

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

NO 30.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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## AGENTS.

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## THE POLITICAL POSITION.

In one of the best speeches made in the recent debate on the reform bill in the House of Commons it was shown that democracy, with all its faults, had one great overwhelming virtue, and that was when it knew it had blundered it strove immediately to rectify the error. With all the teachings of philosophy there are really but few grander attributes than this. Human nature is in itself so imperfect that even wise men are guided more by the effects of imprudence than by an intuitive knowledge of right. When a Government therefore, is willing to learn from experience—when it is anxious to retrieve error so soon as the effects display themselves—call it what we will it is a wise Government and a good Government, and one most suited to the growing wants and capacities of man. If this peculiarity belongs to a popular government, we may safely say the opposite characteristic belongs to a government that is not of the people. Wherever we find the "one man power" or the inclination to rule independent of public opinion, we shall speedily find that reason and experience may over and over again repudiate. This is the great stumbling block in the way of progress—the fruitful cause of revolution. We cannot shut our eyes to it. History presents it to us so plain that he who runs may read. The Government of Vancouver Island does not, however, apparently read history; we regret to say indeed that the experience of the past is hopelessly lost upon it. It is to all intents and purposes the "one man" Government, doing what it likes independent of, and very frequently antagonistic to, the people. The result is, it is brought at present to a standstill. It virtually defied the power of the Assembly; it threw out its bills and talked flippantly of its legislation; and now it has to come down to the body it has so frequently insulted, and ask for something very like pardon and a condemnation of its offences. We say it has to do this; although in its bungling way it still attempts to assume the position of mentor rather than pupil. Nothing can be a sadder commentary on irresponsible government than the crisis which the Executive and its Upper House have brought about. For years they have been ignoring the wishes of the people—session after session they have persistently thrown out every bill that had for its object the benefit of the country, and still they had the hardihood to expect that the people's representatives would, like dumb spiritless animals, draw the supply bill at the crack of the whip. Events have shown how sadly they were mistaken. They have had their own mulish way long enough. They have injured the colony almost beyond redemption; imprisonment for debt still drives the enterprising man from the country and deters to a great extent an influx of people to our shores. A Home-stead law and other acts for encouraging persons to settle among us have been time and again refused, and still the public are asked to put their hands deep in their pockets and support not only a useless Government but one that has proved in nearly every instance hostile to the popular will. His Excellency informs the House in his despatch of Wednesday last that the estimates have been before the Assembly for five months, but the House may well reply that the principal measures of the country have been before His Excellency's official legislators for two years—that measures of infinite more importance than a Supply Bill—measures that would tend to increase the material wealth of the country instead of pumping dry the public purse, have been sent to the Upper House, session after session, but in vain.

His Excellency may attach very much importance to the supplies; he may think, in fact, that the only duty the House has got to perform, is to vote them; but he will find when it is probably too late, that the public of Vancouver Island have got something else to do besides paying exorbitant taxes, and that Government has a higher duty than attempting to force, with all the injustice of the highwayman, a ruinous tribute from the people. The taxes of the country are so much waste money; the colony has virtually nothing to show for them but a large staff of officials that partake more of the incubus than the assistance. In this shameful state of affairs, when public opinion has been distinctly and repeatedly set at defiance, the House of Assembly has the Executive out of its power, and give it power to obtain means to carry on the Government. We have no hesitation in saying that the Assembly has every desire to keep up the credit of the country, but it has not the desire of carrying out the whim of any class of men in the Executive. It demands something in the shape of useful legislation and unless it turns recreant to public interests it will have it. No sympathy is felt for His Excellency in the present crisis; it was his duty to have governed according to the wishes of the people. If the House of Assembly chose to raise or lower the Estimates, Governor Kennedy, as a prudent Governor, had no reason to interfere. It was his policy to throw the responsibility of the action on the House. If they acted foolishly, without discretion, or in antagonism to the Executive, there was the people at any time to be appealed to through a dissolution; if on the other hand they acted with sagacity, then His Excellency had nothing to do but to accept their views. He has not done so; he has been led into a labyrinth of difficulties by his sincere official advisers of the Upper House, and he now comes to the Assembly for relief.

Jack. Every available explosive weapon was brought to bear, so that the steamer—a worthy representative of our colonial enterprise—might receive a hearty welcome. As she neared the landing place three rousing cheers and a tiger rent the air which were lustily responded to by the passengers on board. Although every effort was made and every nerve strained on the part of the Seymourites to welcome the gallant Marten their labors were as a single grain of sand on the shores of Shuswap compared with the handsome manner in which they were acknowledged by her popular commander, if we may judge by the amount of champagne and H. B. rum freely distributed to all hands not only on board during her trip but to every individual who stood on the beach.

I glean the following facts from one of the passengers, and I might here mention that among them I recognized many old friends, viz. Messrs. Ross, Levesque, Barker, Gambitt, Marks, Bissett, Pollock, and many others. He informs me that the steamer left Savana's Ferry at 5 p.m. on Saturday arriving at Kamloops at 7:45. She started from there at 6 a.m. and arrived at 6 p.m. The passengers could not sufficiently praise the exquisitely beautiful and rich tracts of farming and grazing land stretching for miles on both sides of the Thompson. Little thought they that British Columbia could boast of such possessions, and I must not forget to mention the excitement amongst the Indians who were almost frantic at the sight of a steamer. They rode furiously along the banks trying to keep up with her and seemed lost in admiration.

SEYMOUR CITY.

Before concluding I must say a few words about our city and its future prospects. The population is about five hundred, and can boast of six saloons, thirteen stores, five bakeries, three restaurants, two butcher's shops, and eleven shoemakers, two painters, one stationery shop, six physicians, and a drug store, two tin shops, two barber shops, eight washhouses and a bathing house. I might also mention an extensive fishery, two breweries, two blacksmiths' shops and a livery stable to say nothing of a coffee and doughnut stand.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the many disappointed, sore footed, light pocketed, weak headed, sick hearted, bootless and pantless specimens of the genus homo returning from Seymour, every one who has one "bit" interest pending on the result of Big Bend must feel quite satisfied that despite the drawbacks arising from a very late and severe season, these mines will turn out to be the great Eldorado of British Columbia. All our merchants require is that the British Columbian Government will give them an equal show (as is their duty) with our American neighbors.

One of Judge O'Reilly's staff has just

returned to three pans has been obtained from the bottom of a shaft on a hill on McCulloch's Creek. The miners themselves have every faith in the country. I believe that in the course of a few weeks many important discoveries will be made. Some miners are now prospecting on the South arm of the Shuswap Lake. In the meantime we would advise all our friends below to keep up their spirits and to look forward to a busy fall and a bright Christmas in the good time coming.

NEVER SAY DIE.

## ANOTHER LETTER FROM SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR CITY, May 28th, 1866.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARTEN.

The steamer Marten made her first trip up here yesterday and caused much excitement and joy among our population, which now amounts to nearly 300.

FAITH IN THE MINES.

In spite of the great pack rush of men who never tried the Big Bend mines we have here great faith in them. It is a positive fact that several claims above pay from 10 to 15 ounces a day to companies of four or five men, and that these claims are the only ones which have been opened with a prospect of paying. The season is early yet, a great deal of snow remains on the ground, which has disappointed a good many miners who are returning, but it will be found after the mines are once opened that the best season will be from October to December, when the climate is mild and neither snow, water nor cold will prevent the miners at that season from working their claims.

Clements—or McCulloch's—is as yet the best creek discovered.

## FIRST TRIP OF THE MARTEN.

SEYMOUR, 28th May, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:

Sir—The Marten has made her first trip, a complete success, and over 120 miles of the most interesting waters I have ever travelled.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MORRIS.

## CANADA.

[Globe and Leader 27th and 28th April.]

## TORONTO.

The bakers of the city have raised the price of bread to \$1 50 per dozen, wholesale, 14c per 4 lb loaf retail.

A lad named Doran was struck by a blank cartridge from a rifle of one of the volunteers, while skirmishing to day, in the abdomen, which was torn open. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

An evening paper is to be started in the middle of next month by J. Ross Robertson, of the Globe, and J. B. Cooper, of the Leader, to be called the "Daily Telegraph." The proprietors are enterprising and energetic young men. The want of a good evening paper is much felt here, and its success is certain.

The serious accident which befell Dr.

Martin on Wednesday evening at Whitty station occurred thus: Being a passenger on the G. T. R. from Toronto to Whitty—on arrival at the latter place, he remained on board talking to a friend till the cars again started, when he jumped, and fell between the platform and the cars, severely injuring his back, and paralyzing his lower limbs.

## MONTREAL.

A habitant while intoxicated was run over by a train near Quebec.

The health officers in Quebec are busy visiting the city. They found in one case forty persons in two small apartments.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in Montreal for the organization of a general Sanitary Association.

The House of Refuge in Montreal sheltered 2,900 persons last winter—only 447 of them females. The permanent inmates number 105. The expenditure for the past year was over \$7,000.

The Hon. Thomas Ryan, M. L. C., Trade Commissioner to the West Indies, and, since the return of the Hon. Mr. McDougall, Chairman of the Commission, has returned to Montreal.

The small pox has attacked the orphan children under the care of the Grey Nuns of Quebec. Within the last few days more than twenty children have been removed from the Nunnery to the Marine Hospital.

The Montreal House of Industry and Refuge held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening, when a large number of persons attended. The report was considered highly satisfactory. The income for the year had been \$23,865.

## QUEBEC.

The repairs of the Quebec Custom House are nearly completed, and the clerks have resumed possession.

Mr. Lebovillier, M. P. P. for Gaspé, has arrived at Quebec, and Le Canadien thereupon predicts the early opening of Parliament.

## LONDON.

London has a flowing well; not of oil, however, but of water. The well is situated at the foot of Dundas street, and at about eight o'clock on Friday night began flowing at the rate of two barrels a minute, the water being as clear as crystal, but of a strong, sulphurous taste.

In this city house rent is advancing rapidly, owing chiefly to the number of American families settling here. Certain dwellings which a few months ago produced but \$5 and \$6 per month, now command \$8 and \$9. It is almost impossible for new comers to get a suitable residence at any price, and yet at this time building operations are by no means brisk in comparison with last year.

—London Free Press.

## OTTAWA.

Three new canal boats for the Ottawa

The Ottawa Horticultural Society will hold two shows this year—the first in June. The imports this year exceed those of the same period last year by \$4,000,000—three-fourths of the increase being in dry goods.

It is understood that the Governor-General will arrive here on Saturday next, and take up his residence at Rideau Hall.

Navigation is now open between Ottawa and Montreal, and steamers are running regular trips. The canal is at high water mark.

The Canada states that Mr. McGreevy was on Saturday to withdraw all his workmen from the rooms to be occupied during the coming session by the two Houses of Parliament. They are finished only for temporary accommodation, and work is to be resumed upon them after the session is over.

On Monday, the Sons of St. George formed a large procession, and headed by a band, went to church. About 150 sat down to dinner in the evening. Letters of apology were read from the Hon. Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Galt, Howland, Campbell, and Chapais, who were not able to attend. Hon. Messrs. McGee, Cockburn, and Blair were present.

The Ottawa River has risen greatly during the last few days; at present the rise is at the rate of nearly two feet a day.

The Civil service clerks are about to petition the Government for a bonus or a general increase in salaries, in view of the extraordinary rise in the price of nearly all the necessities of life. Some of those upon small salaries have been reduced to great straits since their arrival in Ottawa.

There have been very few houses built here during last winter, and it is just as difficult to obtain houses here at present as it was last fall.

A number of stained glass windows of beautiful design have been placed in the Legislative Chambers. They produce a very pleasing and magnificent effect.

There is great activity just now in the sawmills on the Chaudiere. For some time to come they will have to work night and day, the quantity of lumber ordered being as large or larger than in any previous years.

A quantity of timber which was kept here during the winter is now being rafted and will shortly be on its way to Quebec. It is the property of Mr. John Egan, and will be the first raft of the season.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nova Scotia Government have introduced into the Legislature a bill in regard to persons using or publishing seditious and treasonable language. Although such an act is in force in Great Britain, it has never been found necessary to have one in this Province until the present time.

The Guelph Advertiser reports that on Saturday morning, at Rockwood, three children of Mr. James Berry were poisoned by strychnine obtained in a drug store in the village in a mistake for medicine. Two of them are already dead, and the third not expected to survive.

On Monday last about twenty soldiers of the 16th Regiment, stationed in Stratford, waited upon the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in the vestry of St. James Church, and presented

him with a very handsome writing desk and silver inkstand.

On Thursday evening last a dinner was given at Goderich in honor of the volunteers at which about 200 persons were present. It is described as having been a magnificent reception.

Salt is now being produced in Sussex, N. B. The St. John papers speak highly of the article, and say that it will compare favorably with any of foreign production.

A movement has been begun in Barrie for the erection of a flax mill, in furtherance of which a public meeting has been called by the Reeve.

There are new ships on the St. Lawrence of 40,000 tonnage.

## MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN HAVE BROKEN OFF THEIR BOSTON ENGAGEMENT ABRUPTLY.

The cause assigned being a sore throat on the part of Mr. Kean. It is understood in inner theatrical circles, however, that the real difficulty was of a different character. The stars have drawn very poor houses during their engagement, and a good deal of applause has been given to Mr. Cathcart, an actor possessing the youth, grace and force which Mr. Kean lacks, who has taken leading parts in support of the stars in their tour around the world. This is not to the taste of Mr. Kean, who is proud, jealous and self-willed as was his father, and he saw fit to forbid Mr. Cathcart going forward in obedience to the enthusiastic call of the audience after his delivery of McDuff's passage at the close of the fourth act of "Macbeth." Mr. Cathcart yielded, but the audience would not; the applause was kept up, and even the entrance of Mrs. Kean, in the sleep-walking scene, could not quell it. At last the tragedian yielded; Lady Macbeth retired to appear no more that evening, and Mr. Cathcart came forward to bow his acknowledgments. All this threw Mr. Kean into a very great passion; he played through Macbeth in a rage, and swore he never would appear again in Boston in the play in which he and his wife had been so insulted. The tragedy had been announced for repetition, and the manager saw fit to refuse to withdraw it; the tragedian brought his engagement to a close without a farewell benefit; and henceforth Boston will have as unsteady a place in his memory as it held in that of his father.—News Letter.

## NEWMARKET RACES—The one thousand guineas day at Newmarket on the 19th April drew a large attendance. The Times of the 20th says:—Repulse (purchased by the Marquis of Hastings after the Legation from Mr. Jackson) was the coming filly, on whom 2 to 1 was laid at the Rooms, and nothing

small, and Bayonette, a mare from the French stable, was the only one besides the favorite really backed for money. Jennings was, indeed, as nearly confident as the Danbury people were, and if the mare had been more kindly she would in all probability have won. As it was, the race was confined to her and the favorite, the former hanging so much on Lord Hastings's mare that it was impossible for Grimshaw to run straight, and Repulse won, ridden by Cannon, after a close struggle, by a short head. It was hardly 2 to 1 on her, however, and her friends must have been rather nervous for their investments a quarter of a mile from home. Repulse is a fine, lengthy, dark bay mare by Stockwell, bred by Lord Derby, and of course will now be a favorite for the Epsom event, for which Bayonette is not entered. The betting on the course was in favor of "Delight" for the Chester Cup, and "Rustic" for the Derby.

## JUST AND GENEROUS—Wells, Fargo & Co. have exhibited as much wisdom as liberality in rewarding Stephen Venard and his associates, who displayed so much heroism in their encounter with the stage robbers. We learn from the Nevada Gazette that on Saturday evening last \$3,000 was paid to the Sheriff's party by the Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. at that place. Venard was offered the whole amount by his companions, in consideration of the conspicuous part which he played in the affair. He certainly was entitled to the larger portion of the reward, if not to the whole of it; but his generosity proved equal to his courage, and he positively declined the offer, declaring that he would accept only his fair proportion. However, the matter was finally adjusted by awarding \$1,500 to Venard, and dividing the remainder among the other members of the party, making \$3,000. We suspect that the pluck evinced by Venard and his associates on this occasion will have a rather discouraging effect on "road agents," and that stage robberies will henceforth be exceedingly rare on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s routes.—S. F. paper.

## EDWIN FORREST.—This great tragedian now performing at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, does not appear to create so favorable an impression as was expected. An exchange speaking of his personation of King Lear, not Shakespeare's wondrous creation, but an emasculated edition by Mr. Forrest, says: Mr. Forrest's delineation of Lear was not so good as to reduce it to the nature of a reading, and would have shown to greater advantage had Shakespeare been acted, and not an unconnected series of bursts of passion strung together for the purpose of surfeiting the audience with a star tragedian, who monopolized the action and diverted the intention of the great author.

## THE TAILORS' STRIKE.—It is said that there were 30,000 tailors on the strike in London.

Statistics, respecting the probability of Travelling from VICTORIA, BEND, have been compiled by the well known British Colonist and Stage Proprietor:

Stage over the Wagon Road, and Meals and Beds through.

Dist. Time. Rates. Meals

175...24 hrs...\$4...\$6

133...24 hrs...40...5

120...15 hrs...10...4

35...18 hrs...9

of hours travelling, 81

578.

Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops and Beds at Wayside Houses.

Dist. Time. Rate. Meals

175...24 hrs...\$4...\$6

133...5 days...20

120...1 day...10...4

35...2 days...9

9 days.

26 50.

ancouver Island, 1866. fe16

Authority of the Victoria Chamber

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ON MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers

—IN—

es, Provisions,

and Shoes.

VICTORIA, V. I.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER

from a

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

at Madras

To his Brother at

Worcester, May, 185

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highly recommend

India, and is, in

my opinion, the most

palatable, as well as

the most wholesome

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## Stomachic Weakness.

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ABLE MEDICINE for weak and

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NE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

INCURABLE.—George Lawson appeared by Mr. Bishop yesterday in the Police Court, to lay a complaint against Ann Porteous the unhappy woman who has figured so conspicuously of late in the Police Court. A few days ago, Mrs Porteous was ordered to enter into her own recognizance to keep the peace, and within a few hours came to Lawson's establishment, and commenced making a disturbance which she repeated on Saturday evening. Mr. Bishop said Lawson had no wish to press the case against the woman, but asked that she be ordered to find security not to interfere with his business. The Magistrate said he might order her recognizance of \$50 to be estreated, but that would only fall upon her husband. After hearing the complainant, the Magistrate said he should issue a warrant.

SUPREME COURT DECORATIONS.—In addition to the tasty and handsome decorations that have given the Supreme Court quite an imposing appearance, any person on now entering the building must be struck by the very handsome Royal Coat of Arms affixed over the Bench. These arms were designed by Mr. Richardson, artist; the gilding and painting being executed by Mr. Backs of Yates street, both reflecting great credit on the skill of the artists. Surrounding the dais, is a gilt Crown with the initials V. R. underneath, and the words "Justitia," "Sapientia," "Clementia," in gilt letters entwined around.

ANOTHER LUSUS NATURÆ.—Mrs. Randall residing on Yates' street, has a young duck about a fortnight old, with four legs, running about among its feathered companions. The surplus extensions protrude backwards, without touching the ground when the bird walks, but the limbs are nevertheless perfect, the feet only being a little contracted and stiff.

ACTION FOR DEFACTION.—Mr. T. Turgoose, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel on Government street, through his solicitor, Mr. Bishop, has brought an action of damages for defamation against Superintendent Hankin, we understand for certain expressions recently used in reference to the "character of the House." Mr. Hankin's solicitor has entered an appearance.

BURGLARY.—A residence on View street was forcibly entered on Sunday night and some blankets and other articles abstracted, when the burglars appear to have been interrupted by the approach of the occupant of the house and decamped.

THE FIDELITY.—We understand that an inquiry was made by telegraph last evening from Portland, to ascertain when this steamer would leave for the above port.

THE WIRES were down last evening, and consequently we did not receive our usual telegraphic report.

THE MARRIAGE of the Princess Helena is, it is said, fixed for the 9th July.

A COUNT OUT took place at the House of Assembly yesterday.

Wednesday, May 29.

STILL ANOTHER LUSUS NATURÆ.—We have this morning another freak of nature to record in the shape of a kid born with two separate and distinct heads attached to its neck. The little curiosity was alive when born and was able to stand and suck, but the milk imbued through one mouth instead of finding its way down the throat ran out of the nostrils of the other head, and the one head appeared to be either annoyed at or envious of the other when so engaged. Mr. Wilby, the owner of the piece of malformation, was so anxious that it should live that he overfed the little creature and thinks that it died from suffocation. He will have it skinned and preserved. The heads are possessed of all their proper organs excepting that there are but two ears, one on the outside of each head.

THE U. S. STEAMER SHUBRICK, Captain Andrews, arrived yesterday at one p.m. from Port Angeles. She brought Commodore Watkins, Inspector of Lighthouses on official duty. The Shubrick left San Francisco on Friday the 18th instant, and has been on a tour of inspection of the Lighthouses on the American side. Capt. Andrews is well known in this port, having been chief officer under the former commander of the Cutter, Capt. Scammon. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Winship, is also well known to the Victorians. Through the courtesy of the officers we are in possession of the only late newspapers on board. The Shubrick will coal before leaving south again.

DUCKLARIA.—The prolific tendencies of poultry on this Island have often been a subject of comment, but the following eclipse, anything we have yet heard. Mr. E. Bushell of the Bluff Post, had, up to within the last few days, 11 ducks of the common English stock breed, which have been laying daily since the 15th January last. The number of eggs therefore from each Duck would be 135, and 1485 from the whole. Mr. Bushell informs us that he has lately sold five of them at the enormous price of \$250 each, and that the remaining 6 will make their regular daily tribute to the larder.

GAZETTED.—The return of John Travasso Fidwell, Esq., as member for the district of Salt Spring Island including the settlement of Chemainus, in the room of George Edgar Denness, Esq., appears in yesterday's Gazette.

ANN PORTEOUS appeared yesterday to answer a complaint laid against her by George Lawson of creating a disturbance on his premises and injuring his business. The charge was read and attested by the complainant, in which it was stated that the accused had attacked her husband, who was barman at the Enterprise Saloon, and threw a glass at him.

Mr. Pemberton (to the accused)—I thought I gave you time to find security, but it appears you could not behave yourself. Mrs. Porteous, (who had a young child in her arms)—I could not get security.

Mr. Pemberton (to complainant)—This appears a harsh case; I don't understand the arrangement between you and this woman's husband; is there no allowance made for her support?

Mrs. Porteous, (weeping)—Not a cent! My husband comes to me sometimes and throws down half-a-dollar, as if I was a dog. He told me this morning that Lawson was not going to prosecute, and I needn't appear, but I was arrested in the street. I am willing to leave with my baby if they will only give me \$100 to take me away. I went on board the last steamer with my things, and my husband was to pay my passage, but he never did, and I had to come ashore without a cent.

Mr. Pemberton (to complainant)—This does not look well. You were barman and her husband was your master. Now you have changed places. A married man is bound to support his wife, and I must be satisfied on that point before I can commit this woman.

Lawson replied that he had purchased the business, and had nothing to do with the support given by Porteous to his wife, although he could show that she had a comfortable allowance.

Mr. Pemberton (to accused)—What is your religion? Have you no friends that will try and arrange matters for you with your husband?

Mrs. Porteous—I am a Catholic. The map and his wife where I am staying attacked me, but my husband defended his word and turned on them. Mr. Pemberton said he must remand the accused for one day, and in the meantime he advised all parties to agree to some amicable settlement of their differences.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Wm. Ellen, Ward-room cook of H.M.S. Scout, and John Prior, a seaman, both youths, were charged yesterday in the Police Court, the former with stealing, and the latter with being accessory to the theft of \$55 from an Indian. Sergeant Wilmer stated that both prisoners had been pointed out to him among their comrades, and could be identified by several Indians. He asked for a remand of one day, which was granted. Prior said he was with his companions all the time and knew nothing whatever of the charge. The accused were remanded.

RETURNED.—Henry Nathan, Esq., merchant of Wharf street, returned yesterday by the Eliza Anderson, having come overland from Portland. Mr. Nathan proceeded to the Sandwich Islands by the ship Severn and having disposed of some goods to advantage returned immediately.

THE SAN JUAN SPORTS.—The hurdle race prize of \$250, at the British Camp on San Juan Island, on the Queen's Birthday, we find, was erroneously stated to have been won by Private Hunter instead of by Mr. James Burns, of Cook street. The winner presented the amount to the Garrison Library.

ANOTHER COUNT OUT took place at the House of Assembly yesterday. Mr. J. T. Pidwell, the newly elected member for Salt Spring, was in attendance to be sworn in.

WHEN THE HOUSE TERMINATES.—The period of three years for which the present House of Assembly was elected expires under the Act on the 3d September next.

REVISION.—A. F. Main, Esq., has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor a Revisor of Real Estate taxes for this city vice James Langley, Esq.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports with no passengers, and the usual freight.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning with freight, and passengers for Fraser River.

Thursday, May 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA.—This steamer, under the command of Captain Williams, with 45 passengers and a large and valuable freight, arrived yesterday morning at 4:15 from San Francisco, after a fine run, having experienced splendid weather on the passage. She will leave this morning at 4 o'clock for New Westminster, and on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock for San Francisco.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—Letters received yesterday from England state that Governor Seymour and his bride would leave England in June or July. A letter from the Governor himself, however, mentions that he had taken a house for the season, and no allusion is made to his approaching departure for these colonies.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The bark Metropolis, Capt. Howard, from Uxalady Mills with lumber for Honolulu, put into Esquimaux on Tuesday night to land a horse for J. R. Stewart, Esq. The schooner Premier will sail in about 10 days for the same port.

THE STEAMER DIANA took a party of ladies on a pleasure excursion yesterday to Sooke Harbor.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER DISASTER.—An account appears elsewhere of the fearful disaster, involving a sad loss of life, that befell a party of miners and others returning from Big Bend. Among the sixteen persons who lost their lives on the occasion, are the following; who were well known in Victoria:—Mr. J. McKiel, brother-in-law to Mr. Daniel Adams, one of the survivors. Mr. Richard Goldworthy, of this city and Williams creek, one of the original members of the Barker claim, out of which he took in earlier days upwards of \$25,000. Mr. Goldworthy was a native of Cornwall, a first-rate miner, and a man universally liked, for his money went on every occasion to assist his brother miner. He leaves a wife and a brother in this city to mourn his loss. Mr. Wm. Caldwell, of New Brunswick, lately clerk to Mr. Stronach, lumber merchant of this city, a highly respected and promising young man. He has a brother in this colony. Mr. Richards an industrious Cornish miner, who worked for some time at Leech river, and his nephew, Mr. Hookin, a plasterer of this city,—and several others who have friends down here.

COLLINS TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Lamb and Pittsfield, of the Collins Telegraph Company, arrived yesterday from California. The former gentleman will officiate as Inspector of the Northern Line, with his headquarters at New Westminster.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE COLUMBIA RIVER.—Another steamer is being constructed by the owners of the Forty-Nine to ply between the Little Dalles and the Big Bend mines. She will carry 125 tons of freight.

COMMAND OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON.—A telegram from Madrid, of April 8, says:—General Quesada has left the city incognito to take the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday with 75 passengers and Dietz & Nelson's Express from British Columbia. She brought a few thousand dollars in treasure.

SHIPPING.—The Egmont, Captain Inglis, and Royal Tar, Captain Mark, were loading for this port at London, and the Mackay, Captain Evans, at Liverpool. The Mohawk and Evelyn Wood had sailed.

UNION.—Advices received yesterday indicate that union of the colonies is not to be expected for some months to come, although the bill was before the Cabinet.

VICTORIANS RETURNED.—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the California were J. J. Southgate, Esq., and Capt. George S. Wright.

H. M. S. ALERT returned to Esquimaux yesterday afternoon. She fired a national salute at New Westminster on the Queen's Birthday.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—The steamer Sierra Nevada will leave San Francisco in a few days for this port, bringing the freight left behind by the California.

THE U. S. STEAMER SHUBRICK will leave this morning at 4 o'clock for Neah and Shoalwater bays; thence to the Columbia River and San Francisco.

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

FRESH Garden & Field Seeds GUARANTEED.

JAY & CO.'S CAREFULLY SELECTED and AMERICAN markets, is now ready, and they solicit the early orders of their friends in British Columbia, feeling assured that every article sent out by them will give entire satisfaction.

Particular attention is called to their large stock of Mangold, Grass, Clover and Onion Seeds, which are of very superior quality.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

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

BIG BEND GOLD MINES, British Columbia

The Safest, the Shortest and the Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of

Victoria, Vancouver Island.

Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over One-Third—or 279 Miles—Shorter by way of Victoria than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidised the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New Westminster direct:—

The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stmr. Labour chere, Capt. Monat.

The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stmr. Active, Capt. Thorn.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamers carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Road and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of

BRIDGE RIVER

—OR—

CARIBOO

can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages. The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles. Distance from Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DISTANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES.

From Victoria, Vancouver Island. To New Westminster, by steamer ..... 90 Thence to Yale, by steamer ..... 95 Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages ..... 133 Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer ..... 111 Thence to Columbia River, at a point 30 miles above the supposed head of navigation, by Government Trail ..... 34 Thence to Gold Creek, by boats ..... 20

From Astoria, via Portland.

To Portland ..... 97 Thence to the Dalles ..... 110 Thence to Walla Walla ..... 100 Thence to Colville ..... 210 Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River ..... 216 Thence to Gold Creek ..... 20

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland. The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Travelling from VICTORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor. CLASS 1.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through. Dist. Time. Rates. Meals. Victoria to Yale ..... 175 ..... 24 hrs. .... \$4 ..... 80

Yale to Kamloops Lake ..... 133 ..... 24 hrs. .... 40 ..... 5 Over the Lakes ..... 120 ..... 16 hrs. .... 10 ..... 4 Head of Lake to Columbia River ..... 35 ..... 18 hrs. .... 9 ..... 3 Total number of hours travelling, 81 Total cost, \$78.

CLASS 2.—On Foot from Yale to Lake Kamloops taking Meals and Beds at Wayside Houses.

Dist. Time. Rate. Meals. Victoria to Yale ..... 175 ..... 24 hrs. .... \$4 ..... 80 Yale to Kamloops Lake ..... 133 ..... 5 days ..... 20 ..... 20 Over Lake ..... 120 ..... 1 day ..... 10 ..... 4 Head of Lake to Columbia River ..... 35 ..... 2 days ..... 9 ..... 9 Total time, 9 days Total cost, \$53.

CLASS 3.—Men furnishing own Food on Steamer, Travelling on Foot, from Yale to Lake Kamloops, and buying their own Provisions on the way or packing it with them.

Victoria to Yale ..... 175 ..... 24 hrs. .... \$4 ..... 80 Yale to Kamloops Lake ..... 133 ..... 5 days ..... 20 ..... 5 Over Lake ..... 120 ..... 1 day ..... 10 ..... 1.50 Head of Lake to Columbia River ..... 35 ..... 2 days ..... 9 ..... 9 Total time, 9 days Total cost, \$26.50. Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1866. fcl5

Published by authority of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company!

1, Old Broad street; and 16, Pall Mall, LONDON. INSTITUTED 1813. For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Ware, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Invested Capital, £1,600,000. Rates of Insurance and every information will be supplied at the Agents' offices.

The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000 Annual Revenue, 560,000 Subsisting Assurances, January, 1865, 14,415,000. THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel, and has powers under special Act of Parliament which simplify discharge of claims in event of assured dying abroad.

AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances. Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres. Jacobs' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts', Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers. BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles. ELEY'S BROTHERS, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, W.C. Wholesale Only.

Singing All Day Long.

The new and Popular Music Book for the Young and Old—Folk's, and Country. At School, at Home, and Abroad. The author of "The Golden Wreath" is meeting with an unprecedented sale. Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand of the "Wreath" were sold, and the prospect is that a larger number of the "Chimes" will be called for. Price of the "Chimes" 50 cts. Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, Boston. For sale by HUBBEN & CARSWELL and WAITT & CO., Booksellers, Victoria, V. I.

There is something just now

cal atmosphere of the British colony strangely inharmonious. No excitement of the Australian order to disappear than a fresh imbroglio New Brunswick. By the arrival yesterday we learn that Lieutenant Gordon has given great offence to the "advisers," and that he has in consequence resigned. of the difference is rather interesting, as our readers know, the Government; but the Union like our own, is nominative, and an irresponsible body. It is from the Governor takes his authority from the Executive Council. occasion, however, it would appear to have acted on an impulse without the concurrence of the Council. Certain resolutions passed by the Council praying that Her Majesty's cause be introduced into Parliament a measure to unite the American Provinces under a self-federation, were forwarded by the Governor with an endorsement of the view in the address. As these views some extent, adverse to the sentiment of the Ministry, and as the advice of the Government was not solicited, the gentlemen of this body resigned and threw the responsibility of the situation on the Governor of the reasons for resigning given by Your Excellency to the Council is a distinct and emphatic of their proceedings, the responsibility which your advisers are unwilling to assume for the following reasons: 1. Let the measure involving an organic Constitution and political rights of the people, they should be and, unless approved of by the measure should be adopted or rejected. 2d. That in March last a took place professedly with a view to the sense of the people upon the Scheme, and they pronounced against its adoption by large 3rd. That the representatives of at the last session of the Legislature resolutions condemnatory of such a majority of 29 to 10. 4th. That the Council are not elected by the people and are not constitutionally responsible to them for their Legislative conduct no rightful authority to pray for give effect by Imperial legislation measure which the people have 5th. That such proceeding violate the principle of responsible and self-government and is subversive of the rights of the people, and seeks to take their Constitution, not only without consent, but against their clearly wishes. We sympathise with Governor we did with Sir Charles Darling cause he espouses is the right one must say that, like the Australian he has done wrong. He has not a constitutionally, nor has he acted without the majority of the representation of the people hostile to the policy of Imperial Government desired to be out, and instead of wounding the duty to soften down as much as the political bitterness of party far from that it would appear to engendering distrust instead of respect by accepting the advice of members Opposition. Nothing could have indiscreet; for, New Brunswick, a vices showed, was advancing rapidly cause of Confederation, and there prospect of the measure, in a very meeting with the support of the Now, however, the Governor has anti-confederate a cry that ruinous to the cause of colonial cry that the Constitution is upset Confederation is to be forced upon people. We hope, however, the mind of New Brunswick will prove fined—that it will follow quickly in of Nova Scotia and accept the policy. With this end in view Gordon has called a new Ministry with Mr. Tilley, the former Secretary, in his old position, and weeks have been given them to their party. The Legislature will as the 15th of May, and it will then whether the Government can be by members in favor of Confederation Tilley gets into a minority again but one course, and that is Under any circumstances the collision is likely to postpone action on the question for another misfortune that cannot be other deeply deplored.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CRISIS.

There is something just now in the political atmosphere of the British colonies that is strangely inharmonious. No sooner has the excitement of the Australian collision begun to disappear than a fresh imbroglia arises in New Brunswick. By the arrival of the mail yesterday we learn that Lieutenant Governor Gordon has given great offence to his "constitutional advisers," and that the Ministry have in consequence resigned. The subject of the difference is rather interesting. New Brunswick, as our readers know, has responsible Government; but the Upper House, like our own, is nominative, and is therefore an irresponsible body. It is from the Assembly the Governor takes his advisers, who form the Executive Council. On a recent occasion, however, it would appear His Excellency acted on an important matter without the concurrence of his Ministers. Certain resolutions passed by the Legislative Council praying that Her Majesty might cause to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament a measure to unite all the North American Provinces under a scheme of confederation, were forwarded by the Governor with an endorsement of the views contained in the address. As these views were to some extent, adverse to the sentiments of the Ministry, and as the advice of the Ministry was not solicited, the gentlemen composing this body resigned and threw the responsibility of the situation on the Governor. The gist of the reasons for resigning is thus stated in the Ministerial address:—"The reply given by Your Excellency to the Legislative Council is a distinct and emphatic approval of their proceedings, the responsibility of which your advisers are unwilling to assume for the following reasons: 1st. That in any measure involving an organic change in the Constitution and political rights and privileges of the people, they should be consulted, and, unless approved of by them, no such measure should be adopted or forced upon them. 2nd. That in March last a dissolution took place professedly with a view to ascertain the sense of the people upon the Quebec Scheme, and they pronounced unmistakably against its adoption by large majorities. 3rd. That the representatives of the people at the last session of the Legislature, passed resolutions condemnatory of such scheme by a majority of 29 to 10. 4th. That the Legislative Council are not elected by the people, and are not constitutionally responsible to them for their Legislative conduct, and have no rightful authority to pray Her Majesty to give effect by Imperial legislation to any measure which the people have rejected. 5th. That such proceeding violates every principle of responsible and self-government, and is subversive of the rights and liberties of the people, and seeks to take from them their Constitution, not only without their consent, but against their clearly expressed wishes."

We sympathize with Governor Gordon as we did with Sir Charles Darling—for the cause he espouses is the right one—but we must say that, like the Australian Governor, he has done wrong. He has not acted constitutionally, nor has he acted with policy. He found a majority of the representatives of the people hostile to the policy which the Imperial Government desired to see carried out, and, instead of wounding their dignity and creating fresh complications, it was his duty to soften down as much as possible the political bitterness of party spirit. So far from that it would appear he has been engendering distrust instead of removing it, by accepting the advice of members of the Opposition. Nothing could have been more indiscreet; for, New Brunswick, as late advices showed, was advancing rapidly in the cause of Confederation, and there was every prospect of the measure, in a very little time, meeting with the support of the Assembly. Now, however, the Governor has given the anti-confederates a cry that may prove ruinous to the cause of colonial union—a cry that the Constitution is upset and that Confederation is to be forced upon the people. We hope, however, the public mind of New Brunswick will prove less confused—that it will follow quickly in the wake of Nova Scotia and accept the Imperial policy. With this end in view Governor Gordon has called a new Ministry together, with Mr. Tilley, the former Provincial Secretary, in his old position, and several weeks have been given them to organize their party. The Legislature will assemble on the 15th of May, and it will then be seen whether the Government can be carried on by members in favor of Confederation. If Tilley gets into a minority again there is but one course, and that dissolution. Under any circumstances the unfortunate collision on the question for another year—a misfortune that cannot be otherwise than deeply deplored.

Customs' Receipts for week ending Saturday, May 26th.—Duties \$2,332 42; harbor dues, \$73 12; head-money, \$64 00; tonnage dues, \$290 49; inland navigation licenses, 90. Total, 2,760 03. Number of passengers 264.—Columbian.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 28. Council met at 3 p.m. Present—the hon. Chief Justice (presiding), Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Donald Fraser, H. Rhodes.

LIQUOR LICENSE AMENDMENT ACT.

A communication was received from the House of Assembly, sending up this bill with amendments. The Hon. Colonial Secretary said it was only splitting straws, and was not a matter of much importance whether Nanaimo was called Colvilletown or not; but Nanaimo was a large district, and the town sprang up when the coal mine was sold to the Nanaimo Company. The whole of the town did not front on the harbor of Nanaimo. It was known on the map as Colvilletown, and he preferred things being called by their proper names.

Hon. Mr. Fraser much preferred the name of Nanaimo; it was not only more euphonious, but the place was better known as Nanaimo—it was distinguished from the district by being called the town of Nanaimo. Hon. Chief Justice said there was no more reason why it should not be called Nanaimo in the District of Nanaimo than the city of Lincoln in the shire of Lincoln. He thought Nanaimo was better known than Victoria.

NANAIMO INCORPORATION BILL.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said this bill had been postponed on his motion in order to enable the Select Committee to take evidence on the petitions sent in, and to present their report. The Committee had sent in an elaborate and valuable report, with the evidence taken, and he now felt bound to say that his conclusion was that no case for the incorporation of Nanaimo had been made out—that municipal institutions would not benefit the place—and that the central government could deal better with the requirements of the town than a local one. There were some local affairs that were better dealt with by a local than a central government, and he was an advocate for doing away whenever practicable with centralization; but he considered that to introduce such a municipal machinery in this case, which would duplicate offices and increase taxation, would be doing the people an injustice. [The hon. gentleman here quoted from John Stuart Mill to show the danger and inexpediency of granting municipal institutions to small communities.] One or two officers must be there to represent the interests of Government, and he thought they could do all that was wanted at the present stage. He had made careful inquiry and felt satisfied that to grant municipal institutions to Nanaimo would act as a drawback and injury to the place. Supposing, however, that it would benefit them, when a very large majority came forward and said they did not want them, the Council then needed nothing further, and he, therefore, moved that the bill be read this day six months.

Hon. Mr. Fraser as Chairman of the Committee, thought it his peculiar duty to say a few words on this subject although he had been anticipated by the Hon. Col. Secretary. He was strongly in favor of municipal institutions wherever they could be worked, but it required population and an amount of wealth to maintain them in their integrity, and if they could not be so maintained they became a curse. He believed from the evidence adduced that a municipality would not be desirable in a small place like Nanaimo. The persons who would have to bear the great burden of taxation would have no voice in the matter. He therefore felt compelled to do violence to his cherished principles of allowing people to manage their own affairs by seconding the motion of the Hon. Col. Secretary.

The motion was then put and carried nem. con.

SANITARY ACT.

This bill came up for second reading. The Hon. Col. Secretary said he thought it advisable in the first place to determine whether the bill was really wanted. He was not by any means opposed to sanitary commissions, and if any hon. member showed that the bill was necessary he should be happy to vote for it. At present he looked upon the bill not only as unnecessary but as extraordinary. It authorized the Governor to appoint a Sanitary Commission for Vancouver Island and its dependencies whose functions should cease on the passage of an Incorporation Act for the town of Victoria, so that the small-pox might be raging at Nanaimo and no steps could be taken to stop it. The hon. gentleman pointed out other objections to the bill and also the powers of the corporation to frame by-laws for the sanitary regulation of the city.

Some discussion ensued on the operations of the Incorporation Act. The Hon. Attorney General in answer to the President explained that the power of the Municipal Council had only been questioned in so far as it related to the framing of a by-law taxing professions. The Hon. President said it appeared to him on referring to the act that the Municipal Council had full power to do all that was required to accomplish the purpose. The Hon. Colonial Secretary proceeded to say that it was still maintained by some that the corporation had no power, he thought they had extraordinary power when they had the power of sending a man to the obain gang for three months for not cleaning out his gutter. If this bill passed it would create two powers in the city which was already protected by laws existing on the statute book. It would impose a second jurisdiction that would create a conflict between the Executive and the Municipality, and he felt justified in moving that it be read this day six months.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the bill would not produce a conflict because it was too nonsensical. He agreed with the previous speakers that the municipality had the power to provide for the regulation of the city in case of an epidemic. This bill provided nothing, and was only a piece of blank paper. A clergyman once preached a good sermon taking a blank piece of paper as his text. The hon. President did not wish anything he had said to carry any weight as a judicial opinion, as it was not right that he should

do so, but so far as language went it did not require much discussion to see that the Corporation had the power, under the 20th section, to carry out the sanitary regulations of the city under proper by-laws. It appeared to him that there had been a want of knowledge of the Act on the part of the House in passing what he hoped he might be excused for calling a piece of crude legislation. He alluded to the perfection of the English Nuisance Removal Act, and thought that if anybody had devoted their time and energies in framing a bill based upon that they could have done some service. This bill was even more loose than usual, and would conduce to confusion in bringing two powers into operation. It might be a benefit in case of an epidemic in the country for a Commission to have the power of dealing with the matter, but this bill proposed that the Commission should become inoperative the moment an Act was passed for the Incorporation of the City of Victoria; and smallpox, or any other epidemic, might be raging in the country, but the Commission became powerless. He regarded the measure as an abortion, and regretted that the Council should continually have to reject bills sent up from the Assembly, as it looked like a spirit of opposition and antagonism where there should be unity of purpose; but in this case he felt assured the Assembly, as sensible men, could not regard the bill otherwise than as a mistake, or blame the Council for rejecting it. Without wishing to express an extra judicial opinion he thought the City Council should never have hesitated to carry out the powers conferred upon them in every particular until they were shown that they were wrong by the highest tribunal in the land. All the powers were vested in them that were essential to the performance of an act that were enjoined by the general clause of the Act.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the Corporation had never refused to carry out sanitary regulations. Hon. President referred to the ravages committed by fever and sickness in certain families, which had been attributed to a want of attention to the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the city. He hoped what he had said would be taken in good part; his only intention was to rouse the Corporation to a sense of their duty.

Hon. Mr. Fraser spoke of the expense which drains would entail. He thought that to drain the city in a proper manner would cost as much as the whole fee simple of the city would realize if one year was given to do it. After some desultory conversation, during which the Hon. Treasurer came in, the motion to throw the bill out was carried.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION ACT.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said the object of this bill was to place the municipality of the city on a proper basis, and he asked the Council to allow it to go to a second reading. In committee some considerable amendments would, he thought, be advisable. He objected to taxes on real estate for municipal purposes when it was already taxed for the support of the general revenue. It was the rental that should be taxed. There were other objections that he pointed out in detail, and which he would propose to amend in committee.

TUESDAY, May 29.

Council met at 3 p.m. Present—the hon. Chief Justice (presiding), Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, E. Finlayson. The President remarked that the hon. Mr. Fraser had charge of the bill, and suggested that it be deferred until the hon. gentleman was present. It was certain that the bill could not pass in its present form. Hon. Attorney General said he was prepared to go on with the bill. He did not wish it to pass in its present form. He thought it better to swallow the British Columbia bill at once. Hon. President said it was easy enough to swallow the bill, but it might prove sweet in the mouth and bitter in the stomach.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This bill was on the order of the day in Committee. The President remarked that the hon. Mr. Fraser had charge of the bill, and suggested that it be deferred until the hon. gentleman was present. It was certain that the bill could not pass in its present form.

HOME STRAD BILL.

This bill was also postponed for the same reason.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary thought it hardly worth while to pass such a bill. The Council had spent some time on valuable bills which had been thrown out by the Assembly on the ground that they were money bills, following the practice of the Commons and Lords, which could not be originated in the Council. He therefore did not see the use of the Council wasting time on this bill only to be treated as waste paper by the House below, as the word fee was used which would no doubt be the means of its being thrown out, and he moved that the bill be postponed sine die.

The Hon. Attorney General commented on the course pursued by Lords and Commons in England, as laid down in May, in reference to bills containing clauses which were construed as money clauses. The practice was to treat them as suggestions, but not to reject them. The Hon. Colonial Secretary did not yield the question that the Council had not the right to originate bills containing money clauses, but the House of Assembly could not be coerced any more than the Council and seeing that every bill that had been sent down was regarded in the light of a money bill which was held to infringe on the prerogative of the Assembly and was on that account discarded, he did not see the use of wasting time over a bill which would be only treated in the same way. He would therefore postpone the bill, leaving it to the

other House to bring forward such a bill when the country demanded it. The Hon. Treasurer said the records of the Council would show that they had never yet yielded their ground to the Assembly, and he was averse to its being done in this case. He would prefer the bill being passed through its several stages and sent down to test the result.

The Hon. President remarked that in cases where bills sent down to the Assembly involved a charge upon the revenue the view taken by them would be correct, and it would be an infringement of their prerogative on the part of the Council; but it appeared to him that the Assembly's ruling had been too extended, and that they had not hit the true definition. However, as that was the construction they had put upon it, he agreed that it would be useless to spend time over the bill, which would share the fate of the others; and although all would agree in more prosperous times on the advisability of a bill regulating births, deaths, and marriages, still it was not a matter of moment, and he therefore supported the motion to postpone.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The House met yesterday at one p.m. Members present—The Speaker, and Messrs. DeCosmos, Carswell, Dickson, McClure, Young, Tolmie and Trimble.

COLONIAL AUDITS.

A communication was received from the Governor to the effect that the audited accounts could not for various reasons be laid before the House just then, but would be sent down as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The following communication from His Excellency was read with regard to the public loans: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, May 26th 1866. To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Address from the Legislative Assembly for "a Return of the sums of money borrowed from the respective Banks of this Colony, and due at the expiration of the year 1865; also the amount borrowed during the year 1866, and now owing on account of the General Revenue"; and "a Return showing the authority under which the Governor negotiated such loans respectively."

I would take the opportunity thus afforded me to recall the attention of the Assembly to the fact that I have specially brought this subject under the notice of the House, on several occasions.

In addressing the House on 16th May, 1865, "now more than twelve months ago, I stated that owing to the smallness of the balance in the Treasury, I had been under the necessity of arranging with the Bank of British North America, to overdraft, to the amount of \$10,000—that the Bank had agreed to a further advance of \$10,170, to be applied to meeting the liabilities of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, an application of the public funds in which the Assembly expressed concurrence, by resolution dated 23rd January, 1865,—that in view of the necessity of remitting immediately to England £2000, to meet payments on account of interest and sinking fund of loan, and of providing for current expenditure, a further credit of \$20,000 had been obtained from the Bank—and further that on that date (16th May 1865) the sum of \$39,794, was due by the Colony to the Bank of British North America.

This communication did not elicit any response from the Legislative Assembly. On the 20th December, 1865, I informed the House, in submitting the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1866, "that there is a present balance of \$52,465 due to the Bank of British North America, and it is not probable that this will be decreased before the 31st December, 1865."

Again, the House will perceive that in a communication I had the honor to make on the 10th January, 1866, relative to the partial non-payment of the sums voted for 1865 for the Royal Hospital, Victoria, for the Female Hospital, and for the Victoria Fire Department, I stated, "I have already caused \$3,000 or one moiety of that grant to be paid, but in consequence of the income for the year falling short of expenditure, and a debt to the Bank having thereby been already incurred, I do not deem it expedient to increase that debt by the payment of the remaining moiety of the grant without placing the matter before the Assembly, so that it may be determined whether other means for the payment of this appropriation should be adopted or not."

The Legislative Assembly, by resolution dated 31st January, 1866, expressed the opinion that the sums due (on account of votes for 1865) to the Royal Hospital and the Victoria Fire Department "should be paid forthwith." The Assembly, however, did not by that Resolution determine any "other means" for the payment of the appropriation than by an increase of the debt to the Bank as indicated in my Message. I may inform the House that in the month of December, 1865, I caused a further sum of \$8,650 to be paid pursuant to the Victoria City Half-per-cent Tax Act, 1865, to meet debenture liabilities of the City of Victoria, and that sum not having been collected under the provisions of that Act, an augmentation of the debt to the Bank was the result.

The amount due to the Bank of British North America on the 31st December, 1865, was \$63,515, and the amount due at the present time is \$80,561. I take this opportunity of directing the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the fact that the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1866 have been more than five months before the House, and that no Bill of Supply has been passed nor have ways and means been provided for the necessary current expenditure and liabilities of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

The Speaker—The Governor has taken the silence of the Assembly for consent. Mr. DeCosmos although opposed on principle to the Governor borrowing money without leave of the House, could not see what else the Executive could have done, if the public business was to go on, more especially as there was no local law either prohibiting or allowing him to contract loans. Governor Kennedy had merely done what had always been done on Vancouver Island. Mr. Young denied that it had ever been done before.

Mr. DeCosmos said things were so bad at one time that Governor Douglas had to take money out of his own pocket and lend it to the colony.

Dr. Trimble thought that in certain emergencies Governors ought to be able to borrow money without leave of the House, but he was not sure that this was one of them.

Dr. Dickson moved that the matter be taken up on Monday.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the communication lie on the table.

The former motion was carried.

SALT SPRING ELECTION.

Mr. Pidwell was introduced by Dr. Tolmie and was about to take the oaths when Mr. Young objected on the ground that the gentleman was not qualified, and gave notice of motion that the question be referred to the Election Committee.

The Speaker ruled Mr. Young out of order. Mr. Pidwell could not be prevented from taking his seat, if he took the oaths.

Dr. Trimble said the whole proceeding was irregular after a member had been elected and returned he could take his seat. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Young said because the House had done wrong before it was no reason why it should repeat it; he pressed his motion if it was in order.

The Speaker said this was the first case of the kind that had occurred.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House should be guided by what had been done in similar cases before. There was the case of Mr. Selim Franklin in 1860.

Mr. Young said that was a question of conscience not qualification.

Dr. Dickson thought the member elected was entitled to be treated in the same manner as other members of the House.

Mr. Young said he was not actuated by any vindictiveness but merely by a desire to preserve the dignity of the House.

The Speaker said it would come to the same thing whether the motion came up now or at the next meeting as it would have in any case to go to a Committee. The member elected had sworn to his possessing the qualification.

Mr. Pidwell then took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Young then gave notice of motion that the qualification of the gentleman elected to serve as a member of this House for Salt Spring Island be referred to the Election Committee.

The Speaker said the motion must be taken up at the next meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TARIFF.

Mr. Young gave notice that he would move that the Governor be respectfully requested to lay before this House the views of Her Majesty's Government if he has received them, respecting the Tariff Act, 1865, passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, which act imposes differential duties on goods received from Vancouver Island at the ports of that colony. Also praying His Excellency to inform this House what steps he had taken (if any) to prevent the said act from receiving the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Young introduced his motion of which he had given notice, asking the Governor to furnish particulars of contract entered into with reference to a steam subsidy. He had been given to understand that a ruinous contract had been made for \$1500 a month for the privilege of carrying the mails to this port by the same steamer that obtained \$2000 a trip for taking the mails to New Westminster. He must express his great surprise at the House sitting with closed doors to discuss this subject.

The Speaker—I must call the hon. member to order. I cannot permit such reflections on the House. You don't know either what arrangements have been made.

Mr. Young went upon what he had learned outside. He deprecated the contract that report gave out as it was making the colony pay five or six times more than the mails might be carried for.

Mr. DeCosmos said the motion was like a fault finding one. The House had determined in secret convalesce to request the Governor as a matter of emergency to act on his own responsibility. To ask for returns of what had been done was right enough, but not to pass a motion involving censure.

Mr. Young said he was asked to give his reasons for the motion; he was not in the House when the discussion took place. The motion implied no censure on any person but reports were afloat of a ruinous contract having been entered into, and it was only right that the House should be in possession of the facts.

Dr. Tolmie said that to ask for returns was perfectly right, but to make comments before the facts were before the House was decidedly wrong. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

AYES—Trimble, Tolmie, Young, McClure, Dickson, Pidwell.

Noes—DeCosmos, Carswell.

Mr. Carswell wished to give his reasons for voting in the negative but the Speaker ruled the hon. gentleman out of order.

SPRING RIDGE WATER WORKS.

House went into Committee, Dr. Trimble in the chair, and passed the bill.

The Magistrates' Fees Bill was taken up and progress reported.

House adjourned till Friday at one p.m.

BRITISH IRONCLAD FOR THE PACIFIC.—

The partially iron cased British corvette Favorite ten guns, 409 horse power, Captain Francis H. Shortt, remains at Spithead, completing the sighting of her guns and other slight additions to her equipment previous to leaving England for the Pacific. She is ordered to be made complete in all respects and reported ready for sea by the 16th April.

Shipping notices, advertisements for insurance, and other local notices.

Advertisements for various services and goods.

Advertisements for insurance and other services.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

Our recent English papers give us the full account of the great debate on the Reform Bill from the night on which Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill—the 12th of May—till the 20th. It will be recollected that the contest ran through another week, but from the speeches given in the Times it would appear that the principal men spoke during the first week of the debate. Mr. Gladstone in moving the second reading delivered an address which covers nearly a page of the Times. One of the best points in his speech is probably the argument that as the House of Commons had been gradually fitting the working man for the exercise of the franchise, it was illogical as well as unjust to refuse him the position for which he had been prepared. "Parliament," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "has been striving to make the working classes fitter and fitter for the franchise; and can anything be more unwise and more senseless than to persevere from year to year in this plan, and then blindly to refuse to recognize its legitimate upshot—namely, the increased fitness of the working classes for the exercise of political power? The proper exercise of that power depends upon the fitness of those who are to receive it. That fitness you increase from day to day, and yet you decline, when the fitness is admitted to give the power. This course appears about as rational as the process of a man who incessantly pours water into a jug or basin, and wonders and complains that at last it overflows." Mr. Gladstone was, however, not content with showing the advantages which Parliament had placed before the working man in bringing into existence, by the abolition of the paper duty, the penny newspaper, in increasing the facilities for education, and in establishing for his especial use the Post-office savings banks—the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not content with resting the working man's claims on his general fitness; he showed that five-twelfths or nearly one-half of the total income of the country belonged to the working classes, and yet he said they were put off with one-seventh the electoral power. Mr. Gladstone's position has been repeatedly attacked on the ground that it led to nothing short of universal suffrage. On this subject he thus speaks:—"Perhaps I may be told that my argument goes too far. I have already said that, in my opinion a further enfranchisement would not be attended by danger to the State. That, however, is an opinion I cannot expect Parliament to accede to, and though I believe some further enfranchisement would not be dangerous, I am far from saying that it would be wise to go to great lengths in that direction. Changes that effect sudden and extensive transfer of power are attended by great temptations to human nature, and, however high our opinions may be of the laboring classes of the community, I do not believe that it would be right to place that temptation within their reach. The genius of our country and the history of our institutions dictate and recommend gradual progress, and by gradual progress, therefore, the changes should be made." Mr. Gladstone, after making a severe and irresistible onslaught on Mr. Lowe for describing the working classes as "ignorant, drunken, venal, violent" which provoked the latter gentleman to a heated reply, concluded thus—"I do earnestly intreat and conjure the House on both sides to remember that it is not enough for us now to say We are ready to entertain the question of Reform with a view to its settlement. Enough and more than enough there has been already of bare, idle, mocking words. Deeds are what are wanted. I beseech you to be wise; and, above all, to be wise in time."

Lord Grosvenor, as we were informed by telegraph, moved the celebrated amendment. There was not much in the speech. It went to show that Earl Russell and others of the present Government had previously entertained the views that Parliamentary reform was inseparable from a redistribution of seats. He appeared to be very much hurt at the "abuse" with which, he said, the newspaper press had assailed him, and expressed his indignation that Mr. Bright should charge him with being connected with a "dirty conspiracy." Lord Stanley seconded the amendment, and made, as he always does, a clever speech. His principal point was that although the extension of the franchise was desirable, it should not be consummated before a redistribution of the seats had taken place—a proposition which brought out the crushing logic of John Stuart Mill to the following effect:—"If the Legislature created by an extended franchise were better for all other purposes, would it not be better for this one also? If it could be trusted to govern us, if it could be trusted to tax us, if it could be trusted to legislate for us, could it not be trusted to revise its own Constitution? Was that, of all things in the world, a task in approaching which experience justified us in believing that legislatures in general, and British Par-

liaments in particular, would be rash, headlong, precipitate, subversive, and revolutionary? Why, to him it seemed that a Parliament which would not be cautious in anything else might be depended on not lightly to trifle with the very springs of its own existence." There were two propositions which the opponents of the bill put forth that met with equally skilful handling from the great political economist. It was said that the working classes if they had a much increased power would overturn the constitution, and it was also said they possessed 25 per cent voting power already in the borough constituencies. If this 25 per cent, Mr. Mill argued, gave the working classes so large a voice in the legislation of the country as the opponents of the bill contended, how was it that these working men persisted in not shaking the institutions of the country? If they did not possess any perceptible power then it was an injustice that should be rectified. Our space will only admit of a quotation from Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who of course was in the Opposition. Speaking of democracy he said:—"Sir, I am not one of those who have an absolute horror of democracy, and can only speak of it in the language we apply to something monstrous and abnormal. I recognize democracy as one of the genuine and legitimate forms of national polity. Like every form of government, it has its defects and faults. But it has also merits of its own—merits identified in the history of the world with marvellous achievements of individual genius, of national energies, of passionate devotion to the public cause. I would even here undertake the defence of our Anglo-Saxon colonies from much that has been said against them. But democracy seems to me essentially the Government that belongs to societies in their youth, and in which the habits of men, even more than their laws, produce a certain equality of manners and education. There is no special form of Government adapted to every varying community in different epochs of its existence; but if there be a country in the world in which democracy would be a ruinous experiment, it is a country like England."

The confederation question is hotly disputed in Nova Scotia. Mr. Annand was charged in the House with having said on the street to Mr. Weir, "that he would rather see these Maritime Provinces cast off their allegiance to the British Crown; that he would rather see them invaded and possessed by the Fenians than enter into an union with Canada." He did not deny the charge, but apologised for it, saying that he had spoken under excitement. "Lures of disloyalty are banded backwards and forwards in a way that is not at all edifying; and probably neither party fully believes the accusation it makes against the other. It is time to stop this nonsense and discuss public questions on their own merits."

The House has been prorogued until the 15th May to give time for the re-election of the new ministers. The contest at the polls is expected to be a fierce one.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 1.

PICTURE EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH.—The Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Literary Institute are making great preparations for the coming excursion to the picturesque Island of San Juan, to take place on the 4th of July. The commodious steamer Alexandra we learn has been secured for the occasion, and with the same excellent system of order as carried out by the Committee on the last occasion, with the attractions of music on board and a variety of entertainments on shore the excursion cannot fail to be popular and attractive.

FINANCIAL COMPANY.—We learn from good authority that an English Financial Company having a paid up capital of £500,000, will open an office for investment in this colony in the course of a few weeks. This is welcome intelligence; the great surprise has always been that British capitalists have so long shut their eyes to the advantages which this colony holds out for profitable investment.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.—The Eastern Chief brings 300 tons of wire for the Collins Russo-American line, and the Mohawk and Evelyn Wood, which left England on the 12th January and 23d February last, bring 650 and 350 tons respectively making a total shipment by these three ships of 1300 tons.

MODEL ENGINE.—At the establishment of Messrs. A. & W. Wilson, plumbers and gas-fitters, on Fort street, may be seen a beautifully constructed miniature engine. The model is in its way complete and works splendidly. It attracted the attention of a number of persons yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The steamer California left for Fraser river yesterday morning at four o'clock. The Anderson left for the Sound at five o'clock, and the U. S. cutter Shubrick left for Neah Bay and San Francisco shortly afterwards.

DISMISSED.—The two lads, Ellen and Prior, belonging to H.M.S. Scout, charged with stealing money from an Indian, were yesterday discharged, the Indian testimony being quite conflicting.

OF THE MANOR BORN.—We are informed that the first Chinese female child born on the Island saw the light at Esquimalt on Tuesday night.

DEAD-LOCK AT THE TREASURY.—The officials police, and Government appointees were all notified yesterday on applying for the monthly salaries that the Treasury Exchequer was empty. The banks, it appears, have refused further credit to both colonies without proper guarantees. The Assembly provided ways and means which, in the opinion of that body, after due deliberation, were the most expedient to meet the exigencies of the Colony. The Council, however, in their more enlightened wisdom rejected all the Ways and Means Bills, and the Assembly in their turn have not as yet provided any Bill of Supply, nor authorised the borrowing of any money. It looks as if the crisis had at length arrived.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, arrived last evening from Nanaimo and Comox with a number of passengers. The ship Revere was towed out to sea on Thursday morning bound to San Francisco with coal.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY was counted out yesterday. Several members arrived immediately afterwards and retired to the Committee-room to consider a despatch from the Executive.

PATLATCH AT NANAIMO.—There was to be a grand patlatch at Nanaimo this week among the Indians of the various tribes between Fort Rupert and Victoria.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.—No intimation has yet reached us of the date of the departure of the steamer for this port.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning with passengers and freight for New Westminster.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Enterprise brought down the Saturday's Gazette from Nanaimo where she called for coal on her return from New Westminster. The ship Helois was under the shute loading for San Francisco. The jury convened at the inquest held on the body of the sailor belonging to this ship discovered lying on the beach near the Nanaimo camp on Wednesday last, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. On Monday afternoon a burglary was committed, it was believed, by Indians, on the premises of Mr. Saml. Hood, near the Douglas Pit. A quantity of clothing and other articles were stolen. The ship Riviere which left on Wednesday for San Francisco in tow of the Sir James Douglas, took 1260 tons coal. An attempt has been made by the magnates of Nanaimo and their sycophants to gag the Gazette. Are the views of our little contemporary too honest or its home thrusts too unpalatable to suit the "upper ten" of the busy hamlet, that they should endeavor to stifle the only public organ in the place? The present lessee states that he holds the property by virtue of a 12 months' lease—and refuses to yield possession.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—Heretofore the United States has negotiated with the Provincial authorities concerning the fisheries, and also as to disputes between American and colonial fishermen. It is now contemplated that for the future our Government will deal directly with the Home authorities; and it is further urged that on the first favorable opportunity Mr. Seward should bring up every unsettled question between the two countries, including losses by depredations of privateers, the San Juan Island boundary question, etc.—Bulletin.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The workmen on this road, says an up country paper, have broken ground as far as Heaton's, two miles above Polley's, at which place there are some 300 laborers. There are at work on the whole route from 9,000 to 11,000 Chinamen, all organized into effective working gangs—Alla.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer California will leave for San Francisco direct tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock.

THE SALT SPRING ELECTION.—A correspondent sends us a lengthy account of the recent election proceedings at Salt Spring Island and the manner in which Mr. J. T. Pidwell obtained the long coveted honor of representing the constituency. We would very willingly oblige the settlers by publishing the letters as requested, but we are precluded from doing so for two reasons, the first of which is that our correspondent has omitted to comply with our rule by not furnishing his name, and the second that there are portions of the letter that we cannot describe.

SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE.—All accounts agree that the merchants and others who have the heaviest stake in the prosperity of the Big Bend mines, are confident of their ultimate success, and are not at all inclined to despondency. We take it as an unmistakable evidence of confidence that Mr. W. T. Herr, formerly of this city, has sent an order for sixty weekly COLONISTS to be sent up to him regularly during the season for the purpose of supplying the mines.

QUICK TIME.—Messrs. Raef and Leneven arrived yesterday from British Columbia, having been only twelve days visiting the township of Seymour at the head of navigation on the Shuswap Lake. The time could be done they say in eight days with thorough communication. They were delighted with the appearance of the country through which they passed after leaving Savanna's Ferry, and speak hopefully of the prospects of the mines.

ASSAULT CASE AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—Mr. John Robson, editor of the British Columbian, was charged on Wednesday before Mr. Brew, Police Magistrate at New Westminster, with committing an assault upon Mr. John Trutch, brother of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. We have received two reports of the case giving such different versions of the affair that we cannot with justice to the parties concerned publish either of them. Mr. Robson was fined five shillings for the assault.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer California arrived from Fraser River early on Saturday afternoon, and the steamer Enterprise at 11 p. m. They brought the up-country expresses and a good many passengers, including a number of returned Big Benders. Parties who arrived from Seymour, however, state that they met many more going up than were coming down.

MR. F. J. BARNARD, the enterprising British Columbian Expressman, arrived on Saturday by the California from New Westminster. Mr. Barnard says that the season was late and the miners have gone in too early, but that he has every reason to feel satisfied that the Big Bend mines will turn out all right by and bye.

SMALLPOX has broken out among the Indians at the Swinomish Telegraph Station in Washington Territory. There were four cases there yesterday, but no casualties thus far. They stated that the disease was brought over by a Victorian Indian.

WIRES DOWN.—We are without our usual telegraphic report to-day, the wires being interrupted by the overflow of the Columbia River.

WAGES on Williams Creek rule at \$7 and \$8 per day, which it is supposed will be the current rate for the season.

LEGAL TENDERS a trifle firmer; 72½@73½. Arrived, May 30—Brig T. W. Lucas, 16 days from Utsalady.

EASTERN NEWS.

THE CHOLERA CASES. There have been no deaths recently from cholera on board the hospital ship Falcon.—The patients are nearly all well.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. CHICAGO, 26th May.—A most destructive fire occurred at Oil City, Pa., on the 24th, destroying the whole east side of the town, consisting of seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwellings, church and seminary; loss \$1,000,000.

THE LARGE WHOLESALE DRUG STORE of Peter E. Blows and the printing establishment of Dudley & Co., St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning; loss, \$225,000.

BANKRUPTCY MADE FASHIONABLE.—The Bankruptcy Court (says the Athenaeum) is becoming a fashionable resort. Lords G. Townshend, Gordon, Buchan, and Nigel Kennedy are among its latest noble patrons. One as noble, and in some way connected with literature, is Georgia Augusta Frederica Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, who got her discharge last week. The possessors of Mrs. Elliott's Grace Dalrymple diary may like to annotate the entry of the marriage of her daughter (by George IV.), Miss Seymour, to Lord C. Bentinck, by the remark that the only child of that marriage, with royal blood in her veins, is the lady to whom the commissioners of bankruptcy lately granted a discharge.

BETROTHAL OF THE KING OF GREECE.—The Neue Fremdenblatt of Vienna gives the following particulars relative to the approaching betrothal of the King of Greece to the Grand Duchess Wera of Russia:—"The ceremony will take place in a short time, but the marriage will not be celebrated for three or four years, and when King George shall have embraced the orthodox Greek religion. The grand duchess is the second daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, and was born on the 4th of February, 1854, and is consequently in her 13th year; King George is 21."

SOMETHING LIKE A BUSINESS.—The aggregate sales at the establishments of A. T. Stewart, the great New York dry goods merchant, amounted to \$80,000,000 for the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FROM CARIBOO.

QUEBEC, June 1.—From a party who has just arrived from Cariboo we learn that great excitement prevails on Williams Creek. Wm. Hazeltine went down to meet Judge Begbie at the 100-mile post, a few days ago, and obtained from him an order for an injunction against the Davis Co. on behalf of the Aurora Co. Mr. Cox has resigned the deputy Registrarship of the Supreme Court, in preference to issuing the necessary seal. The men on the creek, almost without exception, have a very strong feeling that the injunction if carried out would be a great injustice. The water on the creek is not so high as it has been, and most of the claims are working.

FROM CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31st May.—At about 8:30 o'clock last evening the steamship Orizaba, lying at Pacific street wharf, was discovered on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded. The flames soon burst up through the hatchways, enveloping that portion of the ship in flames. The fire department were promptly on hand, and with extraordinary exertions the flames were driven back to the hold, and in about an hour were entirely extinguished with comparatively slight injuries, not exceeding \$2000. The fire caught in the engine room amidships, how is not known.

Gabriel M. Gersheim, the absquatulating New York merchant, was taken back by yesterday's steamer by deputy sheriff McCaffrey.

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THE LARGE WHOLESALE DRUG STORE of Peter E. Blows and the printing establishment of Dudley & Co., St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning; loss, \$225,000.

BANKRUPTCY MADE FASHIONABLE.—The Bankruptcy Court (says the Athenaeum) is becoming a fashionable resort. Lords G. Townshend, Gordon, Buchan, and Nigel Kennedy are among its latest noble patrons. One as noble, and in some way connected with literature, is Georgia Augusta Frederica Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, who got her discharge last week. The possessors of Mrs. Elliott's Grace Dalrymple diary may like to annotate the entry of the marriage of her daughter (by George IV.), Miss Seymour, to Lord C. Bentinck, by the remark that the only child of that marriage, with royal blood in her veins, is the lady to whom the commissioners of bankruptcy lately granted a discharge.

BETROTHAL OF THE KING OF GREECE.—The Neue Fremdenblatt of Vienna gives the following particulars relative to the approaching betrothal of the King of Greece to the Grand Duchess Wera of Russia:—"The ceremony will take place in a short time, but the marriage will not be celebrated for three or four years, and when King George shall have embraced the orthodox Greek religion. The grand duchess is the second daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, and was born on the 4th of February, 1854, and is consequently in her 13th year; King George is 21."

SOMETHING LIKE A BUSINESS.—The aggregate sales at the establishments of A. T. Stewart, the great New York dry goods merchant, amounted to \$80,000,000 for the year.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

EUROPEAN.

Bank Interest at 12 per cent—Prospect of a European Congress—Preparations for War—Austria will have 900,000 men—Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and Italy—Admiral Denman's policy at Valparaiso Sustained.

NEW YORK, May 27.—City of Boston brings advices to the 17th. Consols 86½@87½ for money. The London Shipping Gazette of the 15th announced that the Bank of England had raised the rate of interest for advances on stocks to 12 per cent, the consequence of great pressure for assistance in the shape of speculation on the stock exchange.

The continental situation remained unchanged. There are however some pacific rumors from Paris and the chances of a European congress are improving. Prussia and Italy are said to have assented. The Austrian reply has not been received.

Several French journals have received warnings for representing that the Government is preparing for war. La France says many diplomatic notes have been exchanged between the Cabinets during the suspense, and the idea of a Congress for the consideration of pending questions has been again taken up.

The Opinions Nationales thinks Italy should accept a Congress under these two unsettled conditions. She may remain armed and the cession of Venetia may be included in the programme of the Congress.

A Berlin dispatch of the 15th says a constitutional treaty of alliance was signed on Saturday between Prussia and Italy.

The correspondence between the King of Prussia and the Czar is believed to have been connected with the creation of the duchy of Warsaw, and it is declared that the Czar has not interfered in favor of peace.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

THE MISCHIEF OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

If anything can show more strongly than another the ruinous consequences of an irresponsible Government it is the present disgraceful condition of the trail between the head of Shuswap Lake and the Columbia river. For the best portion of a year, the mercantile classes of both colonies have been calling on the British Columbia Government to complete this part of the route—the welfare of British Columbia demanded it—and yet here we are treading on the month of June, and the trail is still unfinished. When we look at the great interests at stake in this matter—when we think that many persons have been brought to the verge of ruin by the Government's neglect—it seems incredible how any men pretending to govern a country could have so violated ordinary prudence or sagacity. Both colonies went into an expensive scheme of steam subsidies for the purpose of affording facilities to the California miners to reach Big Bend by the nearest and cheapest route—the British Columbia Government built an expensive wagon road to make the connection complete between the head of navigation on the Fraser and the commencement of navigation on the lakes—the Hudson's Bay Company were induced by all these elaborate preparations, to build a steamer to navigate these lakes—and the merchants and miners were led to bring their supplies up as early as possible to Seymour. After all this immense labor and expense what is now the result? Why that the trail across the divide is next to impassable, and that the whole route is, for the time being perfectly useless. Can anything be a sadder commentary on the action or rather inaction of the Government than the fact that Indians are getting fifty cents a pound for packing over this short piece of the Big Bend route? The consequence of this disgraceful mismanagement is, that while goods are being sacrificed at Seymour they can scarcely be had on French creek—although there is little more than fifty miles between the two places, and but thirty of these over the mountain range. Had a proper trail been cut at the time it ought to have been cut, not a miner would have been obliged to leave Big Bend, and the enterprising men who forwarded or took their goods up at an early period to Seymour would have reaped a profitable harvest. As it is, although the most cheering news is being received from the gold mines, but few can take advantage of it, and the men who are at work in the diggings are obliged to depend principally for their supplies on the tedious and desperate route by way of American territory. No wonder the "Britisher" has been beaten in his own territory—that his energetic Republican rival has been the first to establish stores at which the miners can be supplied. How could any race of people become enterprising or energetic under such a dead-weight of uselessness as that which has been foisted on these young colonies. There is nothing in the Englishman's character to make him an inferior in the race of progress, and yet when he comes in contact with the American in any of the irresponsible colonies of Great Britain he gets beaten. His mind seems to lose its vigor, and he gives up the contest. Could we by any stretch of the imagination fancy any of our firms competing with the neighboring territories of the United States, and, although having ten times the difficulties to overcome, bringing steamers up their rivers, supplying their inhabitants, and erecting the first stores in the heart of their mineral regions? And yet this is just what our neighbors have done with us, and done without boasting and without any aid from their own Government. Here the people are called upon to pay for roads and to pay for officials numerous enough almost, by standing in a line, to fence them in; and at the very moment when well-directed exertion is required to be made the whole scheme breaks down, like our cumbersome dredger, and the public money is shown to have been simply thrown away. But this is not the worst—the people are rendered completely helpless. The Government of the country may from beginning to end be one continued series of silly blunders, but the public are required to stand aloof and quietly put up with the mischief. How in the nature of things could we expect private enterprise to grow under such conditions? How can we be expected to compete with men who bring their Government with them as they bring their tents or their blankets—as in fact part of their equipage?—who have only to say that a thing shall be done and it is accomplished—who are not required to go down on their bended knees to sign petitions after petition for the most trivial as well as the most important necessity; but who feel that the public interest is above the public official, and that the welfare of the country must be attended to at all hazards. This, and this only, it is which has given the Americans the advantage over us here. In the Australian and Eastern colonies we find no such foreign pre-eminence. There the Englishman or rather the colonist is able to

meet the citizen of the United States on equal ground, and oftentimes eclipses him in energy as well as sagacity. But there the people govern—there is no night-mare of imbecility riding them to death; the individuality of the population has the widest scope. Until we have similar advantages—until both colonies are united under some system of responsible Government we shall continue to be the victims of official negligence or incompetence—we shall see blunder after blunder and mismanagement after mismanagement destroying our prospects and depopulating the country, and our only recourse will be to grumble helplessly, as the inhabitants do now, unless indeed the spirit of the people will have arisen fit for the occasion.

CENSUS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE

The Liverpool European Times has the following:—

Of the counties in England, exclusive of the metropolitan police district, two remain free from the disease; in ten no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; 14 show an increase of 1239 cases; 16 a decrease of 2932; a total decrease during the week in the counties of England of 1699 cases. The metropolitan police district shows the same number of cases as in the previous week; two show a decrease of 155; a total decrease during the week in the counties of Wales of 155 cases. Of the counties in Scotland, 10 remain free from the disease; in 18 no cases have been reported as occurring during the week; four show an increase of 71 cases; 12 show a decrease of 1080; a total decrease during the week in the counties in England, Wales, and Scotland of 2837 cases, as compared with the week ending February 24, 1866. The operation of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866, is indicated by the return this week showing 5197 cattle as "killed," compared with 1711 last week, and 980 the previous week. 246 inspectors have not reported this week in time for this return; of these, 22 reported cases last week, viz:—For the county of Chester, 1; Derby, 1; Lancaster, 3; Lincoln, 1; Norfolk, 1; Stafford, 1; East Riding of York, 1; West Riding of York, 2; the metropolitan police district, 1; Flint, 2; and for Scotland, 8. These inspectors returned 1281 cases last week.

The following were the returns from England, Wales, and Scotland.

Table with 4 columns: ENG. WLS. SCOTL. TOTAL. Rows include Farms, &c., where the disease has appeared, Cattle in those places, Slaughtered healthy, Attacked, Killed for security, Died, and Recovered.

DEATH OF THE EX-QUEEN OF FRANCE.

We have to announce with extreme regret the death of this venerable lady. The Queen Marie Amelie expired this morning at Claremont, at a quarter to 11 o'clock.

"Men of the Time" gives the following memoir of the deceased:—

Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French, the second daughter of Ferdinand the First, King of the Two Sicilies, born in April, 1782, was married in November, 1809, to Louis Philippe, then the exiled Duke of Orleans. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, the Duke with his family removed to Paris, and the immense estates of his father were restored to him. He now took up his residence at the palace at Neuilly, where most of his nine children were born. There his consort devoted herself heart and soul to her maternal and parental duties. By the events of July, 1830, Louis Philippe became King of the French; but his Queen never appears to have valued the station for any accession of dignity and importance it gave her. Indeed, it is asserted that she was very averse to his assuming the sceptre; she probably felt that his happiness, if not his good name and his life might thereby be perilled; but when he decided to be King, she meekly took her place by his side, sharing his troubles, without ever seeking to share his power. The French nation respected her character, and never imputed any of the King's perverse folly, that led to such signal mistakes of policy, to her influence; still the strength of her soul was never surmised until her husband found himself in danger of losing the throne, and kneeling before him, exclaimed—"O est le devoir d'un roi de mourir pour son peuple!" But when he resolved on flight her presence of mind sustained and guided him, as though he had been a child. The sequel is familiar to all the world. Louis Philippe and his Queen left Paris and fled to England on the 26th of February, 1848. Supported on the arm of his noble wife, he reached the carriage that bore them from their kingdom, and after two years and a half of exile he died on the 26th of August, 1850, at Claremont, near Esher, Surrey, a residence offered to the exiled King and Queen by the liberality of her Majesty, and which the ex-Queen occupied when this was written. In 1864, Queen Amelie was present at the marriage of the Count de Paris with his cousin, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, when she received from the company assembled a complete ovation.—London Standard, March 24.

COAL IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—A second very important discovery of coal has been made in the eastern island of that valuable British possession, the Falkland Isles. The coal seems to be different to that found by Mr. Ramsey Cooke, R.N., 1863, being highly bituminous, and promises to be an excellent fueling coal for steamers. These discoveries have very great importance in consideration of the advantageous situation of these fine islands as a naval and coaling station for steamers to and from the Pacific.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 28.

Council met at the usual hour. Present: His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Jeffery, sen., Jeffery, jr., Layzell, Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, acknowledging receipt of resolution of Council accepting the conditions stipulated for the employment of the chain gang. Received and placed on file.

A communication was also received from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, informing the Council that His Excellency would not give his assent to the Sanitary By-law in its present form, although he approved of its general principle, and thought the matter one that properly came within the province of the Council. The objections were not against the principle, but the mode of carrying it out. His Excellency recommended the Council to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Attorney General to confer with him on what points the bill was considered defective and obtain that officer's assistance.

Mr. Lewis was sorry the by-law had been returned to the Council, but was glad, as the Council had no legal adviser to consult, which had caused them perhaps to draft rough by-law—that His Excellency had allowed them to consult with the Attorney General.

A motion of Mr. Jeffery to appoint a committee to confer with the Attorney General was carried.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.

In reply to a question from Mr. Layzell, His Worship replied that steps were being taken for the preparation of the Assessment Roll.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Layzell said he had the greatest respect for the Fire Department, but he had been informed that at the last fire the Tiger Company had drawn their engine on the sidewalk, which he thought should be taken notice of.

Mr. Lewis thought that in all cases of fire the shortest and readiest access to the fire should be adopted. If the firemen preferred risking their lives on dilapidated sidewalks to taking the road, he did not think the Fire-wards should charge them with dereliction of duty.

After discussing some matters of minor importance, the Council adjourned, subject to the call of the Mayor.

MONTANA NEWS.

The accounts from these mines are conflicting. The following is an extract from the Idaho World:

Mr. Thos. Prior, late of this place, writes from Helena, M. T., to a friend here under date of April 20. He says it is a long and wearisome journey of about 700 miles. What he has seen of the country is not so favorable as he expected. The newly discovered mines on Elk and Bear creeks have a good reputation, and many, including the writer, were going into that country. The snow on Elk creek was about four feet deep. There is not much money in circulation at Helena in comparison to the number of people. Accounts from all parts of the country are conflicting and rather unfavorable. He says "there is not a man from Boise whom I have met—and I have seen over twenty—who does not speak disparagingly of this country and even though the country is better than I think it is, it will be greatly overdone, as people are arriving here from every direction." Beef cattle are high and in demand.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Helena (Montana) Radiator of the 21st ult. furnishes the following: James Kennedy, expressman from Blackfoot City, McClellan Gulch, informs us that the gulches in that vicinity are turning out much better than the most sanguine anticipated. McClellan had been mined all winter. It affords good facilities for drifting, and in consequence of which much dirt had been washed during the winter. Lincoln Gulch has proved a success; the gulch generally pays well. One party has been offered \$4000 for a third of the dirt taken from one drift during the winter. Also Keep Cool, as well as many others are yielding finely. Jefferson Gulch has surpassed the most sanguine expectation. No doubt exists but there will be fabulous piles of gold dug out of the gulch this season.

I have seen a nugget taken out to-day by Frank Ireland & Co. that weighed \$276.25, the largest one found in this gulch. This company are taking out a fortune very speedily I am informed.

Many others are doing equally well in this gulch. Mr. Waite, in digging a drain ditch to his claim picked up \$1,060 without sluicing or washing the dirt. He has saved his dirt and intends washing it. He thinks it will yield more than double the amount he picked up in the ditch.

Mr. Martin, on the claim immediately adjoining the one above mentioned, rocked out \$54.80 in less than two hours with a small hand rocker and no one to help him.

Through various sources, we are informed that the Elk Creek mines are proving a success. Each trip of our expressman, Mr. Eonis, brings the glad tidings that all is hopefulness in that quarter. Many have commenced sluicing, and the returns for their labors are beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Elk Creek still draws, notwithstanding it is extremely cold over there, stormy and snow till you can't rest. A week ago Dalton & Jones left for there with ninety packs, carrying about 2,400 pounds of mining camp essentials. A small saddle train left here for there last Monday morning. Two expresses are in full operation to that point. If any one don't like the signs of spring which crowd upon us here, let him go to Elk and he will be sure to find a winter that would be death to brass monkeys.

Flour is clear down, and thereat rejoice ye honest miners; eighteen to twenty dollars per sack are present rates, but how long will continue so no one knows.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER MINE.—A gentleman named J. F. McWorthy, who has had considerable mining experience in Nevada and California, has visited Cherry Creek and pronounced the district to be another Washoe.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

[DATES TO APRIL 20.]

The English Parliamentary proceedings on the 18th of April were unimportant. The House of Commons were still debating the Reform Bill.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 17th of April contains the following, which indicates something very like a Chilean privateer:—

Report of the Zanga, Jarrett, of Liverpool, from Callao.—Spoke ship Santa Anna, of Havre, steering south-west, Feb. 12, lat. 27 30, lon. 42; crew appeared to be numerous, some of whom were engaged in endeavoring to cover the ship's name by throwing a sail over the stern, but, not doing it effectually, we discovered her name. In answer to our colors she hoisted the American ensign. She presented a very suspicious appearance.

The British Iron-clad frigate Northumberland was successfully launched April 17. After she had moved a little in the ways it was determined not to give the signal for working the rams till the river was clear and all else in readiness. Such an opportunity did not occur till close on three o'clock, when the men were set to work at the hydraulic presses. There were few minutes of intense anxiety as the gangs heaved at the pumps, and the huge crowds assembled in all directions kept cheering. Then the vessel at last seemed to move, and as she did so she drew the anchors which moored her to the earth, and their sudden appearance created rather a panic among the crowd of spectators who were standing directly in front of the vessel, but after her the vessel pulled them after her. The chain cables were let go by the run, and, as they came with a thundering rattle out of the hawse holes the Northumberland glided slowly, but with the most perfect ease and regularity of motion, into the river.

The British reinforcements for the Royal Engineers, Fourth King's Own Royals, Second battalion, Seventeenth regiment, left Chatham garrison April 16, and proceeded to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the hired troopship Ottawa, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The cost of the Nottingham election petition, now being prosecuted before the British Parliament, is at the rate of £300 a day, or £1 a minute.

The shipments of Gold from Australia to England during the month amounted to £280,000, while those to India amounted to £304,000.

Mr. George Peabody sent the following reply to Queen Victoria's letter through Earl Russell:—

MADAM—I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell, on the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London.

I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness and enjoyed so many years of happiness. Next to the approval of my own conscience I shall always prize the assurance which your letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects.

The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me, I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Peabody had been invited by the bankers and merchants of London to a grand dinner previous to his departure for the States.

Cape of Good Hope.

From the Cape of Good Hope the advices are dated to the 15th of March. The drought had everywhere broken up, and copious rains had fallen all over the colony. The colonists were looking forward to prosperous farming and better prospects generally. Business was showing signs of improvement, and the commercial difficulties of the Eastern province had been overcome. The war between the Free State and the Basutos was still lingering undecided in favor of rejecting the offer of mediation made by Sir P. E. Woodhouse. At Natal an active paper war was continued upon the Colenso controversy.

Austria.

There was a terrible panic on 'Change at Vienna, April 13th. Austrian 5 per cents. went down to 51 75, credit bank shares to 123 50; bank shares fell 12 per cent. The foreign exchanges rose 2 per cent. The rate of exchange on London was 108 25.

Rome.

Advices received from Rome to the 7th of April announce that the new loans had not been concluded. The legion for the Pontifical service being formed at Antibes will be exclusively composed of Frenchmen, foreign volunteers being excluded.

M. Dumortier has presented to the Pope an address sent from Belgium, which declares that the revolution should have interrupted the reforms inaugurated by the Holy See in 1848. The Pope replied that the first years of his reign had been the happiest, and he was persuaded that peace would facilitate the accomplishment of his ideas.

France.

An imperial decree prorogues the Corps Legislatif until June 21.

Spain.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior stated that the Government was cognizant of the operations of certain conspirators, but did not apprehend any serious disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Russia.

There were great rejoicings in St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of the Emperor's escape from assassination.

THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

The man who attempted the Emperor's life is a Russian landowner of small means, who considered himself injured by the emancipation of the serfs.

He discharged the pistol within a few feet of the Emperor, and the shot would have probably taken effect had not a peasant turned aside the assassin's arm. This peasant had been ennobled.

It is said that the Emperor, with perfect presence of mind, himself seized the culprit, asking him quietly, "What have I ever done to you that you should seek my life?"

The Danubian Principalities.

A Berlin despatch says it is extremely doubtful if Prince Charles Hohenzollern will accept the honor of the principality of Romania.

It was reported that the Great Powers had declined to countenance his totally illegal election.

Hungary.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Diet on the 17th the Prince Primate and Her von Vay opposed the adoption of the address of the Lower House, and expressed their conviction that it was the intention of the Emperor to bring about the restoration of the Hungarian constitution.

The Croatian deputation arrived at Pesth on the 17th.

Poland.

In consequence of the attempt made yesterday on the life of the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, Count Berg, the Governor of Poland, left Warsaw on the morning of the 17th for the capital.

India.

The Indian budget has been brought in and passed. No fresh taxes are imposed. The duty on saltpetre is reduced to three per cent. ad valorem.

New Brunswick.

The following is a list of the members of the new Government:—Mr. Mitchell, President of the Council; Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Fisher, Attorney General; Mr. McMillan, Postmaster General; Mr. McClellan, Board of Works; Mr. William of Chatham, Solicitor General; and Messrs. Wilmott and Connell, members of Cabinet without emolument. One office remains vacant. The House has been prorogued till the 15th May, for the purpose of giving time for the re-election of the new Ministers. This delay is to be regretted, since it may render it impossible for the Imperial Parliament to pass the Act to perfect Federation during the present session.—Globe, April 26th.

THE FENIANS.

St. Stephen's, N. B., via Calais, Me., Monday, April 23, 1866.

A small party of Fenians attempted to cross from Calais to St. Stephen's this afternoon. Being stopped by the sentry at this end of the bridge, one of them drew a revolver and fired, when they turned and scattered back. When they reached the American side, they were arrested and are now in custody. Col. Henry telegraphed the fact to Gen. Meade, and now awaits his orders.

Eastport, April 22, 1866.

Everything quiet. There are no prospects of a fight. The Fenian force is as follows: Calais, 32; Robertson's, 33; Eastport, 100; Pemberton, 13; and the whole is under the command of civilians. Seven hundred and seventy arms is the number captured by the United States Government.

Great excitement prevails in St. Stephen's. A new barrack has been condemned and another one is to be built.

Eastport, Me., Monday, April 23, 1866.

All the Western reporters left for home: Oswego, N. Y., Monday, April 23, 1866.—Three cases of Fenian muskets were seized by order of the Department yesterday morning at 3 o'clock.

A further search for arms is in progress.

The Fenians are greatly excited. These arms were brought by railroad marked "machinery," and directed to Patrick Regan, a prominent Fenian.

In making the search, the Deputy Marshal was assisted by a squad of United States regulars, and the guns are now securely stowed away in the fort. Nine hundred rifles have been sent here, of which only three cases have been secured. Two hundred guns were distributed last week.

The seizure is due to the exertions of a few British detectives who have been in this city two or three weeks, and great excitement prevails among the Fenians who are vowing vengeance for this interruption of their plans.

It is said that the arms were destined to be used in a Fenian expedition up the Bay of Quinte by sailing craft and steam tugs, having for its object the capture of Picton and Belleville, and the raising of the green flag in a situation almost impregnable against assaults by land or water. The Gallore Islands in Lake Ontario, are stated to have been pitched upon as a place of rendezvous and base of supplies. Expeditions were to move simultaneously from other places on the frontier.

I give all these rumors for what they are worth, without assuming that the affair will end in anything more serious than another big scare.—Montreal Herald, April 28th.

Nova Scotia.

The following resolution has been moved in both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place. Resolved, therefore, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint delegates to arrange a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provisions for the rights and interests of the Provinces—each of the Provinces co-operating to have an equal voice in such delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose viewed as separate Provinces.

ARRIVED FROM THE EAST.—P. D. Moore,

Esq., Collector for Washington Territory, arrived on the California, on his way from Washington to Olympia. He is sanguine of the ultimate success of Congress in presenting a plan of reconstruction that will meet the demands of both the country and the President. Mr. M. returns in good health and spirits, after an absence of five months.

The Weekly British

Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST

BRITISH COLONIST

BY COLLINS' OVERLAND

Good News from Big Bend

Pan struck in the bank—

Washed up—Snow dis-

Confidence in the Mines.

SAVANNAH FERRY, May 26th.

May 26th.—Thos. Oliver has here, and reports a rich strike of ore, about two miles up; has been prospecting for some time a shaft 88 feet deep, and took out the pan of coarse gold from one piece weighed 85 1/2.

The excitement, and men are rushing to the Columbia. There will be claims abandoned by persons, others, and now claimed by locators. Mr. O'Reilly is kept busy.

Amongst the passengers from were Messrs. Leneveu, Kueff and express great confidence in the mines so far as they could under also state that they passed very on the way down but quite a number.

The steamer Marten made her trip from Savannah's Ferry to Seymour with great success and satisfaction. Judge O'Reilly's clerk brought to Seymour of a discovery of six feet in the bank above the Disc.

Some companies were averaging 10 and 6 ounces to the wash up. Snow was disappearing fast. The trail not finished.

The steamer was making her trip. One hundred tons of freight was Seymour waiting to be pushed but cannot be as the trail is not open.

The steamer Ferry-nine had made trip, bringing twenty-five passengers.

Mr. Richards body had been found. Mr. Parker's handsome billiard opened. Mr. Davidson intends very fine restaurant. Mr. Romano story house is being built.

Confidence in the mines. Last week Messrs. Elliott and went on to see the mines, accompanied by Mr. Ormandy, of the Bank of British.

Business here at present is very there is nothing of any note since report.

The road tolls collected here, amounted to \$6,000. Total revenue for same time was \$723,597.

BY CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH

EASTERN NEWS.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE CASE.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The U. S. sioner ordered the discharge of O'Connell, deciding that he could not for trial here not having been perjured in shipping nitro-glycerine to Francisco, he having been absent city at the time; also that he cannot be responsible for the crime.

FIRE.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Hudson Erie freight depot, thirty-third st., burned this morning; loss, \$30,000.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A bookkeeper in a Savings Bank, city (name withdrawn), has been charged with the embezzlement of \$45,000, and returned part of the money.

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Heraldington despatch says the trial of Jeff Davis under the Norfolk indictment will be postponed till August or September. Much animosity prevails in Virginia members of the Grand Jury who the indictment, and the Attorney thinks it best to delay the trial until feeling somewhat subsides.

COLORED EVIDENCE REFUSED.

Judge Thomas, of the Circuit Court Alexandria, refused to admit negro money in a case where a white man was charged on trial before him, declaring Congress cannot decide what persons of color may testify in any county.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Post's article says the chief thing of import Wall street is the firmness given to the report that owing to the advance of the foreign houses which had imported cannot sell at a profit and are re-exporting a statement about that stockholders and directors of the V. Union and American Telegraph Co. have substantially agreed upon a consolidation.

JEFF DAVIS ON PAROLE.

FORTRESS MUNRO, May 25.—Instr from Washington received by General give Jeff Davis his parole and freedom of going to his room at Carrollton. His counsel, Shea and O'Connell, allowed access to the Fort, and on private interviews at any time.

The U. S. Judiciary Committee are on with the investigation of Jeff Davis' purpose of leaving his room at Carrollton. Mr. Jeff Davis arrived yesterday from his husband from his present quarters. The trial takes place in June it is thought that the change will be made.



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

CHERRY CREEK SILVER MINE.—Mr. McWorthy, who has had seven years' experience in quartz operations in California, and eight years in Washoe, has just returned from the Cherry Creek mines, having been induced, from seeing a sample of the ore in San Francisco, to inspect the ledge. Mr. McWorthy examined the ledge to his entire satisfaction, according to the amount of work done. He found it well defined, eight feet thick, and clearly showing silver in various parts. About 30 feet of the surface of the vein has been uncovered by removing three feet. The lead runs across the bed of Cherry Creek, and is apparently well defined in the solid bed-rock formation. Mr. McWorthy has no hesitation in saying that, for the amount of work done, the ledge promises to be richer than anything he has seen in California or Washoe, and with the same prospect there he would experience no difficulty in raising all the capital that would be needed to develop it.—Columbian.

FROM YALE.—The steamer Lillooet, Capt. Fleming, arrived from Yale yesterday, bringing 45 passengers, about 15 of whom were miners returned from Big Bend. There is no later news of importance. The Bonaparte Bridge at Cache Creek has been carried away by the freshet. About 100 feet of the Cariboo road above Cache Creek had been washed away, and 200 yards of the Savana road is inundated. The waters of the Bonaparte are unprecedentedly high. Mr. Spruce is on the spot repairing damages, and it is expected the roads will be passable by this time. On Wednesday, a Dutchman was passing the Big Cañon, 16 miles above Yale, with a horse and cart laden with provisions, the horse took fright at some Indians and backed over the bank, about 50 feet deep. Total loss. The man escaped.—Columbian.

THE TERM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL EXTENDED.—The Government has issued a notice extending the term of office of the members of the Legislative Council, unless previously determined, until the 1st day of September next, the instrument which appointed them having expired yesterday.—Columbian.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Lee is still lying at the Blue Tent, and is rapidly recovering from the effects of the injuries he sustained by being thrown from his horse while on his way up here; although he has not yet had the assistance of an M. D., still through the timely office of some good Samaritan the leg has been set and is doing well.—Sentinel.

LAI D OVER.—We observe that the Gold Commissioner has issued a notice intimating that all his claims unworkable on the 21st instant, will be laid over to the 1st June, free of expense, by application at his office.—Sentinel.

BIG BEND SPECIMENS.—A miner from Big Bend handed Mr. McWorthy yesterday two specimens of rose quartz, about 50 per cent. gold. They were taken from a claim on Camp Creek.—Columbian.

THE BED-ROCK FLEUME COMPANY are busy cleaning the snow out of their water ditch from Jack of Clubs Creek, and expect to have water running in it to-day.—Sentinel.

BIGHAM YOUNG AS A NURSERYMAN.—Brigham Young has nurseries that grow something besides babies. He is a great fruit grower. Last year his garden of two and a-half acres—in Salt Lake City—produced 750 bushels of peaches, 400 bushels of apples, 22 bushels of plums, 25 bushels of strawberries, 2 bushels of pears, 250 pounds cherries, 1,875 pounds grapes, besides gooseberries, raspberries and currants in large quantities.

In a Limerick paper an Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, thus cautions the public against her: "My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one to trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

WHICH are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland men of Ayr (air), but on the Thames there are lighter-men.

REPORTED FAILURE.—There was a rumor round town yesterday, but we failed to discover its authenticity, that the Bank of India in London has failed with heavy liabilities.

A VEIN OF ANTIMONY has been discovered in New Brunswick, seven feet in thickness, and has been traced three miles; the ore is two-thirds pure, and is said to be the richest mine in the world.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, The Greatest Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colic, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ring-worm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—The schooner Surprise, Capt. Spring, arrived on Saturday evening from Barclay Sound. The Indians reported all quiet.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, arrived at Esquimaux on Tuesday evening from the Sound, lumber laden, and will sail in a day or two for the Sandwich Islands.

MARKET AND GENERAL REPORT. [From the Victoria Prices Current.] The most important arrivals since our last issue, are the bark "Eastern Chief" from Liverpool, with a general cargo; and the schooner "Premier," from Honolulu, with a cargo of sugars &c. A considerable portion of the latter cargo has already been disposed of by auction, at prices which may be deemed satisfactory. Several parcels of goods per "Eastern Chief" are likely to meet with ready sale, but we fear the spirits, of which there are somewhat large shipments, will come to a poor market; with the exception of Whiskies, the place is already overstocked, and even allowing for an expected increase in the demand, the liquor trade must for some time remain flat.

The great complaint at present amongst our mercantile community, is the impassable state of the trail from Seymour to the mines, for pack animals. Twenty-five miles of this road is represented as nothing but mire; and the Government instead of placing as many as could work to advantage to make good the defects, had by last accounts only ten men employed on it. At the present time, this state of things is proving most injurious to our trade, many thousands worth of goods are now detained at Seymour, and the ships remain without any returns, until the goods reach their destination.

The Oregon merchants in the meantime are making the most of our disadvantage, and holding at present almost a monopoly of the Big Bend trade. The steamer built for the Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes, has been completed and running for some time, so that this short piece of road is now the only impediment to traffic. It is to be hoped however that the British Columbian Government have seen the short sightedness of this policy, and made arrangements for pushing forward the repairs of the road with greater vigor, as the richness of the mines has now been placed beyond doubt, and any money spent on improving the access, must be well laid out.

The prospects of the Cariboo mines seem brighter than ever. The hill tunneling has in almost every instance proved a success, and diggings of this kind are of the most lasting nature. Although the present dullness of trade may incline us to view everything in a desponding light, yet our mineral resources, every day proving more extensive, should serve to buoy up the spirits with well grounded hopes of the future.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BACON.—Stocks have been somewhat reduced since our last issue, but prices have still a downward tendency, as colonial production is interfering with the sale.

BEANS.—Sales limited, but no alteration in prices—average stocks.

BLANKETS.—51 bales are to hand per Eastern Chief, and a small lot of white; amongst the former are 2 1/2 per cent. but the latter is still very bare of this size—other sizes stocks over large, and prices low.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—English made.—The demand is small at present, but the facilities for getting goods to market are such, that there is no doubt that it would increase very rapidly. A small shipment expected shortly, see goods on the way.

CANDLES.—A parcel of Nevias Stearine is to hand per Evelyn Wood and Mohawk, this will not be sufficient to meet demands for the fall and winter, unless, however, further shipments are made per vessels now loading. Stocks of good qualities very light, and prices falling.

CONFECTIONERY.—English assorted, very scarce, and in demand. No advices of any on the way.

CHEESE.—English none offered. Good double Gloucester properly packed, would probably if introduced into the market, meet ready sale at paying rates.

CLOTHING.—Stocks still continue too large for present demands, and prices consequently low in proportion; to effect speedy sale, is to leave a heavy loss to the seller.

All the latest advices from Big Bend mines, state, that no clothing is yet offered for sale, and is much wanted, but none can be sent forward just now, for the reasons stated in general report.

DRY GOODS.—The retailers who import their own goods, may be said to monopolize about three fourths of the local trade, in this line. The British Columbia and country business is therefore introduced mainly by the wholesale dealers, and the difficulties of the transport of goods to the mines, affects this as well as other merchandise. The stocks are very slender, and if any demand suddenly arises, many things will be completely run out. At present there is almost nothing doing.

FLOUR.—Business has not been so active as might reasonably have been expected, but it may be attributed to the same cause the effects of other branches of business at the present juncture. Although arrivals from time to time keep up average stocks, they may run low in a very short time when an improved state of the roads is brought about. Prices remain about stationary.

IRON.—(Fig.) 70 tons are to hand per Eastern Chief, which is about all that is held to meet local demands, the bulk of former shipments having been shipped off to San Francisco, where it has been scarce and in good demand. The price quoted from there by last advices was \$60 per ton duty paid (\$9 00). No advice of further shipments. Bar Iron, fair stocks, and parcels expected—see goods on the way.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—Considerable additions have been made by recent arrivals, and further additions on the way, although stocks are already far larger than present demands would warrant. A quantity of Wines, and 350 cases Brandy &c., was put up at auction on the 29th, to feel the market. 50 cases Hennessy's brought \$7 12 1/2—50 cases Martell's \$7 @ \$7 50, the remainder drawn. In bulk, Hennessy's and Martell's \$2 30 per gal imp—S. zerac's \$2 50. A sample lot of Port and Sherry in case, invoiced at 25s to 30s per doz, in bond brought \$2 25 @ \$2 50 and in bulk, low in proportion. Jamaica Rum \$1 25 per gal.

OATMEAL.—Scotch, very scarce, and in good demand; if no further shipments are made by vessels loading per last advices, stocks will be completely run out, as but a small quantity is on the way.

RICE.—Stocks hitherto very large, have been considerably reduced by shipments to British Columbia for Chinese miners and others. No change in prices.

SUGARS.—Since our last issue, the arrival of the schooner Premier has put a full supply of finer grades into the market, which were quoted by us as scarce; a further shipment from California is to hand. On the 29th of last month 1000 barrels were sold at auction, fine grades, Princeville &c. brought \$8 20 @ \$8 40 per 100 lbs. lower grades \$5 20 @ \$5 71. At same time a small lot of molasses sold to test the market, fetched 25 cts per gal., the bulk was withdrawn. For arrivals see imports.

TEA.—Green, Young Hyson, none offered, and in great request. No advices that any may be expected.

N. B.—All Provisions, Oilman's Stores and articles of consumption, shipped to this market, should, as a general rule, be of the best qualities and brands.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per Ship Evelyn Wood, from London, left the dock Feb. 23, 1866.—100 cases beer, 1 ccs perfumed spirits, 1 ccs white wine, 6 ccs apparel, 1 ccs books, 16 ccs pickles, 6 ccs preserved meat, 2 ccs preserved milk, 1 ccs effects, 4 ccs cotton goods, 100 bx steat candles, 5 bx apothecary, 350 tons telegraph wire, 411 bars 27 lbs iron, 2 ccs hardware, 5 ccs effects, 2 ccs books, 4 ccs hats, 3 ccs linen, 1 ccs colored cotton, 2 ccs wool and cotton, 1 ccs cold linen, 2 ccs millinery, 1 ccs cold cotton, 1 ccs wool, 2 ccs white cotton, 60 ccs red wine, 1 bx apparel, 100 bx steat candles, 4 ccs drugs, 1 ccs hardware, 2 ccs printed cotton.

Per ship Mohawk, from London, left 12th Jan. 1866.—784 cases bottled beer, 20 lbs Raisin, 24 ccs raisins, 2 ccs sugar 870 ccs 20 1/4 cks & 5 ccs geneva, 251 ccs 15 plus british spirit, 600 ccs 1/4 ccs brandy, 228 ccs white wine, 13 ccs 1/2 ccs 20 lbs rum, 8 1/4 ccs red wine, 4 ccs tobacco, 19 ccs plums, 18 ccs apparel, 1 ccs ware, 2 ccs carriage, 2 ccs saddlery, 8 ccs effects, 2 ccs hardware, 421 muffs & goods, 421 muffs & goods, 1 ccs 1/2 ccs machinery, 8 ccs oatmeal, 3 ccs 21 lbs paper, 4 ccs 1 lb cottons, 20 lbs cork, 20 ccs sardines 586 bds 1675 bars 180 plates iron, 15 ccs pickles, 60 ccs oil, 2 ccs books, 12 ccs hardware, 13,000 coils telegraph wire, 2 ccs ink, 1 harmonium, 14 ccs y-metal sheathing, 3 ccs nails, 3 ccs scales, 20 1/4 hhd 20 1/2 ccs vinegar, 10 ccs bottles, 14 ccs nutmegs &c., 16 inches, 1 ccs wood, 1 ccs wood, 8 ccs mill iron, 200 bx steat 200 bx comp'n candles 35 trunks boots and shoes, 13 ccs baggage, 3 ccs chocolate, 1 ccs seeds, 3 ccs linen thread, 3 ccs coffee, 1 ccs 3 lbs hemp twine, 5 lbs canvas, 2 ccs coffee mills, 8 ccs saucers, 23 pkgs apothecary, 8 ccs salad oil, 9 ccs preserved provisions, 1 ccs dressed leather.

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending May 31st, 1866.

Table with columns: FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Ale and Porter, 598; Barley, 969; Boots, 2,894; Bran, 245; Butter, 2,274; Bacon, 3,243; Beans, 3,243; Brooms, 92; Bitters, 99; Bags, 240; Candles, 597; Cheese, 498; Confectionary, 26; Cigars, 240; Champagne, 171; Coffee, 2043; Clothing, 67; Dry Goods, 4543; Drugs, 655; Flour, 192; Fruit, 182; Furniture, 1,016; Glassware, 171; Groceries, 1,177; Grain, 75; Hardware, 3,182; Hops, 150; Leather, 182; Lard, 182; Leather, 207; Liqueurs, 276. Total: \$90,508.

Table with columns: FROM PORTLAND, Bacon, 2,661; Flour, 3,400. Total: \$6,849.

Table with columns: FROM PUGET SOUND, Apples, 30; Bacon, 416; Bran, 156; Butter, 45; Bread, 450; Cattle, 10,980; Cows, 530; Calves, 780; Chickens, 40. Total: \$22,367.

Table with columns: FROM ENGLAND, Boots, 325; Lace, 4,858; Glass, 25; Leather, 282; Private Effects, 481; Clothing, 407; Paper, 1,405. Total: \$21,714.

Table with columns: FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA, Cranberries, 60; Fish, 13,860; Lumber, 480. Total: \$16,985.

Table with columns: FROM HONOLULU, Molasses, 1,008; Rum, 298. Total: \$13,424.

Table with columns: FROM SAN JUAN, Oats, 75. Total: \$125.

Table with columns: RECAPITULATION, From San Francisco, \$60,508; From Portland, \$6,849; From Puget Sound, \$22,367; From British Columbia, \$16,985; From Honolulu, \$13,424; From San Juan, \$125. Grand Total: \$141,042.

IMPORTS.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—199 head sheep, 10 bxs apples, 60 doz eggs, 35 head cattle, 5 calves, 20 bbls flour—Value \$5,180.

Per steamship CALIFORNIA, from San Francisco—1 pkgs store, 74 do nails, rope, &c., 194 do hardware, 35 do coffee, 50 do oil, 6 do gunnies, 5 do lard, 21 do fruits, 14 do boiler iron, 6 do seeds, 400 ccs water, 400 ccs flour, 3 do starch, 8 do cheese, 3 do butter, 20 do soap, 100 ccs flour, 2 pkgs skims, 7 do paper, 3 do hats, 5 do dry goods, 1 do pongees, 22 ccs bacon, 3 do sugar, 30 do hatters, 40 do wine, 10 do syrup, 10 do older, 3 do ging r, 21 do sugar, 2 do acid, 100 ccs wheat and barley, 113 pgs groceries, 3 do leather, 101 ccs barley, 1 do hops, 33 do lard and bacon, 100 miscellaneous, 658 lbs sugar, 21 do flour, soap and shoes, 3 do clothing, 68 Chinese provisions, 9 do spirits, 3 do books, 31 pkgs lard, starch, etc., 46 do boots and shoes, 4 do children's carriages, 22 ccs pickles, oil, 85 do soap, 200 ccs 23 do tobacco, 1 ccs 1/2 ccs machinery, 1 do samples, 1 do effects, 1 do medicines, 447 ccs sugar, tea, etc., 6 do hops and malt, 1 do glass, 11 do effects, dry goods, etc., 1150 ccs flour, 13 do onions, 1 ccs 1/2 ccs value, \$61,750.

[A large quantity of the above goods, although on the California manifest, were not shipped.]

Per schooner PREMIER, Captain Ella, from Honolulu—1697 kegs sugar, 210 mats sugar, 200 bbls molasses, 25 bales pulu, 20 bbls rum. Value not specified. Consigned to Janion, Green & Rhoda.

CONSIGNERS.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—R Brodick, F Reynolds & Co, Anderson & Co, Hutchinson & Co, J R Stewart, Carson & Co. Per steamship CALIFORNIA, from San Francisco—Langley & Co, R H Adams, J W Wait, S Baker, J Crosson, Lewis Lewis, A Bunter, L Hotelier, P O'Dwyer, Hibben & Carwell, J F Couch, S Zinn, G B Wright, Cal S Tel, C G Suro & Co, J D N & Co, E Marvin, A Cassamayou, Janion, Green & Rhodes, Loewin, Lencave & Co, Carlo Bossi, J A McCrea, D C H Rothschild, Hudson Bay Co, Greely & Fitterer, Eugene Thomas, H Hogan, A Maitre, W & C Fellows, Roscoe & Co, B L & Co, S & Brown, Jesse Cooper, P P S Co, Cairo & Grancini, T S & Co, J F & Co, Geo Promis, H Nathan, Quong Lee & Co, S S Drummond, Wo, On & Co, Wells, Fargo & Co, Jas Cooper.

PASSENGERS.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mrs Wabass and daughter, Miss Mary Kier, R W Dunn, Rev John Screeel, J Freed, J Fardue, H A Webster, H Nathan, Pete Lenden, George Smith, G O Cutchet, Wm Rolland, McNabb, Mrs B F Dennison and three Indians. Per steamship CALIFORNIA, from San Francisco—J J Southgate, T McBrady, T McBrady, Jr., Madame Leamuou, Madame Maitre, Madame H Terrier, Mrs J G Eddy and child, H Cohen, C Bouyvettes, J F Sheffield, C D Moore, Geo S Wright, Alfred Thullen and wife, Mrs W L Chancey, Miss Ellen Leir, R Moore, N Dejalais, Miss M Weymouth, Andrew Dull, H Roserovill, Miss Catherine Mills, D Turner, Peter Wallen, H Farmer, John Wilson, P Loendler, Matthew Alderson, Jonah T Parker, G M Crosson, Frank J Parker, Fred Bouget, Miss H Murphy, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, John Bennett, H La Grandend, F Pomard, Geo Stroble, Colvin McPhail, Thos Mitchell, J Quinn, Mrs McKay, John Munnay, Mrs Kneeland and two children, and two Chinamen.

MEMORANDA.

Per bark ELIZA CHIEF, from Liverpool, Nov. 18th, on the 19th at 4 a.m. heavy gale and heavy sea; 20th, moderate; 21st, strong gale, laboring heavy; 22nd, heavy squalls; 23rd, strong gale with heavy sea, deck partly filled with water; 24th, moderate; 25th, strong gale with heavy squalls; Dec. 4th, strong gales with squalls, rolling heavily; January 24, spoke French vessel Limouzin in lat. 4 N. and long. 21 24 W. 26 days from Cardiff or Bombay; Jan. 3d, passed Fairly, of London; 6th, signaled Dutch bark Johanna Christian, 26 days from Falmouth, for Melbourne; 4th, sighted seven vessels; Jan. 17th, exchanged long, with schr Rodon, of Copenhagen, another schooner in sight; Feb. 3, signaled British bark Shallett, 64 days from Swansea, for Valparaiso; Feb. 17, sighted a Hamburg bark; 17th, sighted land, Staten Island, 17 miles distant; 18th, fresh gale, heavy seas, striking ship, both leech ropes of the main topsail carried away; 20th, do; 22d, strong gale with squalls; 24th, heavy gale and very heavy squalls; 25th, ship laboring heavily; March 4, heavy gale and squalls; 5 p.m., bowsprit gun-mooning carried away; at 4 a.m., fearful heavy squalls, seas smashing bulwarks and filling decks with water; March 6th, fearful heavy gale, furling the main topsail and laid the ship to, under mizen staysail; March 25th, spoke British bark Alexandria, from Callao to Antwerp; from this time until arrival on May 24th had fine weather and light winds, came to an anchor off Figueroa Island, 186 days passage; crossed the Equator on Jan. 10th, long. 25 31 W. Crossed again west of Cape Horn on April 8th, in long. 118 10 W.

Per steamship CALIFORNIA, Left San Francisco May 25th at 11:30 a.m. Same day at 6:45 p.m. met steamship Sierra Nevada; May 27th at 10 a.m. met steamship Orizaba off Cape Mendocino, May 28th at 6:50 p.m. met steamship Montana; arrived at Victoria on Wednesday morning at 4:15 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

May 24, 1866. A private dispatch dated New York, yesterday, quotes an advance in all staple and domestic cotton goods of 6@10 per cent.

Butter.—The market for Eastern is quiet, and prices nominal.

Coal Oil.—Sales of 400 cases of Devos's brilliant at 80¢ per gallon.

Sugar.—Public sales of Hawaiian to day realized good prices; the lower grades sold at a slight advance on previous prices; the market for refined is still unsettled.

Flour.—Market is quiet and prices unchanged; we quote superfine h-cs \$5 25 @ \$5 50; qr do \$5 50 @ \$5 75; extra h-cs \$5 50 @ \$5 75; qr do \$5 75 @ \$5 50.

Wheat.—Sales at \$1 60 @ \$1 62 1/2; Prime, \$1 67 @ \$1 70 lb.

Barley.—\$2 1/2 @ \$1 00 lb.

Oats.—Small sales at former quotations. Potatoes.—New Mission are quotable at \$1 12 1/2 @ \$1 25, and old Humboldt at 40¢ to 60¢ @ \$1 00 lb. Rye.—62 1/2 @ \$1 00 lb.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED. May 28th—Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Queen Charlotte Island, San Juan. Schr Enterprise, Sawson, New Westminster. Schr Discovery, Rudin, Port Angeles. May 29th—Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. Str ELIZA Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. May 30th—Strm California, Williams, San Francisco. Strm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. June 1—Schr Laura, Johnson, Port Angeles. Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan. June 2—Strm California, Williams, New Westminster. Strm Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. CLEARED. May 28th—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster. May 29th—Schr Lord Raglan, Dirk, N W Coast of V I. Brig Sheet Anchor, Pike, Port Angeles. Slip Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles. Canoe, Day, San Juan. May 30th—Strm California, Williams, New Westminster. June 2—Schr ELIZA, Middleton, Burrard's Inlet. Ship Thornton, Warren, Chemamus.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Adolph Alisky, of a son.

DIED.

Peter McCaffray, aged 36 years, a native of Ireland, admitted into the Hospital from Nainaim, August 16, 1865, died May 29, 1866.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Grocers in British Columbia and the Colonies. In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., 1s. 1/2 and 1s. 6d. each. CAUTION.—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS Imitations of their MANUFACTURED and L.A.B.'S. \*Orders through Merchants & Retailers.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

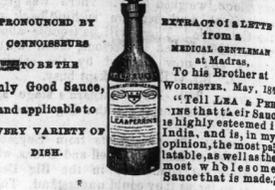
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.) MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives, Pickles of the highest quality.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.



Caution. Lea & Perrin's

Beware caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious goods, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. FORBES.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and having traced their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. \*Sole Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. \*Solely by Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.



FISHING RODS & TACKLE.

Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c., FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY.

MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES WRIGHT, 379, STRAND, LONDON. EXPORT WHOLESALE & RETAIL, ESTABLISHED, 1840. Orders, payable in England, carefully shipped, null Price lists on application.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness!

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPHINE GLOBULES, in BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 81, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT) MORSON'S KEOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. \*See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, V. I.

Any One can use Them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours in ten minutes, by the use of

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Priced, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibras, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—12a, Coleman St., London, E.C. 3.

BIG BEND!

o Miners and Travellers

THE "FRENCH PRAIRIE HOUSE," 12 MILES ABOVE SHUSWAP LAKE. In readiness for the accommodation of travellers, Miners wishing to carry their supplies, and those who will find there a very large and well-stocked stock of Goods, Provisions, Tools, Clothing, and Liquors.

Good chance to save one day's hard packing. D. FAUJAN, January 24th, 1866.

THE

VOL. 7.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, except on Sundays and Public Holidays. TERMS: One Year, (in advance)..... Five Months, do..... Three Months, do..... Single Copies,..... Subscribers in Victoria will be sent carriers for 25 cents a week.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST

Published every Tuesday morning. One Year, (in advance)..... Five Months, do..... Three Months, do..... Single Copies,.....

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