury at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday.

ROUND THE CORNER (FORMERLY EBERHARDT'S SALOON) Langley Street, will be opened this (Saturday) evening, July 28th, at 8 o'clock, by Jacob Herkimer, who will be happy to see all his friends.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, August 14, 1866.

Governor Seymour and the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

It has been truthfully said that a cold-blooded and crafty politician, when he would be thoroughly revenged on his enemy, makes the injuries which have been inflicted, not on himself, but on others, the pretext of his attack. He thus engages the world as a partizan in his quarrel, and dignifies his private hate by giving it the air of disinterested resentment. It is by disclaiming his personal animus against Vancouver Island as a Colony, and professing to be actuated by a desire to benefit both Colonies, that Governor Seymour—another batch of whose libels we publish this morning—has dared to approach the Colonial Office with his Munchausenisms and present them as serious facts—the result of a pure and disinterested desire to do his duty towards the Colony he was sent out to govern, while he carefully avoided even the appearance of injustice towards its rival. That he has succeeded but too well in disguising his true feelings, and in humbugging Mr Cardwell, is palpable from the humiliating terms offered us in the Union Bill—the acceptance of which would virtually close the doors of our warehouses forever, and establish not only the capital but the centre of trade at the City of Stumps. That the gubernatorial libeller was aided by the mistakes of more than one of our public men, is evidenced by the avidity with which, in the despatch that we publish this morning, he seizes upon the result of the Victoria election as a pretext for stating that the Chamber of Commerce Memorial is an "expression of the opinion of a beaten party," and, although the "source is respectable," it is not entitled to much weight. After stating that his Legislative Council are opposed to Union, he revives the old slander against the harbour of Victoria, and adds his own remarkable experience in the Leviathan. But Mr Seymour carefully conceals from the knowledge of the Secretary for the Colonies the important fact that vessels drawing seventeen feet of water are brought safely over our bar and discharged at our wharves. Such cases are not at all isolated. And we venture to assert that there are pilots in Victoria who could bring even that monster-ship, the Leviathan, safely across the dreadful sand-bar. But how could we expect a governor who confesses that he could not "distinguish the entrance to Victoria harbour" to cross the bar—especially if the attempt was a post-prandial one! Mr Seymour next takes the entrance to Fraser River under his notice and cites in its favor the report of Admiral Kingcome, who, it will be remembered, early in '64, crossed the sand-heads in H. M. S. Tribune and reached New Westminster in safety. Unfortunately for Governor Seymour, the gallant Admiral's report was made while the Tribune lay at New Westminster. In this report shipmasters are told how to get into the river; but as the Tribune, a few days afterwards was descending the stream, she "grounded," and her guns and ammunition were taken out and brought into the "narrow and tortuous harbour of Victoria" and discharged on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. Several days were required to get the unfortunate vessel off the sand-heads, and although Lord Gilford's report, attributing the disaster to the "dull white colour of a pole which marks the channel," is given, not a word is said of the Admiral's second report. That is carefully concealed. But we have it on good authority that a report was made in which the Admiral stated almost in as many words that while he could tell mariners how to get into the river, he was unable to indicate the course they must follow to get out of it without disaster! The "objection" of Governor Seymour to the "present system, whereby our (their) traffic is artificially conducted up the narrow and tortuous harbour of Victoria, causing a great loss of time and increase of expense," is quite natural. He has no

"objection" to having the goods transhipped at Esquimalt. Of course not; Esquimalt is not a rival of the "city" in which Mr Seymour has invested in town lots, therefore he speaks of the "narrow and tortuous harbour of Victoria" as though it were a dangerous locality—some twenty or thirty miles in length, to visit which would involve great loss of time and expense to shippers, instead of being only half a mile in length, and lying directly in the path of vessels bound to and from New Westminster. Mr Seymour next thrusts at the Hudson Bay Company for running their steamers to New Westminster and bringing away the miners, who "while waiting" for the San Francisco "steamers" spent their money in Victoria, and billiard rooms and drinking saloons" arose, that soon "depopulated New Westminster." It was with Hudson Bay Company rum and billiards, then, that Victoria was built up and New Westminster depopulated. We always thought that natural advantages had something to do with the prosperity of Victoria, but it seems we were mistaken. Governor Seymour proceeds, to draw a gloomy picture of the state in which he found New Westminster. "The blight had early come. Many of the best houses were untenanted. The largest hotel was to let, decay appeared on all sides, and the stumps and logs of the fallen trees, blocked up most of the streets. New Westminster appeared, to use the miner's expression, "played out." This dismal picture was the effect of Hudson Bay Company rum, billiards, and Governor Douglas, who is alluded to as the Munchausenite's "predecessor." Now, every one here knows that the little greatness New Westminster ever knew was achieved under the Douglas regime; that prosperity was general under the cheap system of government that prevailed. Stores and buildings sprang up on every side, trunk roads were built, and streams spanned by bridges; taxes were light and customs duties scarcely felt. But the "blight" in the form of Governor Seymour and his Staff settled down like locusts on the embryo metropolis and its greatness was gone. Its "largest hotel" is still "to let;" its "best houses" are still "untenanted" and "decay is visible on all sides;" "stumps" still "block up most of the streets" and the place is about as near "played out" as Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Verily, the sister Colony has flourished under Mr Seymour's reign. The debt which the "blight" found so heavy when he arrived in the Colony has been quadrupled; (notwithstanding the great trunk road had been constructed the year previously,) the expenses of government have been increased threefold, while its efficiency has not been increased. Passing over the question of indebtedness and the ill-natured fling at Victoria merchants, through whose enterprise and capital, it is notorious, Governor Seymour and his satellites have been enabled to live and enjoy their fat salaries, we come next to the case of the schooner Onward, which vessel, cleared from Victoria with supplies for coal miners engaged at Queen Charlotte Island in developing the resources of British Columbia, and was compelled by an illiberal law to proceed to New Westminster to clear. Finding the Fraser closed by ice, as it is every winter, the schooner ran up to Burrard Inlet, whence the captain crossed to New Westminster, but failed to procure a clearance. The vessel must be brought to New Westminster first. This order, owing to the icy impediments, could not be carried out, and the schooner returned to Victoria and discharged her cargo. A plain statement of this fact, with affidavits, was sent home by the Chamber, and Mr Seymour says it is "widely inaccurate." He encloses the statement of Mr Hamly, Collector of Customs, which, he says, "disproves" the assertions of fifty men, who in the first part of his despatch he acknowledges are "respectable." In the concluding paragraph the following extraordinary sentence occurs. Can it be read without a feeling that when Mr Seymour penned it he expressed the state of his own mind at the "slight deviations from the path of truth" of which he had been guilty?

Several witnesses, including Frederick Green, Ashdown Green, Dr Evans and others, were examined for the plaintiff, occupying the whole day, when the Court rose and adjourned until to-day.

AN OLD SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.—James Kelly, one of the heroes of "Sherman's march through Georgia," was arraigned yesterday in the Police Court on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from the house of Mr James Thorne. It appears that Mr T. invited Kelly to his house to partake of some food, of which he seemed much in need, when the ingrate, watching his opportunity, stole the articles and pledged them with "his uncle"—said "uncle" being a colored man, who keeps a store full of ikkas on Cormorant street. The apparel was fully identified by Mr Thorne, and Kelly will grace the chain-gang for three months.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Sir James Douglas has presented the Mechanic's Institute with the following works:—6 vols. Spencer's History of the United States, illustrated with steel engravings; 11 vols. Allison's History of Europe, Harpers Library Edition; 1 vol. Napier's Peninsular War; 2 vols. Kelly's Victoria in 1853 and 1858; 1 vol. Atkinson's Upper and Lower Amoor; 1 vol. Rae's Arctic Sea; 1 vol. Drew's Meteorology; 7 vols. novels. D. M. Lang, Esq., has presented the following:—9 numbers of The Economist; 2 numbers of the London Quarterly; 16 numbers of Blackwood's Magazine.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A requisition from the Union Hook and Ladder Company, signed by 30 members, was presented to Mr John C. Keenan, on Thursday, requesting that he would allow himself to be placed in nomination for Chief Engineer. Mr Keenan laid the requisition before the Tiger Company last evening, and was unanimously nominated as that Company's candidate for Chief. The election will be held on the first Monday in October.

THE FRUIT MARKET.—Cherries are now out of season in San Francisco, and our gardeners, we understand, contemplate shipping some of the surplus yield of their gardens to the Bay City. There is no doubt a profitable trade can be carried on in this article during the months of August and September, by supplying the California market, where cherries will command 50 cents or five bits a pound.

RAINBOW.—One of the most magnificent solar rainbows that we have witnessed, illuminated the Eastern hemisphere last evening, shortly before sunset. The prismatic rays of the arch were vividly defined and so brilliant as to reflect a duplicate bow of almost equal beauty. It lasted until the sun went down.

WELCOME RAIN.—The unexpected shower of rain yesterday laid the dust and revived the drooping plants and parched crops. In a few days harvesting will commence and, it is hoped, the "clerk of the weather" will close up the floodgates until the husbandman's work is over for the season.

TRIP TO LESCHI.—A party of merchants and others will visit Leech River to-day on a tour of observation, which will occupy several days. Among the party will be Messrs R. Burnaby, T. L. Stahlshmidt, J. R. Stewart, and the Attorney General.

COUNT OUT.—The only members of the Assembly present yesterday were the Speaker, and Messrs Young, Dickson and Pidwell, and a count out took place. Dr Ash arrived too late.

SETTLED.—The charge against Mrs Cox of keeping a savage dog, was settled out of Court—the dog having first been settled by a revolver bullet through his head.

THE SCHOLARS of the Presbyterian Sunday School will assemble in front of the church, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose having their photographs taken.

members to be entitled to respectful consideration, and in the very next breath, denounce them as falsifiers. If this be Mr Seymour's test of respectability, we can tell him it is not that of the people of this Colony; and that, while they entertain the greatest possible respect for the position he so unworthily fills, they entertain none whatever for the author of the libels to which he has affixed his sign-manual.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Saturday, August 11. Supreme Court. (UNDER CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.) FRIDAY, August 10. Bunker vs. Joseph Bros.—The Court, Jury and counsel having repaired at 11 a. m. to inspect the culvert on Broad street, returned to Court and the plaintiff's case was proceeded with.

Several witnesses, including Frederick Green, Ashdown Green, Dr Evans and others, were examined for the plaintiff, occupying the whole day, when the Court rose and adjourned until to-day.

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COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL. SATURDAY, July 11. The market is well supplied with all kinds of produce and provisions. There has been no change in the state of trade during the week. The following rates may be quoted as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$7 75@8 50 per bbl; Superfine, \$6 75@7 25; Common, \$5@6 do. OATMEAL—\$6@7 per sack. CORNMEAL—\$7@8 per sack. BUCKWHEAT—\$7@8 do. RYE FLOUR—\$7@8 do. RICE—\$4@5 per sack; Bayos and Beans—White, 6c per sack; Bayos and Pinks, 4c do. SUGAR—Raw, 7c per sack; Refined 14@16 do. COFFEE—25c per sack. TEA—35c per chest. SYRUP—\$4 75 per keg. YEAST POWDERS—\$3 25@3 75 per doz. CANDLES—\$5@6 per box. SOAP—Castile, 45 do do \$2@2 50 do. DRIED APPLES—12@14 per bushel. BUTTER—Fresh, 45c per lb; Case; Ordinary, 40@45 do per lb. CHEESE—15@18 do per case. LARD—20@22 do. BACON AND HAMS—Prime, 22@24c per lb; ordinary do, 18c per lb in lots to suit. WHEAT—2 1/2c per bushel. OATS—1 1/2c do. BARLEY—1 1/2c do. GROUNDED BARLEY—2c do. BEAN—1 1/2c do. MIDDLING—2 1/2c do. HAY—1c@1 1/2c do. POTATOES—1 1/2c do per sack.

On the 10th inst., in this city, aged 33 years and five months, Anna F., the wife of Mr. J. H. Todd, Barkerville, Cariboo. Friends and acquaintances will receive further notification of the funeral.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. ENTERED. Aug 6—Stmr California, Williams, N Westminster. Steamer Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster. Stmr Fidelity, Erskine, Portland. Stmr Melina, Greenwood, Saanich. Aug 7—Schr Codfish, Brown, Barclay Sound. Schr Discovery, Rodin, Nanaimo. Aug 8—Stmr Josie McNear, Crosby, P Angeles. Schr Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan. Schr Shark, Low, Sooke. Aug 9—Sloop Forest, Nicholson, San Juan. Sloop Annie, Culler, San Juan. Sloop Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. Sloop Leonard, Smith, N Westminster. Aug 10—Stmr Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster. Schr Goldstream, Howitt, W C I. Sloop Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. CLEARED. August 6—Steamer California, Williams, San Francisco. Stmr Diana, Wright, P Angeles. Stmr Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster. Ship Mohawk, Davies, P Angeles. Schr Nor West, Whitford, New Westminster. Sloop Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan. Sloop Riza, Middleton, Burrard Inlet. Aug 7—Schr Matilda, Greenwood, Nanaimo. Sloop Thornton, Warren, San Juan. Sloop Evelyn Wood, Wylie, Russian Possessions. Sloop Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan. Aug 8—Stmr Josie McNear, Crosby, P Angeles. Schr Gazelle, Gollacher, Nanaimo. Sloop Forest, Mikkerson, Nanaimo. Sloop Louise, Culler, Saanich. Aug 10—Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo. Stmr Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster. Schr Discovery, Rodin, Cowichan.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING. The following vessels have entered and cleared at Port Angeles: ENTERED. July 30—Hamburg ship Garland, 630 tons, Sobas, master, from San Francisco. Proceeded to Port Gambier to load with lumber for Shanghai. July 30—Bark Galloway, 433 tons, Boyd, master, from Mazatlan. Proceeded to Port Madison to load with lumber for San Francisco. CLEARED. Aug 3—Italian bark Bragadello, 543 tons, G. Mazzini master. Loaded at Port Ludlow with lumber. Cleared for Valparaiso and proceeded to sea.

MEMORANDA. Stmr FIDELITY left Portland August 4th, at 6:30 p. m., arrived at Astoria, 5th, at 8:30 a. m., left Astoria, at 6:30 a. m., crossed Columbia River bar at 8 a. m., at 1:30 p. m., August 6th, arrived at Victoria.

PASSENGERS. Per stmr FIDELITY (in Portland)—Maj. Gen. Ingalls, Maj. Gen. Sackett, Col. Babcock, Maj. Foster, Maj. Glenn, Judge S. W. Brockway, Mr Hayward, Mr Karnol, Mrs Irvine, Miss Irvine, two Sisters and Brother, Mrs Erskine and child, Wm. Kohl, Dr G. M. Cool, Mr Everding, Mr Highfield, Mrs Hannah McCarty, Wm. Brown, John Green, wife and son, Mr Morris, Joseph Eyr, and one T. S. Soldier. Per Stmr JOSIE MCNEAR—J M Rice and wife, S Garland, Mrs Ritor, Chas Anderson, Mr Burdick, Chas Moore, Morris Hayward, Awtling, Orr, Harris, Brown, Rev. Father Prefontaine.

IMPORTS. Per stmr FIDELITY (in Portland)—P O D, 200 1/2 sks flour; 1 1/2 sks flour; 50 boxes; 4 bales blankets; 6 P. 25 sks wheat; 8 sks wheat; 5 1/2 pkgs mules; no mack, 200 1/2 sks flour; L & O, 24 sks wheat; Z A V, 40 1/2 sks flour. Per Stmr JOSIE MCNEAR—9 bxs bread, 50 head cattle, 4 calves, 37 head sheep.

CONSIGNEES. Per Stmr JOSIE MCNEAR—Hodges, Reynolds, Reynolds & Co., J Murray, Hutchinson & Co, T Mitchell.

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life Agents for the Union Insurance Co. of San Francisco, Marine. au12 d&w

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I. au12 d&w

Wanted. A T MESSRS CORNWALL'S (ASST. CROFT, B. C.) Miller thoroughly acquainted with Great Mills, to run a small mill for some months. For Particulars apply to W. F. TOLMEY, Esq., Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.

YALE

COLONIAL HOTEL,

And Restaurant, Ferris & Latremouliere, - Proprietors. The above new and first-class Hotel, situated nearly opposite the Steamboat Landing, in the town of Yale, B. C. is now open for the accommodation of the public, and having been fitted up with great care, it is provided with every accommodation for the comfort of its guests. In the RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT, the cooking will be found of "Rare Excellence" and the tables supplied to suit the most fastidious taste. THE SLEEPING APARTMENTS, are neat, comfortable, and commodious, and the accommodation for private families, excellent. THE BAR, is stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The whole establishment being under the special management and supervision of the Proprietors, Guests may rely upon being treated with every care and attention. YALE, JULY 25th, 1866. J.S. L&W

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from the finest Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Beauty to the overtaxed Body and Mind. Particularly well suited for the use of the Bath. Fainting Turn, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria. Is a sure speedy relief of every neuralgia which has for 25 years manifested, and is used for all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and we do not only commend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin Roughness, Blotches, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples. Is as delicious as the Orto de Rosas and tends fresh and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Blended with water it makes the best emulsi on, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of Imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, No. 71 & 73 Water Street, New York, AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, nov12 d&w

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla IN LARGE BOTTLES. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE 'BLOOD!' Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER. when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body reared unhealthily by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good though powerful, detergent cleanser every portion of the system, and should be used daily as a DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, and every kind of Scrofulous and Scaly eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scabby, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation of Sarsaparilla and is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The articles may rest assured that there is not one LAST DOLLAR OF MYN RALE, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helplessly debilitated, without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents, San Francisco. nov12 d&w

THE

VOL. 7. WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY HIGGINS, LONG TERMS: Per Annum, in advance... For Three Months... For One Month... PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE OFFICE: Colonial Building, Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Within the past forty years of intelligence of more than ordinary interest and importance has been hitherto by wire, because the distance of the present expense of transmission is a sine qua non should lightly pass by an opportunity so momentous as the plan for the confederation of British North America. It is now announced to-day, Thursday 15th, says a cable item which has been published on Saturday, "that the confederation of the British Provinces of North America has definitely arranged by the British North America. There is no reservation in this statement, means anything, it means more or less than the index of British North America. The ministry have shuffled the cards, and the first insight us of the game they intend augurs well for the future, the Cabinet succeed in retaining the keys. We have before seen Tory government may prove friends, as they have shown, paradoxical though sound, more liberality in the administration than the party. They feel a gloomish pride in their distant count and glory in seeing the Anglo-lifting his head and with strong arm in his ultra-home. Their ears are open to grievances, remonstrances, requirements of the colonists, a colonial policy was long declared by their veteran leader Lord Stanley, to be "a severing binding parent and offspring" ment the desire was expressed majority of the British colonies will then, to expend the last if need be, in defending any Queen's possessions." The coalition scheme has for some time the pet theory of prominent Canada, and has now taken hold of the public mind. The time provinces, though at first opposed to it, have been yielding ever since the succession of the Hon. George Brotherton the other delegates to England at the last elections the "vexation" was finally settled by the triumph of the Confederation plan. In the perfection of one of the best measures that modern history will record, we may enquire, seeing that we belong to British North America, whether the Colonies are to be embraced in Confederation? We think not; as we are at a remote distance from Canada, and separated by a river so formidable as the Rocky Mountains, it is questionable whether we suit their interests or our own included just now in the bundle, rate we have never expressed