

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 39.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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## A COMPARISON.

There is always something instructive in the records of progress; but above all statistical information that which indicates the advancement of a young country is probably the most interesting. In our last two issues we presented our readers with a brief resume of the progress and condition of California; in the present article we are enabled, through statistics furnished to the Dublin Exhibition, to give a somewhat similar epitome of the Australian colony of Victoria. As an instance of the rapid and, at the same time, substantial progress of a young country history furnishes us with no parallel to these returns. Even before the gold fields had spread their attractions before the people of Great Britain the colony of Victoria was remarkable for its advancement. In 1836 its population numbered but 262 persons—224 male and 38 females. In five years afterwards this small settlement had increased to 20,000; in seven years after this, or in 1847, the number had reached 40,000. From this time the population would seem to have doubled about every three years and a half, and to-day it is represented in the returns at 604,858. In the last ten or twelve years—or since the opening up of the gold fields, the increase has been half a million of people. By way of comparison with the other great gold country—California—we shall allude to the relative conditions of each. The population of California, according to the census of 1860 was 360,000. Since that time another hundred thousand has probably been added, making it however still nearly one hundred and fifty thousand short of the Australian colony. The relative proportion of the sexes is much more favorable in the colony of Victoria than in California. In the former we have 256,000 females to 347,000 males, while in the latter there are but 100,000 females to 260,000 males—or in other words while there are twenty-five women for every thirty-five men in the colony of Victoria, in California the females number scarcely fourteen. The great mineral product of both countries bears a different proportion. In the Australian colony the gold yield has been gradually on the decrease, having diminished from \$63,000,000 in 1853, to \$31,000,000 in 1864. The gold in California has also undergone a serious diminution, but the mineral product has of late years been supplemented by the large yield in silver. The whole mining production in California is \$42,000,000. The exports and imports of Victoria are pretty nearly balanced—the former being about \$70,000,000, and the latter \$72,000,000. In the matter of commerce California is considerably behind, her exports, which very much exceed her imports, being only about \$55,000,000. Next to the gold in Australia, is of course, the wool product. In this article, California, although as we have previously shown, a large producer, cannot be expected to compete with her Australian rival. The California wool production reaches from seven to ten millions of pounds, while the yield of Victoria is thirty-nine millions. This leads us to the question of sheep, and here we find California exceeded by almost six to one. In Victoria the number reaches the enormous figure of forty millions, while in California the amount is put down at seven millions. In cattle the returns show 675,000 in the former country and 230,000 in the latter. In horses California is, however, ahead, having 160,000, while Victoria has but 103,000. It is, however, in agricultural produce that California excels the Australian colony. In the article of wheat, the California yield reaches six millions of bushels while the total product of Victoria is but three millions. In oats, however, Victoria

is more than this proportion ahead, having nearly three million of bushels to California's one million. In potatoes and hay the tables are again turned—California producing of the former article 800,000 bushels, and Victoria 74,000; of hay the latter country yields 121,000 tons, and California 306,000. If we except the production of silver and agricultural articles, Australia is considerably ahead of California; much of this is, however, no doubt due to the larger population. When we come to look upon the enterprise of these two progressive countries, we must give the palm to Australia. However much the public and private works in California may reflect credit on the enterprise of

Swanson waited several hours. A number of these extras were very considerably sent down to Victoria, and the people who pushed on board the boat as she came alongside the wharf crowded eagerly round the Purser's office, and displayed the greatest anxiety to secure a copy. The following is the list, the total number on board, according to which, appears to have been 155, classified as follows: male passengers, 58, female do. 33, children, 15, officers and crew, 49. Deducting the 17 saved, it would reduce the number of lives supposed to be lost, to 138.

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THE SAVED AND LOST—Amongst those who in all probability met with a watery grave on the 30th ultimo, off Crescent City, we find the names of Victor Smith and Dr. Henry, two well known United States officials who were returning to the scene of their labors in Washington Territory. The telegram erroneously prefixes the title of Governor to the name of Dr. Henry, and we much fear this mistake will be found to involve the loss of another prominent official in Washington Territory—Governor Pickering—a name revered on both sides of the water. It is known that Governor Pickering purpose returning with the above named gentleman, and by accidentally omitting his name after the title, the operators or compositors have made it appear as Governor A. G. Henry. It must be a source of gratification and profound relief to many anxious friends here to find the list of those bound to this port so much smaller than was at first expected. The passenger list does not state the destination of the passengers, but on perusal it will be seen that the number of those known to be coming hither, is very limited. Let us hope that we have now heard the worst. Amongst those saved appear the names of two or three females coming to Victoria under the charge of Mrs. J. C. Keenan, who was herself, we fear, beyond all doubt drowned.

THE OHIOLOATENS—From Mr. Frank Howlett, who left Queen'smouth on Wednesday week, we learn that Mr. Sullivan, Chief Constable at that place, left on the previous Monday for Chilcoaten river, 50 miles below Soda creek, with two miners, who came to inform Capt. Ball that about 30 of the Chilcoaten Indians were in that neighborhood, amongst whom were two of the Indians who were concerned in the massacre of McDonnell's party at Bentinck Arm. Capt. Ball provided the miners with government rifles, and they would if possible secure the murderers.

INCORRECT—Mr. Bushby, of New Westminster, informs us that he received no such communication as stated by our morning contemporary, of the alleged outrage on Commissioner O'Reilly at Kootenay.

## Loss of the Brother Jonathan.

### LIST OF PASSENGERS

#### \$200,000 United States Money Lost.

The steamer Otter, Captain Swanson, arrived on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, from New Westminster, bringing the anxiously looked for list of passengers on board the unfortunate steamship Bro. Jonathan, at the time the fearful disaster occurred off Crescent City. The telegram wires it appears were again in working order, and a despatch was sent to Victoria.

The following is the list, the total number on board, according to which, appears to have been 155, classified as follows: male passengers, 58, female do. 33, children, 15, officers and crew, 49. Deducting the 17 saved, it would reduce the number of lives supposed to be lost, to 138.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—The following is the list of passengers:—Brig. Gen. Wright, U.S.A., and wife; Lieut. E. D. Waits, U.S.A.; Miss Mary Berry; S. McDavid; M. C. Harde; A. L. Stiles and wife; Wm Logan and servant; James Nesbit; Jas E. Trites; M. Crawford; T. Dawson; Miss Mary Price; Mrs. Stackpole, infant and child; G. Weil; Mrs. Anna Craig; Mrs. Lee and infant; Gov. A. G. Henry; L. G. Tuttle; B. H. Stone, wife and infant; Capt. Chadwick, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. C. Keenan, and seven ladies; J. S. Geddes; E. Matherson; Mrs. Lukey and 2 children; Major E. W. Eddy, U.S.A.; G. Carroll; M. Berthier; Jos. Orzelli; H. DeRenier; M. L. Tweedie; Patrick D. Myer; John Adams; Thos. Gallon; Mrs. J. Sanford; S. B. Morgan; S. N. Locke, wife and child; Miss Forbes; Chas. N. Beldon; Albert Mickleth; George Wedekind; James Boynton; Thomas Meale and wife; Robert M. Fraser; John R. Craig; William Bultesty; J. S. Berty; Mrs. Woodcock; Conrad Adams; Fred A. Poud; Willard Cranman; James Lynch; A. Ingraham, M.D.; U.S.A.; James R. Richards; Victor Smith; Miss E. P. Snow; James Cornell; J. G. Gray and wife; Miss N. Shipper; M. L. Helton; George M. Pollock; Chas. C. Northrup; J. O. Hunsacker; Mrs. A. C. Brooks; Miss Hemsty; Wm. Logan and wife; D. Grandall; Mrs. C. Fountain, daughter and child; D. C. Powell, wife and four children; A. Stone, wife and infant; Mrs. Jas. Church; Mrs. Wendell and child; P. Laffer; C. Bisnet; and Wells, Fargo & Co's express messenger.

LIST OF CREW AND SHIP'S OFFICERS.  
S. J. DeWolf, commander; W. A. H. Allen, 1st officer; J. D. Campbell, 2nd officer; J. Patterson, 3rd officer; J. S. Benton, purser; Albert Dyer, freight clerk; E. Mott, chief engineer; G. W. Hite, 1st assistant engineer; Wm. Anderson, oiler; P. K. Lynn, A. Cainwright; Fred Walters, Arthur Harvey, W. Lowery, J. Thompson, firemen; John Gomar, John Hilton, John Clinton, coal passers; Joseph Perkins, Jacob Yates, J. L. Gomez, H. Walker, G. Frederik, A. Gouzelow, Wm. Domingo, Silvan, Wm. Foster, S. Douglas, Jas. Fowler, seaman; D. Deans, 2nd pantryman; Thomas Tierney, porter; H. Miller, baker; Chas. Rice, do.; Manuel Hierrelle, waiter; O. F. Laurend, watchman; Richard Dalton, steward; H. G. Brown, 2nd steward; J. Miller, pantryman; Charles Laws, cook; H. Lee, 2nd cook; Stevenson, stewardess; J. T. Hurton, Edwin Franklin, J. E. Porter, Matto Salazar, David Farrell, Stephen Morgan, J. W. Welsh, cabin boys; Edward Shiel, waiter.

Major Eddy, Paymaster U.S.A., had \$200,000 government funds, which were to be used in paying off troops. The Major, before sailing, balanced his government accounts, settled his private accounts, made his will, and told some of his friends that he felt a presentiment that he should never return.

## THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PLAINS.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 3.—I have just returned from Platte Bridge, and about half the wire has been taken off and destroyed. The Platte Bridge operator says 28 poles are out down. The line can soon be put in tolerable working order if there is wire enough there to repair it. The fighting commenced on the 25th ult. The Indians, numbering about 50, attempted to take the stock from the post, but were repulsed. The troops charged three times, and killed many, including one of their head chiefs. On the 26th the Indians made their appearance in large numbers, from 1000 to 3000. A train of 40 wagons, with an escort of 26 men, consisting of the 11th Kansas, on their way from Sweetwater to the Platte Bridge, were attacked to-day by the Indians four miles from the Platte, in plain view of the post. 500 troops from the post were ordered to charge the Indians and relieve the train. At the second charge the Lieutenant's horse became unmanageable and took him into their midst, where he was killed and horribly mutilated. (Signed) MOWBRAY, Operator at Sweetwater Bridge.

MAIL STEAMER—It is announced that the Sierra Nevada is to leave San Francisco on the 8th inst. for Portland and this port.

## The Shenandoah.

### Whole Fleets Burnt by her.

(Telegram to the Columbian.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The whaling bark Gen. Pike, of New Bedford, Capt. Crowell, arrived from Behring Straits with over 200 men from whalers burnt by the Shenandoah, on the morning after the departure of the Milo. Waddel captured and destroyed the brig Susan Abigail, belonging to Shedd & Wright of San Francisco, from which she obtained papers to the 30th of May, but declared the news all Northern lies. Four vessels were warned of their danger and hauled away in the night in boats and escaped.

The Shenandoah, not being able to get to the mouth of the Columbia, lying at anchor within one and a half miles of the shore, and against St. Lawrence Island next morning, captured in the Straits the William C. Nye, belonging to Horn & Co. of San Francisco. She also captured the barks Nimrod, Catherine, Isabelle and Gipsy, of New London, burned them and transferred their provisions and crews to the General Pike, bonded her for \$45,000 and told the captain to steer for San Francisco. He robbed the officers and men of everything of value he could find, and told the captain if he got short of provisions to cook the Kanakas (of which there were fifty on board) and eat them. Two other vessels was to the north and east, and would probably be destroyed. The 250 men on board the Pike suffered greatly for sleeping accommodation until meeting a whaler bound north which they warned and sent back to Honolulu and thus got rid of the Kanakas. All the officers and crew are destitute of everything and must be relieved by our citizens. The Pacific Mail Company will carry them home at half price; a number will go home by next steamer. They think that Waddel after destroying the Arctic fleet will return to the sea of Okotsch and destroy the vessels there.

Captain Crowell reports a severe earthquake in latitude 40 deg. 50 min. north latitude, 162 deg 30 min. west, on the 4th of July, lasting five minutes, and another next day less severe.

The whale ship Milo arrived to-night, two days later from the pirate Shenandoah. The Milo brings portions of the crews of the following vessels which have been burnt by the Shenandoah: Ships Nassau, Isaac Howland, Hillman, Barke Ogress, Flawanda, Waverly, Martha, and the Covington. The Milo was bonded and sent to this port. Ship James Maury was bonded and sent to Honolulu, June 29th. The Milo saw other ships burning in the Arctic.

## SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Butter—Sales 200 firkins Eastern at 32 1/2 @ 33.  
Flour—Aggregate sales of 2 500 quarter sacks at \$5 50 @ \$5 75 per barrel for Superfine, and \$6 50 @ \$6 75 for Extra; market steady.  
Wheat is well supplied to market at \$1 75 @ 1 85 per 100 lbs.  
Barley—sales of 1,724 sacks at private terms from 66c @ \$1, with quiet market.  
Oats—sales 700 sacks at \$1 52 @ \$1 60 per 100 lbs.  
Greenbacks 73 1/2 @ 74 1/2.  
Arrived—Bark Edward, 107 days from Indiamajo, Java, with a cargo of rice; ship Chieftain, from Boston.

## SAN FRANCISCO NEWS.

[From the Columbian.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Colorado took 400 passengers and \$1,581,040. The U. S. steamer Saginaw will convey the Colorado sufficiently to insure her safety from the Shenandoah, and then start on her own hook in search of the pirate, and continue cruising about as long as her coal lasts. The Colorado has the reputation of being the fastest steamer afloat, and if she has half a chance there is no fear of the Shenandoah getting sufficiently near her to do any damage.  
Speaker Colfax delivered an address before the Odd Fellows last night. Mr. C. will visit Yosemite Falls before leaving California. He will not sail until September.

Mr. Nisbet—Among the unfortunate passengers by the Brother Jonathan, we find the name of James Nisbet, Esq., the well known editor of the 'San Francisco Bulletin'. Mr. Nisbet informed us last year that he had been impressed with a great desire for several years to visit Victoria, where he possessed some landed property, and that he contemplated taking a run up this summer; he was doubtless on the eve of fulfilling that intention, when the sad calamity overtook him and his fellow voyagers.

PEARL FISHERY IN THE PACIFIC—A company called the Pacific Pearl Company has been formed at New York, the capital of which is \$1,000,000. The company purpose fishing for pearls and pearl shells on the Pacific coast. Their operations will be carried on by means of a submarine explorer. Pearl-oysters abound in the Gulf of California, and it has been fished by the natives for 300 years.

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—David McCulloch, Esq., lately from Scotland, and who has been in charge of the San Francisco branch of the Bank of British Columbia, since its establishment there, came up from Victoria on Tuesday, and has been installed as manager of the bank in this city. Mr. Jones, Mr. McCulloch's immediate predecessor, has gone to Queensland to take charge of the branch there.—Columbian.

## NEWS FROM THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

[From the British Columbian.]

Mr. McLardy, of Yale, has furnished us with a letter which he received from Mr. William Robertson, who writes from the Columbia River, near the Big Bend, under date July 26th. The letter reached Yale on the 8th day after it was written—the quickest time yet made from that section of country. After giving an account of accidents and difficulties by land and by water, Mr. Robertson says:—“I wrote you in my last about a creek giving a good prospect. It is called Curran's Creek. We reached it about two weeks ago; but owing to the unusual height of the water at this season it is impossible to get to the bed rock in the creek. Still they are sticking to it, the prospect being good enough.”  
Curran's Creek, which from what I have been told, I think more of than I do of Curran's Creek. I am on my way up there now. You may remember Turner prospected a creek last fall, a little above where he struck the Columbia River, of which he spoke very favorably. It is called Gold Creek, but might perhaps more properly be called a small river. French Creek empties into Gold Creek nearly 20 miles from its mouth, and runs north and south. When we were at Curran's Creek, three men came down in a canoe for tools and provisions, and the account they gave of French Creek induced us to go up, and we are now on our way. One of the men is named Munro, an intelligent, quiet, steady man from Canada. His prospect had been sufficiently good to induce his party to turn the creek, and when he gets up with tools they will go to work with sluices. Another of the men, named Anderson, showed me his prospect out of six pans of dirt, fully a dollar, but not from the bed-rock. There are two feet of pay dirt near the surface in the gravel. His party cannot get to the bed-rock till the water falls—still this stratum of dirt will pay them well to work. It is pretty coarse gold he showed me. The Discovery Co. passed our camp three days ago, going down on a raft to Curran's Creek for provisions. They describe the creek as still too high to work; however, both river and creeks are going down fast during the last two days, and we are just about to proceed onward. To-night, with good luck, we will reach Les Rapides des Morts (Death Rapids). We have been waiting a week for the water to fall, before we dared venture it.”

## LETTER FROM COMOX.

Comox, August 2d, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST, Sir—On Wednesday 26th ult. Mr. J. T. Pidwell, Superintendent of Roads, arrived here in order to survey a road through the district in answer to the petition of the settlers sometime ago addressed to His Excellency. To obtain a correct idea of the opinions of the settlers as to the direction in which the main road should run, also the various points at which it would be advisable to make cross roads, Mr. Pidwell gave notice of a meeting to be held in the Mission House, to which almost every settler responded. Having briefly explained the object of his visit, he called on the settlers to speak freely their views, that he might endeavor to lay out the road so as to meet their requirements, and hoped that when this was done, they would forget their differences and live harmoniously together.

The meeting explained to him the situation of the different swamps and the necessity of having a branch road to Green's Landing, and suggested that the main road should run along the bottom of the second range of claims, leaving a range of claims between the road and the river. It was then proposed that the meeting defray the expenses of three men to accompany Mr. Pidwell and assist him to lay out the roads by blazing, etc., which was unanimously agreed to. On the two following days Mr. Pidwell laid out two roads for the Upper and Lower Pories to meet near the Church, with a continuation to the steamer landing, and a branch past Green's Landing to the Smithy. He conferred a great benefit on the settlement by so laying out this branch road, that a valuable water frontage is reserved for the public, and the other roads are so arranged as to meet the requirements of the settlement, although it should attain ten times its present size.

## CLERICAL.

The Rev. E. White, Missionary from Nanaimo, visited the settlement at the same time, and preached an impressive and appropriate discourse to a small but attentive audience.

## THE CROPS.

Haymaking is now nearly finished; the crop, owing to the frequent showers throughout the summer, is abundant and of excellent quality. Peas and oats look well, and turnips although checked both by the fly and caterpillars now appear quite healthy. Immense numbers of caterpillars attacked the potatoes, devouring the leaves and eating through the stalks. Upwards of two hundred have been picked off a single plant. On the evening of the 29th a keen frosty north wind, blasted a good many potatoes, but they have now begun to recover. We shall begin to reap about the 14th instant.

I am, yours respectfully,  
ROBERT O. COLEMAN.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S RESIDENCE—During the absence of Governor Seymour in the interior of the colony, the gubernatorial residence at Sapperton is undergoing complete renovation. The house is being plastered, painted, and re-papered throughout, and when the surrounding grounds are laid out it will be the most picturesque and complete gentleman's residence in these colonies.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 6, 1865

THE LOSS OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

The intelligence received yesterday of the loss of the steamer Brother Jonathan, with nearly three hundred lives, in the natural course of events, threw our community into a state of horror and consternation.

What between explosions on the rivers and wrecks off the shore the North Pacific coast has made a record for itself few sea-bound countries can excel.

The Upper Columbia river is also causing some excitement. A man named Henry Carnes arrived here a few days since for the purpose of selling his claims and reporting others on a creek which is called after himself.

Mr. Dawdney has arrived and reports that he has discovered a good line for a trail from Boundary Creek, by which the total distance from Hope to the mines will not exceed 350 miles.

We are all very quiet, though if we were to believe all we hear one-half of the population is made up of murderers, highwaymen, and horse thieves.

Flour, 45c @ lb; bacon, 75; sugar, 80; butter, \$1 50; beans, 75 @ 80; dried apples, \$1; tea, \$2 50; coffee, \$1; rice, 80; candles, \$1; tobacco, \$5 @ 3 50; beef, 30 @ 35; picks, \$4; shovels, \$4 50 @ 5.

ARRIVAL OF \$205,000 IN TREASURY.—The steamer Reliance, Captain Morse, reached New Westminster from Yale, on Monday night, bringing some twenty passengers and \$205,000 in treasure.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KOOTENAY.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman on this creek, we are enabled to place the following most interesting letter from Mr. O'Reilly before our readers.

Wild Horse Creek, Kootenay, 18th June, 1865.

An enterprising individual named Reid, (formerly of Jack of Clubs creek) is about to start an express to Hope, and I take advantage of his first trip to send this letter.

The mines, so far as they are yet known, are "shallow diggings," from 4 to 10 feet below the surface. The gold is mostly found on the bed-rock, which is blue slate, soft and easily worked.

At present it would be difficult to ascertain even approximately either the daily or weekly returns. There are about 800 men employed, and about half that number looking about, who cannot get work.

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Columbia river, and is on the British Columbia side of the line. I do not know whether I shall go there or no, I may take a notion to go East, but it is hard to say.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Auxiliary to the above Society For the Colony of Vancouver Island

ESTABLISHED IN JUNE, 1862. PATRON—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. PRESIDENT—THE BISHOP OF COLUMBIA

Here I am in this God-forsaken country and do not know what to write. Times are dull, in fact dull is no name. There are several of the Cariboo boys here, and without exception they are the poorest lot I ever saw.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fistulas, Piles, Excoriations, and Strictures, are speedily relieved and ultimately removed by applying this Ointment after fomentation with warm water.

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

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

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have taken the property of A. Amadio deceased and have the property of A. Amadio deceased and have the property of A. Amadio deceased.

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

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.

NOTICE. IN THESE VARIOUS BUSINESS Transactions and Arrangements the BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will give every assistance in their power.

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The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

What is more fearful than a trembling down of the nervous system? To be exalted or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a man be found? Here is one—Dr. H. B. Holloway's Pills.

Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they be acute or chronic, or whether they be attended with much or little water, or whether they be attended with much or little heat, or whether they be attended with much or little pain.

Debilitated Constitutions. In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSEINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSEINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and most salutary for the Gastric Juice.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING. May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's Twelvecent Soap.

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, August 6, 1865.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

If it wanted any more evidence of the almost unanimous feeling of the inhabitants of Victoria on the question of removing the fences around the Church Reserve, the result of yesterday's election in Johnson street Ward has certainly supplied the requirement. A public meeting unanimously resolved that the fences should be taken down—that the public nuisance should be abated. The electors of James Bay Ward endorsed the resolution, and returned two members to carry out the principle in the City Council. The Council passed the resolution and requested the Mayor to perform his duty in the matter, and while the latter functionary has been taking the subject under his "serious consideration," another election takes place in Johnson street Ward, in which the Church party get beaten by a majority of fifty-five to twenty-one. The resignation of Mr. Lindsay at three o'clock diminished considerably the victory of his opponent, whose majority before the closing of the poll would have borne a much larger proportion than it did. As it is, the number of votes polled—seventy-six—shows conclusively enough that where any opposition is raised on this question the popular voice there is sufficient interest taken by the inhabitants to crush it out with an overwhelming majority. Had the polling been continued till four o'clock, we have no doubt that a hundred votes would have been recorded, which at this time of the year for a single ward is a large proportion. The result of the election will show clearly to the Mayor the desire of the inhabitants. Not a vestige of excuse can now be put forward that the resolution passed by the public meeting does not meet with the full approbation of the public. Every election or other test results in the same condemnation of the Church party, and shows the quiet determination of the inhabitants to have the obnoxious erections removed and the property clearly and indisputably an appanage of the city. With such unanimity of public feeling—and such an indisputable claim to the property by the people—any man holding the position of Mayor must be laboring under a heavy load of squeamishness who shirks the performance of those duties which the Council has in this Church reserve matter chosen to place upon him.

From the proceedings of the City Council last night it would appear that His Worship the Mayor, has become a staunch supporter of law and order—so staunch in fact that he shrinks from the tender task of removing a public nuisance. If a man erects a barricade across the street, this philanthropic city father in his paternal gentleness says if the obstructions are to be removed, he will only sanction the use of moral force. The tenderness of our municipal magistrate is very powerfully evinced, but what he means by moral force in removing fences is something, we confess, we are unable to make out, unless indeed he is a member of the Canute family, and fancies that the laws of nature will roll back at his bidding. We recollect a period, not anterior to the Deluge, when His Worship was not so wedded to the moral-ania. It is not indeed a very long time ago when an unfortuniate man was incarcerated for leaving some goods which were for sale encroaching a little on the sidewalk; but then the man was poor and uninfuential—crimes sufficient in most countries to justify the sternness of outraged dignity which His Worship donned for the occasion. As the killing of one man makes a murder, and the destruction of thousands a hero, so no doubt Mr. Harris fancies that a poor man encroaching one foot nine inches on a thoroughfare should be severely dealt with, while a Bishop who confines himself to the trifling area of twenty-five acres on the public domain should be allowed, Dogberry like, to "depart in peace." The public and the Council agree in asserting that the fences on the Church reserve are a nuisance, and the Mayor is called upon clearly and distinctly by the resolution of the Council to have the nuisance removed. Mr. Harris, however, with a critical eye detects something "wrong" in the resolution, and pathetically appealing to the Council, asks them if they would like to see him—the Mayor of Victoria—made a criminal, and consigned to a dungeon or prison cell. A little melodrama is not bad occasionally, but we are afraid our worthy civic dignity is rather indulging in the burlesque. If John Smith or Tom Jones erected a fence across Government street tomorrow, we should hear nothing about moral force, expensive lawsuits, or prison cells; His Worship would swell with true patifio indignation, and have the fences removed within an hour. He would find nothing "wrong," nothing "vague" in a resolution calling upon him to test the obstruction down, but would go into the matter with spirit, and deal out the most condign punishment to the offender. Now, however, the rules of the Council are to be set at defiance. If any of the members have the impertinence to attempt to carry on a discussion on a subject that displeases Mr. Harris, His Worship in true Cromwellian style is inclined to drive the members out of

the building, lock the door, and put the key in his pocket. He will adjourn the body when he pleases and put a stop to discussion when it offends his taste. We are afraid Mr. Harris and the Council are fast coming to loggerheads; but if the Mayor from his present course expects anything but an ignominious defeat—if he fancies for a moment that his futile efforts against public opinion are going to benefit either himself or the Church party, or postpone indefinitely the abatement of the public nuisance, he will be the most egregiously mistaken man that ever formed an individual element of any community.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday, July 31.

Council met at 7:15 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Fell, Smith, Jeffrey, Thorne and Carey.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Vancouver Times, enclosing account for advertising municipal election, \$4, and requesting payment.

His Worship said the Councillors elected should bear these expenses.

Mr. Fell thought it was a matter that should be referred to the Sheriff.

The Mayor said the notice was for the general election in November, 1864, and he thought each might contribute his share of the expenses, the amount of which could be ascertained on application to the Sheriff.

Leave was given to Messrs. Mason & Ball to remove sidewalk, and occupy portion of street corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, for building purposes.

EQUIMALT BRIDGE.

Mr. Russell, of Esquimalt road, complained of the condition of the second bridge on the Esquimalt road, and asked that it be repaired.

The Mayor said the Council had frequently been addressed on the subject of the bridges, but had always declared them out of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Fell asked if they were not within the city limits?

The Mayor read section 20, of the Charter, and said it was vague on the subject. The Council had always kept aloof from the bridges, and he should advise them to pursue the same policy, particularly while the Council was without funds to effect the necessary repairs, which he believed would be found to involve considerable outlay when once they commenced.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fell, the clerk was ordered to address Mr. Russell, informing him that the bridges were not within the city limits, and the Council regretted that they could not comply with the request.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

An offer was read from J. Jackson to clean the streets for the sum of \$50.

The Mayor did not see that the Council could accept the offer.

Mr. Fell thought that they could, and if the party was willing to wait for payment until the Council was in funds, they could not refuse, considering the odiferous state which the streets had attained.

The communication was ordered to be received and filed.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD.

A communication from K. McKenzie, Chairman of the Esquimalt District Road Commissioners, was read, calling the attention of the Council to the condition of the Craigflower road on the reserve, and the mischief to be anticipated during the winter months from neglecting it.

The Mayor explained the circumstances under which the communication was sent. The Councillors thought that the Corporation must decline to comply with the request, though they might sanction its being done by the Road Commission. The communication was received and placed on file.

THE POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary was read stating in effect that the Council had sought information on so many points that his Excellency thought it unreasonable to expect the Attorney General to answer them all, but if the Council desired his opinion on any definite point so as to remove any pressing doubts or to strengthen their hands in any emergency, it would be readily afforded.

Mr. Fell thought that so simple an answer might have been sent sooner.

The communication was ordered to be filed.

ABATING NUISANCES.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Superintendent of Police and to ascertain whether and what instructions had been received by that officer on the subject of the Police assisting in abating nuisances, reported that in the absence of the Superintendent they had seen the Inspector, who said he had received no instructions on the subject.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Cary said after the communication they had heard read he should wish the two motions of which he had given notice should stand over until next meeting.

ADDRESS TO MR. COLFAX.

On motion of Mr. Cary, the address presented by the Mayor and Council to the hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the American House of Representatives, was ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Council.

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Fell moved that the following questions be submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General:

Have we power to collect trades licenses, or have we power to levy a rate on rental of all buildings and real estate within the city, provided a by-law be passed by the Council for such a purpose?

Have we power to enforce all by-laws passed in conformity with the charter?

Mr. Jeffrey seconded the resolution, considering that it touched the main spring of every thing—the power to raise funds.

finite and could be easily answered, but Mr. Cary had desired to submit a series of questions to the Attorney General which were vague and would necessitate his travelling over the whole of the Corporation Act. The resolution was carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fell moved the appointment of a committee of three to form a standing Sanitary Committee, also a Committee on Reserves and on Finance.

Mr. Cary moved that no further resolutions be passed until previous resolutions had been acted upon.

Mr. Thorne seconded.

The Mayor called upon Mr. Cary to explain the purport of the resolution, because if it referred to the Church reserve matter he had remarks to make upon that subject.

Mr. Cary said he referred to all previous resolutions. The Council had been sitting for some time and had passed many resolutions which were allowed to drop, and nothing more was heard of it he did not see the use of the Council wasting any more time unless their resolutions were acted upon, and he hoped the Council would support him in his view.

The Mayor put the amendment, Messrs. Cary and Thorne voted for.

Messrs. Fell, Smith and Jeffrey did not vote; the Mayor said the amendment was lost.

CHURCH RESERVE.

The Mayor said in answer to the enquiry on this subject he wished to remark that Mr. Thorne's resolution was not in conformity with law, and it was not to be expected that he should act upon anything so vague. It contained no instructions whatsoever as to how the fences were to be removed. It was intended that he as an able-bodied man was to go axe in hand, and knock them down; he would state plainly that he should not do it, but if Mr. Thorne wished to do it he should not stop him. He felt certain they could not wish to see him, the Mayor, do anything derogatory to themselves or the town at large which it certainly would be if he used physical force. If ever the Reserve belonged to the people it belonged to them still, the fencing would not deprive them of their right in any shape or form. There was a more proper way of testing the question, and he felt sure they did not wish to see him criminally prosecuted or put in prison. It would be very inconvenient to be put in gaol just now (laughter). No man would put his hand in his pocket and pay \$400 to get him out. He was glad to hear Councillor Cary talk of retrenchment. He would not pay \$50 for cleaning the streets but wished the Mayor to involve the city to the extent of \$5,000 or \$10,000. He would be happy to give his moral aid to the resolution when properly worded, but he would not act upon it as it stood.

Mr. Thorne said it was a pity for the city that everything they did was wrong. His poor resolution was now wrong; but he should like the Mayor to state how it was wrong. The fact was that everything was wrong, where pounds, shillings, and pence conflicted, and that was what had hurried him into the Council.

Mayor—Your intention no doubt was good enough, Mr. Thorne, but you did not put the thing in such a form as I could act legally upon it.

Mr. Thorne—I have nothing to do with intentions; I came here to do my duty. If I had been Mayor I should have felt it my duty to confer with counsel as to the best means of complying with the terms of the resolution. My resolution is not to be acted upon because it is not good English. (Laughter.) I know I am putting you in an awkward position. Five thousand dollars is certainly a great sum; but let me ask whether one man is to be allowed to take 24 acres of land that does not belong to him, and to keep it against the whole city united? (Applause.) Mr. Thorne concluded by stating that this and that resolution of the Council might be called "hosh," but it was the duty of the Mayor to have taken action upon the resolution, and to have removed the fence in broad daylight.

Mr. Cary followed, declaring that the Mayor not only had the power to carry out the resolution, but it was his duty to do it, and if he had not the power to set upon this resolution he could have no power to do anything else. He personally did not mean to fall back from the resolution. He was as loyal and as peaceful a subject as his Worship or any of the Council, but he had been sent into the Council to protect the rights of the people, and when he saw one of their rights being infringed upon he was prepared to do his utmost to prevent it, and would give his life for it if necessary. He contended that the Mayor had the power to swear in a sufficient number of special constables to assist him in removing the obstructions and to prevent the interference of the police. He was sure the people would all stand by the Mayor and support him (applause).

The Mayor remarked that the subject could be brought up again, and if put in proper form, the mode pointed out, and where the funds were to come from, he would be prepared to give it all his moral support, but not physical.

Mr. Thorne—No, I am not one of those to go back from my position. The thing is plain enough.

The Mayor—There is no other business before the meeting, I adjourn the Council till next Monday evening. His Worship here left the chair (hisses).

Mr. Cary—I don't think your Worship has the power.

The Mayor—Yes I have; I don't want to sit here and hear you talk all evening.

Mr. Thorne—No, I don't suppose you do (laughter).

Considerable confusion here followed. Mr. Thorne begged the Mayor to resume his seat as he had a resolution to bring forward.

The Mayor—It is too late now, I cannot hear anything more on the subject.

Mr. Thorne—I want to move a vote of want of confidence.

The Mayor—Bring it up then at the next meeting.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cary the Mayor resumed his seat to adjourn the Council by vote, and the meeting adjourned amid much noise and confusion.

Mr. Cary thought it would be better to expunge the latter part of the resolution, as the less asked the more likely they were to receive an answer.

Mr. Fell said the questions put were de-

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election of a Councillor to represent Johnson street ward in the place of Mr. Malcolm Munro, resigned, took place at the Railroad Restaurant, Johnson street, yesterday, and terminated in the return of Mr. Hibbard by a large majority. The Mayor having sworn in Mr. Wm. Leigh as polling clerk, the books were opened at eight o'clock, and the friends of the candidates, Messrs. Lindsay and W. Hibbard, commenced mustering the voters, eight votes being recorded immediately for Hibbard. At noon a return was made, Hibbard having received 28 votes, and Lindsay 12. The voting continued steady, Hibbard maintaining about the same lead up to about half-past two, when Mr. Lindsay reached 19 votes, the same number that he polled on a former occasion. Mr. Lindsay then offered to resign, but was informed that it must be in writing, and after consulting with his friends, he returned at 3 p.m., with a written resignation, and the clerk immediately closed the books, although several parties were desirous of recording their votes for the leading candidate. At the close of the poll the votes stood—Hibbard, 55; Lindsay, 21. The books having been sealed up, were taken to the Sheriff, who announced the result at 4 o'clock. Mr. Hibbard thereupon thanked his constituents for electing him, expressing a hope that they would feel as well pleased with him after he had served three months' apprenticeship in the Council, and begging the electors to support the Mayor and Council in the action they might take with respect to the Church Reserve encroachment. The result of this election is conclusive of the popular sentiment on this question. Mr. Lindsay possesses qualifications that would have undoubtedly made him an able Councillor, he is also a man of undoubted integrity and respectability, and has many friends in the community, but his views on the test question were looked upon as equivocal and unsound, whereas his opponent was bold and uncompromising, and despite the giant exertions of William Burlington, the voters showed plainly and unmistakably that they would have no bearing about the bush in regard to the recent infringement of their undoubted rights.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINES.—The Walls Valley Statesman publishes the following news from Bitter Root Valley, the gold diggings discovered some time since on the head waters of the Missouri river, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains:—

There are five grist mills in course of erection in the Bitter Root Valley, all of which will be completed this fall.

The crops in the valley did not promise an abundant yield. The fall wheat had been winter killed. The spring wheat was most promising.

Flour, supplied from Salt Lake, was selling in the valley at \$20 per hundred.

Five steamboats, from St. Louis, had arrived at Fort Benton, up to the middle of June, and five or six more were daily expected.

A general stampede of miners had taken place to the Big Blackfoot river, where report said very rich gold mines had been discovered. Nothing definite was known about the mines when Mr. Shockley left.

The mines adjacent to the Bitter Root Valley, which were discovered last spring, are paying well. The diggings are "spotted," however, and the paying claims, so far as discovered, pretty generally taken up. The richest diggings are on the head of the Little Blackfoot, and in Last Chance Gulch, just beyond the divide of the Rocky Mountains. The former mines extend along the river for about six miles, and the richest claims pay from \$100 to \$200 per day. Two men on Last Chance Gulch bought a claim, recently for which they paid \$11,000, and they took the amount out of the claim in six days.

About 500 men—including those who went from the Cour d'Alene—have gone from this side into that country this season.

NANAIMO ITEMS.—We have the Nanaimo Gazette of Monday, July 31, from which we condense the following: Mr. DeCosmos arrived at Nanaimo on Friday last; a public dinner was to be given in his honor last night. The Marsh troupe gave two entertainments last week, which were well attended. Flour is sold in Nanaimo by Mr. Mayer for \$8 per barrel. An inquest was held on Monday last on the body of Alexander Porter, Verdriet—"Accidental drowning." A set of new coal scales, made by Spratt & Kriemler, of this city, and capable of weighing eight tons, had arrived. A new store has been opened by Messrs. Platt & Johns. Mr. Marsh has presented a number of books to the public library. The bark Austerlind sailed on Saturday, with 600 tons coal and twenty passengers.

ANOTHER FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. Jem Mae has challenged the present champion, Joe Wormald, and they are to fight for £200 and the belt. Mae expects an easy victory. It will be his last appearance in the roped arena. To which ever side victory may incline, he will retire from the profession, to become a Vice-President of the Benevolent Pugilist Association, and hold levees and parting reunions in the gallery of his "hostelry."

TRIAL OF CONSTANCE KENT.—Mr. Karslake, Q. C., and Mr. H. Lopes, both of the western circuit, have been retained by the Crown to conduct the prosecution of Constance Kent at the approaching Wills assize. Mr. Edlin has been retained for the defence.

PRESENT TO COLONIAL CHILDREN.—The Duchess of Argyll's little girls have sent a box of clothing to the colored children in America, worth about \$20, which they made themselves.

HIGH RENTS.—The rents of the London theatres are enormous. That of the Haymarket is nearly £4000; of Drury-lane, £2700; the Princess's is about £4000; the Adelphi is £2500; and the Lyceum, £4000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon with about 25 passengers and a Cariboo express.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

From Mr. Wm. C. Dinwiddie, who left Cameron, Williams Creek, a week ago Monday last, we have the latest news from the mines. Times on the creek continue dull; between 200 and 300 men are out of work and can get nothing to do.

No new strikes of any consequence had been made except the Reed claim, in Cooklin's Gulch, above the Ericson, where they reported having struck \$8 to the pan.

The Sawmill claim, in which our informant was a shareholder, is doing well; the company is sinking a shaft on the line between the disputed ground and the old ground. The day before our informant left, they took out of the old shaft as high as 14 ounces to the pan. Previous to that time they had taken out 38 1/2 ounces to the pan. For three shifts of thirty hours, with one pick at work, they have taken out 327 ounces.

The Ericson claim have stop work in their upper shaft for the present, but are still taking out as big pay as usual from their lower shaft. Our informant believes that great news may be expected from the Reed claim by next express. Mr. Dinwiddie has sold out all his interest in Cariboo, having been nearly four years at the mines, and having made his "pile," goes home to Canada by the first steamer.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—In your issue of yesterday I noticed a report of the proceedings at the opening of the Public School, and read with interest the many good things said by the Governor, the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Somerville, Dr. Evans and Captain Lang. I suppose that they all spoke sincerely and are all true friends of the system so happily inaugurated, and will do all they can to make our public schools the schools of the place, but I was strangely surprised to observe that they made little or no reference to the history of the exertions which have resulted so well, and that the names of those who have pioneered the movement were passed over in silence. I think the three cheers to the Governor were well earned—I would not have grudged, either, three to the Bishop himself, but I certainly think that other three might have been given in honor of Dr. Powell, who introduced the Education bill, and the others who aided him in carrying it through. And I hope you will insert this to show that although forgotten by the orators of yesterday they are not forgotten by a grateful public.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—D. B. Chisholm, Deputy Sheriff of Cariboo, was brought up on trial last week before Judge Begbie, having been charged by John Perrin, a well known miner, with offering, for a bribe, to pack a jury for him in the case of Henness v. Perrin. Chisholm totally denied the charge, and said he had showed the jury list to both plaintiff and defendant in order that there should be no objection to any of the jurors. He said it had always been the practice of the court to endeavor to have juries not connected in any way with the cases, and he had been more particular in this case as the litigants were two of the oldest and best known miners on the creek. The jury after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," in which Judge Begbie concurred, at the same time censuring Mr. Chisholm for indiscretion in holding a private conference with a party in a suit about to come off.

JIMMY JONES AGAIN.—The redoubtable "Jimmy" was at length, after a series of adventures, turned up in San Francisco, where, however, he no sooner showed his nose than he was arrested by the detectives, on the strength of an advertisement in the Puget Sound papers, offering a reward for him. Jimmy, it appears, sold the "Jenny Jones" to a Spanish firm in Mazatlan for \$12,000, and boldly came up to San Francisco. The telegram says he takes it very philosophically; doubtless his old experience in the "Hotel de Pemberton" stands him in good service in the present juncture.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.—Mr. Thomas Smith, from Sheriff Naylor's farm, Sooke, informs us that he and two others recently found excellent prospects in a creek a short distance below Jordan river. He is confident that good diggings exist there, and believes from the prospects obtained and the appearance of the country, that they will prove better than Leach river. The creek is about 35 miles by land below Sooke river.

CONVICT AT LARGE.—A convict named John Scott, escaped from the Oregon State Penitentiary on the 21st ult., and as he is thought to have come north, the Oregonian requests the papers to mention the fact. A reward is offered for his apprehension, but the amount is not stated, nor is any description given of the convict.

DR. COLONSO.—Mr. Cardwell, it seems, thought it right, while inviting the other colonial bishops now in England to his State dinner, on the Queen's birthday, to invite Dr. Colonso also. Moreover, by virtue of his seniority, Dr. Colonso will grace on the occasion. The Record is daily horrified.

CANADIANS FOR MEXICO.—In order to counteract the Juárez emigration scheme, Maximilian is opening recruiting offices in Canada, for colonists. He offers valuable cotton, mineral and sugar lands to those who will settle in his dominions.—Oregonian.

NEW SETTLEMENT.—The Toronto Globe says a large number of officers and soldiers retiring from the American army, are about to establish a new settlement at the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, not far from the northwestern boundary.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments such as indigestion, weakness, and general health.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, continuing the text from the previous block, describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments.

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CALIFORNIA.

In our yesterday's issue we alluded to the industrial and commercial condition of California. The statistics presented to our readers were necessarily, from their brevity, imperfect; but they were sufficient to show that in commerce California, like ourselves, had declined, but in home production, unlike ourselves, had immensely increased. Population had remained almost stationary, and in this respect the progress of the State might be open to question. While, however, the normal condition of every prosperous new country is a continuous influx, there are times when even a stationary attitude is a mark of vitality. In many countries when reverses take place, the influx becomes the exodus, and a stream of emigration is poured out much too great in volume for any incoming flow to counteract or replace. With all the reverses which have befallen California the past ten or twelve months, we find the native industry of the place rapidly progressing. The manufacture of woollen goods is largely on the increase. Out of the six million pounds of wool, the estimated produce of this year's crop, it is anticipated that the home manufacturers will absorb two millions. This speaks wonders for a young country like California, and shows how well she has utilised her gold-fields. Independent, however, of the numerous home industries that have sprung up, and are daily springing up, the export of her produce is truly remarkable. In the article of flour, she sends away on the average during the year, six or seven hundred thousand dollars worth; of wheat in the first six months of last year, she exported \$674,000; the cause of the enormous falling off of this year has been already explained; but we may put the yearly export, under ordinary circumstances, down at eight hundred thousand dollars; barley and oats will foot up ordinarily to sixty or seventy thousand. The exportation of hides will run up to a million and a quarter; quicksilver to a million and a-half; and wool to about a million. Altogether the yearly exportation of home productions, exclusive of treasure, will reach somewhere in the vicinity of \$7,000,000. Of the export of flour Vancouver Island is the second best customer; Hongkong being the first. During the six months ending June, we imported \$18,000 worth, Hongkong taking \$49,600. Of barley we are also the second importer, and of oats the same—although in both cases our half-yearly importations have only reached about \$4000. Our total imports from California for the past six months are \$712,000, showing a decrease, when compared with the same period last year of \$111,000. With the exception of Mexico and the Eastern States—which import \$2,400,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively—we are California's best customer. The remaining importers of merchandise from California are in their respective order, as follows: China, Sandwich Islands, Great Britain, Australia, Peru, Chili, Central America, Pacific Russia, New Zealand, Japan, and the East Indies. It would appear from this list that San Francisco, with all her heavy import duties, is in no way circumscribed for markets, but is virtually the great commercial emporium of the Pacific—that aspiration which of wont used to lead astray the minds of many of our own population. The home produce exported to us the last six months was worth little more than \$25,000, while the foreign merchandise we received from San Francisco was \$687,000. This is rather a significant commentary on our old efforts to become the distributing power of the Pacific. The central position of San Francisco, the wealth of her merchants and people generally, will always give her the great monopoly of the Pacific trade. Her commercial intercourse with Mexico, China, Australia, and even Japan, is anticipated to increase rapidly during the next few years. It is vain for us to dream of disputing the commercial palm with this flourishing American State; as well might we think of rivalling Great Britain in manufactures. The rubbish that is occasionally published about European shippers getting disgusted with the San Francisco Customs regulations, and looking about them for a free port, is too silly for consideration. Our commercial prospects will only brighten when our mines are yielding their old quota, and our industries keeping a population in the place; all the Gaultiers or "Bon Gaultiers" in the world cannot add to our prosperity if these things are at a discount. Had the people of California possession of these colonies to-morrow, we should have no more in view than a paltry cattle tax. We should have our natural resources speedily turned to account. The coal that is in such extensive and increasing demand all along the Pacific, and which lies at present in the "bowels of the harmless earth" on the Island of Vancouver would soon become a source of employment to thousands of men and hundreds of ships. The same might be also said of our other but still hidden resources. Our citizens have in fact become too enraptured by "keeping p." We want now what the colony has

wanted from the commencement—more producers of wealth and fewer distributors of wares. When the equilibrium in this respect has been attained, we shall be in a fair way of rivalling California—not in her exports and imports, but in what is of more importance, general prosperity.

Loss of the Bro. Jonathan.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

NO PASSENGER LIST.

The steamer Enterprise, which left on Wednesday night for New Westminster, under special charter by C. W. Wallace, Esq., of the firm of Dickson, Campbell & Co., for the purpose of obtaining further information respecting the loss of the ill-fated steamer Brother Jonathan, returned Friday night at 12 o'clock, having waited thirty-three hours without being able to receive the intelligence required.

The steamer reached New Westminster on Thursday morning before 8 o'clock, and a dispatch was immediately sent by Mr. Wallace by telegraph to San Francisco asking for full particulars of the casualty and the names of those lost. Private despatches were also forwarded by private parties who had friends on board. These despatches reached Olympia, but a break then occurred in the line from a bush fire, and the messages had to be forwarded to Drew's by horse. In the meantime the following dispatch came to the British Columbian from Seattle.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 3, 9 a.m. CRESCENT CITY, July 30th, via Jacksonville, August 2.—The steamer Brother Jonathan struck a sunken rock off St. George Point, eight or ten miles north West from Crescent City, about half-past one today, and went down about 48 minutes afterwards, and all on board are supposed to be lost except seventeen persons and three children, who came ashore with me in the ship's life boat at this place about five o'clock p.m. All the sleek-boats at this place have gone to their rescue. No hope of saving any one. Two boats swamped alongside of the ship, and there were three boats left on the steamer.

The passengers were cared for by the citizens here.

LIST OF SAVED.

James Patterson, 2d Officer.  
David Farrell, Steerage Steward.  
Henry Miller, Baker.  
Patrick Linn, Fireman.  
W. M. Lowry, Fireman.  
Edward Shields, Sailor.  
Stephen Moran, Waiter.  
Mrs. Mary Ann Twedale.  
Mrs. Minna Bernhart and child.  
Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Walder.  
Mrs. Martha Scott (or Stott) and child.  
And four colored seamen.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.—The boats returned and nothing seen of the wreck. We have given up all hope.

[Signed] JAMES PATTERSON, Third Officer.

Nothing additional has been heard of the Brother Jonathan disaster. The telegraph station, (Jacksonville) is 130 miles from Crescent City, or Camp Lincoln. The Brother Jonathan had six boats on board, three of which were Francis' patent life-boats, and the others common ship's surf-boats, of capacity to carry 250 people, which is more than the whole number on board.

Captain Connor, of the Sierra Nevada, who arrived from the north on Monday, reports that he passed the reported scene of the wreck at 11 a. m. on Sunday, and expected to meet the Brother Jonathan near that point, to exchange papers, but saw nothing of her. There was a strong wind and heavy sea at the time. He thinks she foundered 25 miles north of Crescent City, and six miles from Camp Lincoln.

There are two places a few miles apart in the vicinity at which boats could land, and he thinks it possible that some of the passengers may have landed in the other boats at a point eight miles from Chetco Harbor, where those reported saved came ashore. Capt. Johnson, of the Del Norte, thinks the Brother Jonathan may have foundered at a point 18 miles above Crescent City, in which case some of the boats may have run down to that point. The fact that the messenger who brought the news to Jacksonville left the scene 12 or 24 hours after the disaster is the most discouraging one of all. It seems hardly possible that had any more than those reported escaped, the officers would have been at that time ignorant of the fact.

This terrible catastrophe has thrown the whole community into mourning and anxiety, sorrow and horror is depicted on every countenance. Every flag in the city and on the shipping in the bay is at half-mast, and the grief is general. James Nisbet, editor of the Bulletin, was among the passengers, Major Eddy, Paymaster, U. S. A., and—  
[Here the line gave out south of Seattle—expected to be O. K. before noon.—Operator, New Westminster.]

The wires remained down until yesterday morning, and the operator then learnt that a heavy fire near Seattle had caused another break. About noon short dispatches were received for Mr. J. O. Keenan, Mr. Shipper, and others of this city, and the operator was on the point of taking down a dispatch for Mr. Wallace, which would no doubt have furnished the much coveted passenger list, when the wires went down again between Point Ellis and Seattle, and the Enterprise was compelled to leave for Victoria.

The only Victoria passengers who are known with any degree of certainty to have been on board, are Mrs. J. C. Keenan, and a niece of Mr. Shipper.

The fire was rendering the atmosphere intensely hot at different points on the line. A. F. MAIR AND WIFE SAFE—A tele-

gram was received last night from Mr. A. F. Mair by his mother-in-law, dated San Francisco, and stating that they had not sailed by the Brother Jonathan, and had just heard of the accident.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A London correspondent still insists that a qualified cession to France of Sonora and the Mexican Provinces has been made, although he says the arrangement is to be kept secret some time longer as the sudden collapse of the American rebellion have greatly disconcerted the plans of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian. You may depend upon it, however, that this cession scheme has been authoritatively disavowed to the United States Government. Meantime movements are apparently on foot for sending more troops from France to Mexico to support Maximilian.

It is announced that the Austrian Prince Imperial is in a very precarious state of health, one of his arms being already paralyzed. His death would so much increase the chances of Maximilian for succession to the throne of Austria, that it might furnish a patent argument for his renunciation of the troublesome and thorny crown which now presses his temples.

A curious bit of gossip is afloat among the Juarist sympathisers at Washington, which is interesting, but for the truth of which I cannot vouch. The hero and heroine are Marshal Bazaine and his new bride, the daughter of a Mexican marquis. Bazaine, who was formerly married to the daughter of an Arab, whom he rescued from the sword, being now a widower, very likely thought that the military fame he had acquired entitled him to something better than the daughter of a plebeian. The position he occupies as commander of all the military forces of the Empire, gave him, of course, access to the best of Mexican society, in which he could pick out a partner suited to his new station and to ambitious designs which the Juarists impute. The woman he is to marry belongs on the side of the father to the first Spanish family in the country, and by the mother to the former emperors and masters of Mexico. In other words, she is by lineage a descendant of Cortez and of Montezuma, and possesses, by her rank, uncontrollable rights to the Imperial crown now worn by a foreigner. Bazaine, say the Juarists, espouses the girl, who is poor, for the sake of her titles alone, which he intends to put forward when the proper time arrives, and as he is now virtually, by the right of the sword, and of the purse, whose strings he holds, the real master, he would have but very little to do to assume, under his own name, the power he really exercises.—*Corr. Bulletin.*

FRENCH GOSSIP—A BIT OF SCANDAL.—The readers of the Bulletin will not have forgotten the sensation among American rebels and their friends in Paris not many months ago, created by the celebration of the marriage between Miss Slidell, daughter of the Confederate Minister to France, and Baron Erlanger, the French banking agent for the late Confederacy. The splendid appointments of the wedding and prospective magnificent career of the bride were subjects of elaborate comment at the time. But it appears that the fair and favorite rebel representative of her sex did not, after all, "strike such a big lead," as they say in the mountains. Among the latest gossip of a Paris correspondent we find the following:—Mr. Erlanger, who married Miss Slidell, is, if not a bankrupt, at any rate a ruined man in reputation as well as in fortune; and I may mention to you, to complete the history of this aristocratic alliance, that the old Baron Erlanger, his father, was only a clerk in a Frankfurt house some years ago, when, by a lucky chance, he called on a certain M. Roderer, a dealer in loes in that town. Mr. Roderer, at the time in question, held a ticket in the Frankfurt lottery, which, owing to a great number of drawings having already taken place without the chief prize having been gained, was of course at a considerable premium. This ticket Mr. Roderer offered to Mr. Erlanger in payment of a small debt. After considerable hesitation it was accepted and turned out to be the winner of the great prize of \$100,000, which sum of course Mr. Erlanger got. With this money Erlanger bought up, under another name, certain good claims against the house he was clerk in, and by pressing them compelled the house to wind up, when he, with his capital, stepped in between his former employers and their creditors, and thus secured the business to himself.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.—It must be a pleasant thing to be a newspaper editor in Austria. Apart from the peril of being continually pulled up for insulting the Government, it appears that in the semi-barbarous districts the police assume the right of flogging them. The magistrate of Eseggy issued an order prohibiting the inhabitants from buying their meat of a butcher across the Drave, who sold it a penny a pound cheaper than the town butcher. The editor of the local paper wrote a sharp comment upon the order, for which he was summoned before the town captain, who told him that if he ever dared to write against the magistrate again he would receive twelve lashes.

Mr. Jenkins playfully remarked to his wife that in her he possessed five falls. "Name them, my love." "You are beautiful, dutiful, youthful, fruitful and armful." "You have the advantage of me, my dear." "How so, my precious?" "I have but one fool." Mr. Jenkins made no further remarks.

THE RHYTHIC COURTESY.—Zimmerman, the eminent physician, once attended Frederick the Great. Said the King, "You have, I presume, sir, helped many a man into another world." "The doctor hesitated for a moment, and then replied, "Not so many as your Majesty, not with so much honor to myself."

A FURRY ATTENTION.—Not long ago, over the door of a shop near Charing-cross, London, was inscribed, "A. Bull & Co. Importers." A wag one night took paint and brush, and made it read thus:—"A Bull and Cow Importers." People called next day to look at the imported cattle.

EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.—An actor with a very homely phiz was getting Mithridates, when a beautiful captive said to him, "Ah, my Lord, you change countenances." "A man in the pit exclaimed, "Don't stop him, don't stop him; for heaven's sake, let him."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Latest from Cariboo.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at midnight on Friday from New Westminster with forty passengers and a small express.

The steamers Lillooet and Reliance reached New Westminster yesterday afternoon shortly before the Enterprise sailed, bringing down a small Cariboo Express and a few thousand dollars in treasure. They left Yale at 9 a.m., and their passengers were thus enabled to reach Victoria in fifteen hours.

From Mr. J. J. Evans, who left Williams Creek on the 27th ultimo we have the following information:

Nothing of particular interest had occurred since previous accounts. Considerable prospecting was being carried on in the hills with much success.

The Ericsson claim continued to pay large dividends.

The Saw Mill, Anora, Watson and Borealis companies, supposed to be four of the best claims in Cariboo, were laid over in consequence of an injunction granted by Judge Begbie in a pending law suit, and it is doubtful whether they will work again this season.

The Caledonia Company are sinking a new shaft, and the other claims are working with varied success.

The Bed Rock Flume was progressing favorably. They are nearly opposite Lanmeister's store.

Business continues to be much depressed, and stocks of goods are very large, flour ranging from 18 to 22 cents, bacon averaging 50 cents, beans averaging 40 cents.

THE ANTLER BED ROCK FLUME was progressing most satisfactorily, and is considered to be one of the finest pieces of workmanship in Cariboo.

Several claims in this creek, including the Ross Company, were reported to be paying well.

ON CUNNINGHAM CREEK three or four claims are paying well and several are working with great hopes of their success.

LIGHTNING CREEK. The claims on this creek were not paying anything extraordinary. The Ayrshire Lass was reported to be not working.

MISCELLANEOUS. Our informant states that there are less idle men on the creek than he ever saw before.

Munro has about ten miles of as fine a piece of ten foot road as can be made finished from Cottonwood, and has camps as far as Beaver Pass. He has about 80 men at work and expects to get through in September. Smith's road is said to be completed as far as Elmore's Creek, fourteen miles from Alexandria.

The weather in the upper country has been very hot and showery. Crops look very fine. At the Junction Mr. Evans met Governor Seymour, Mr. Birch and Mr. Trutch en route for Cariboo, and Judge Begbie, Oliver Hare, Esq., and others, en route to Kootenay. The Judge intended proceeding from Cornwall's via Kamloops.

The Indian Moisey, who was condemned to death two years ago for the murder of some Italians above Williams Lake, and effected his escape from Constable Gompertz, was arrested near Kamloops.

LATEST FROM KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA RIVER.

From Mr. Martin W. Ward, of the firm of Milby & Ward, of this city, who left Fort Shepherd on the 28th July, we have five weeks' later intelligence.

Mr. Ward left Fort Shepherd in company with Mr. Dewdney, who came from Wild Horse creek by the Kootenay river in a canoe. Mr. Dewdney has 75 men working on the government trail from Wild Horse creek towards Kootenay lake. He has also a party of about the same number of Chinamen working at the other end of the trail, and 75 men working from Fort Shepherd towards Christina creek, about 50 miles from Fort Shepherd. Mr. Dewdney expected to have the entire trail from Fort Hope to Wild Horse creek, completed ready for travel by the end of the month. The distance from Fort Hope to the creek will then be 340 miles.

Mr. Ward met Mr. Read, the expressman, at Christina creek last Friday, in company with Mr. Openheimer, of Yale, George Best, of the firm of E. T. Dodge & Co., and Frank Geater, with their trains of over 150 head of animals, and a quantity of goods, all bound to Wild Horse creek. In consequence of their being too soon for Dewdney's trail, they would either lay over a month, or go round by the Spokane. When the trail is finished, Mr. Ward expects that most of the traffic will be by this road, to and from Kootenay and the neighborhood. Mr. Ward took up this spring a mule train of thirty-four packs. He left Fort Hope on the 24th May, and experienced great difficulty on the Fort Hope Mountain where he was detained two weeks. Leaving this mountain he proceeded down the Similkameen River as far as the Customs Station. Thence across to Osoyoos Lake and over the mountain to Kettle River. Down Kettle River to the North Fork where he crossed the boundary line and following the river got down to within 10 miles of the Columbia River which he reached by crossing the mountains, and keeping the banks of the river arrived at Fort Shepherd, having been two months on the trip, but only 21 days travelling. The American Government, represented by Capt. Coyne, afforded him every facility. Mr. Ward represents the valley of the Similkameen, Osoyoos Lake and Kettle River to be fine agricultural and grazing land, presenting a fine line of country for a road. Mr. Dewdney told our informant that there was no alteration in the prices of provisions since Mr. Read left Wild Horse Creek, and no new strikes had been made, but the miners were busy at work and the old companies were mostly taking out good pay. About 1000 men were on the creek,

one half of whom were at work and doing well, others were out prospecting. Great hopes were entertained of new diggings being struck at the head of Salmon River and the head of Kootenay River. A man called Jolly Jack, who was dead broke at Fort Shepherd, was supplied with provisions by friends and went prospecting at the head of Little Salmon River in the Kootenay Mountains; he returned again in about a week with about \$75 of coarse gold which he said he had found there. He purchased provisions and started back again immediately.

Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly was on Wild Horse Creek about two weeks since, in good health. Everything on the creek so far as known was quiet and orderly.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIGGINGS.

On the Pen d'Oreille River upwards of 300 Chinamen were mining apparently doing very well as they had plenty of dust to pay for their provisions at Fort Shepherd. Several white men are also doing well on the bars of this river.

At Fort Shepherd two large companies of Chinamen were at work, making \$3 per day to the hand until the water rose too high.

The Indians will not allow any Chinamen to go above Fort Shepherd, on the Columbia. Mr. Haynes, who was at Osoyoos Lake, intended going over to investigate the trouble, and endeavor to arrange matters.

On Carnes Creek, about 95 miles from Fort Shepherd, and heading from the Kootenay mountains, about fifty white men are at work, the major portion of whom are old Caribooites. They are sinking shafts and doing some heavy mining. One company had got down 45 feet, and entered blue clay yielding from 5 to 10 cents the pan, but had not reached the bed-rock. The men on this creek lived on flour "straight" for weeks during the early spring, and suffered greatly for want of provisions. They are now well supplied.

At Gold Creek, on the Columbia, about 200 miles from Fort Shepherd, very good diggings have been struck.

Mr. Hardisty, manager of the fort, received a letter from one company, stating that from 12 pans of dirt they had washed out \$85. There were about one hundred men on the creek, apparently well satisfied with their prospects, as none were leaving.

A Mexican, named Jesse Pinto, scargador of Dodge's train, was accidentally shot at the Similkameen while removing a gun from a pack. He would lose his arm.

Great excitement existed among the American miners in the Flathead country, between the Kootenay and Boise mines in regard to some rich strikes made in the section called the Pritchley Pear country, which was thinning Boise and the neighboring mines.

War was waging in this region between the Assiniboine and Blackfoot Indians. The former had massacred twenty miners, in consequence of which two companies of troops had been sent from Oregon to protect the miners.

Captain White's boat would be ready to commence plying on the Columbia up to the rapids near Big Bend in about five weeks.

BIG BEND DIGGINGS.

Considerable excitement continues respecting these diggings. The Chinamen had received such glowing accounts of the richness of the diggings, that numbers were proceeding there. A private letter dated July 26th, received at New Westminster, gives a most encouraging account of the prospects in these diggings. The miners were sinking shafts, and meeting with good pay dirt all the way down, but had not reached bed rock.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.

The fine tower attached to Trinity Church has been nearly completed by the contractor, Mr. McCree. The structure is massive and strong, and well calculated to bear the weight of the splendid peal of bells presented to the church by Miss Burdett Coutts. Five out of the eight bells were suspended yesterday, and a merry peal was improvised as the Enterprise was leaving the wharf. The bells have a very fine tone. The cost of the tower will exceed \$5000, and the erection will add much to the appearance of the pretty little church.

Fraser river is falling. Salmon are caught by Indians and fishermen in such quantities that they can be purchased for a mere song.

Oregon Jack was recaptured by Mr. Brew at the fishing station, opposite New Westminster, on Wednesday night.

ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE AT YALE.

As Mr. A. M. A. Gleason, the well known and gentlemanly mate of the steamer Lillooet was driving out with two young ladies (the daughters of Mr. Romano, of Yale), the horses became suddenly unmanageable, upsetting the carriage and smashing it to pieces. The ladies were thrown violently to the ground but luckily were not seriously injured. Mr. Gleason in his endeavors to rescue them was thrown over the precipice, but fortunately caught in some bushes after sliding about thirty feet, and escaped with only the loss of the heels of his boots and a few bruises. It was a very Providential escape as the road is very narrow bordering upon a precipice over a hundred feet high, overlooking the river.

TRAMWHEEL HURRICANE.—From travellers just arrived from the interior we learn that a fearful hurricane swept over the country about three weeks ago. It extended from the neighborhood of Fort Sheppard westward up the Kettle, Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys to Kamloops; thence past Cornwall's place. The violence of the wind was so great that huge fir trees were snapped off and whole forests laid down like mown hay. A large log building at Fort Sheppard and a log house at Kamloops were shifted two or three feet by the violence of the wind, and at the latter place a wagon was rolled several times over. A violent thunderstorm prevailed during the hurricane.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 8, 1865.

THE CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

Second only to the interest we are bound to take in our own industrial and commercial progress, is our interest in the trade and commerce of California. We are so intimately connected in many ways with this flourishing American State, that every information with regard to its general condition, is to us a matter of considerable importance. The statistical returns for the six months ending in June, just published by the San Francisco Alta, are as complete as they are instructive. We there find a condition of affairs in many respects similar to our own, with this exception, however, that every reaction, in the absence of substantial industries, being the country almost to the dust, while there is in various instances compensated by the vigor of domestic production and manufacture. If we turn first to the mining interest, we shall find that there is a large decrease in the present year in the exportation of the precious metals. In the first six months of 1864, the exportation of gold and silver was \$7,000,000 more than during the six months ending last June. "This decline, however," says the Alta must not be ascribed to diminished production or lessened trade, since a considerable portion is due to the action of the Treasury. There had accumulated here a large amount collected for duties, and of this \$5,000,000 was exported to London and New York by the Treasury, and sold for its account. The treasury reports credit \$2,799,920 premium on gold coin shipped to London. This year \$1,000,000 of the shipments are on the Treasury account; consequently of the decline in exports, \$4,249,147 has been due to diminished commercial remittances. This, however, is not the full statement of affairs. While the decrease in the exportation has amounted to over \$7,000,000, the increase in the production has risen to \$1,800,000. Taking it altogether, the first six months of 1864 sent out of the country \$8,000,000 more than the mines produced and the first six months of the present year has produced \$1,500,000 more than has been sent away. The imports of goods have suffered a decline of five per cent. on the six months, the last quarter showing a decrease of even thirty per cent. on the corresponding quarter last year. This state of affairs is attributed to the sudden closing of the war, which by opening up new fields in the South for the consumption of Northern manufactures decreased in a corresponding degree the desire to send ships to California. As an evidence of the falling off in this respect, the Alta says: "The table of vessels now on the way to this port shows barely one-half the number now out and due in average sixty days that were on the way at the same time last year." The exports of produce have declined \$891,000 for the six months. This is ascribed principally to the intense drought of the previous year, which affected the wool as well as the wheat crop. There is also another but more gratifying reason to the California people for the decline in the produce export, and that is the increasing capacity and trade of the wool factories in the State. These valuable "institutions" are making a greater demand on the raw material, and promise before the lapse of many years to drive away almost every description of outside competition. The exports of flour for the six months are \$108,196, showing a decrease of \$323,645; the exports of wheat, \$1,003, showing a decrease of \$673,892; of barley, \$22,774, showing a decrease of \$10,227; of oats, \$3,687, showing a decrease of \$45,435; of hides, \$567,999, showing a decrease of \$54,283; of tallow, \$291, showing a decrease of \$12,553; of quicksilver, \$771,231, showing an increase of \$127,863; and of wool, \$551,351, showing an increase of \$68,383. It will be seen there is a diminution in every one of the above exports but those of quicksilver and wool. The lumber export has increased \$28,000. The exportation of imported merchandise has increased, and presents the significant fact for a heavy dutiable port, of being greater than the domestic produce exported. The total amount of the latter for the last six months is \$2,840,698, and of the exported foreign and Eastern merchandise, \$2,861,666. The total exports, including treasure, during the last six months are \$27,294,057. The freight values have decreased from \$3,847,815 in 1864 to \$3,670,723 in 1865. The number of immigrants has increased very slowly; while the first six months of last year showed 17,262 arrivals, and but 8,473 departures, the half year ending last June shows arrivals 11,462, and departures 10,948—a rather insignificant addition of 514. On the whole we cannot congratulate our neighbors on their progress the present year. In the production, and retention of bullion and in the development of home industries, they have made great strides ahead of 1864, but in the ordinary commercial transactions and in the increase of population, 1865 has proved but little brighter to California than it has to ourselves. A VICTORIAN CELEBRITY.—A correspondent informs us that Duncombe, of forlorn memory, has started a saw-sharpening shop in Kearny Street, San Francisco, having wisely determined to let Victoria and its reminiscences glide from his memory.

NEWS FROM STEKIN.

From a miner who arrived from Stekin by the schooner Carolina, Thursday, we obtain the following particulars regarding mining operations in that region. Our informant left the mines on the 26th of May, having been only a fortnight there; when he left there were thirteen white men at the mines, who were divided into two parties; one, consisting of Charley Brown, Jim Schaff, Jim Oglan, Dick Campbell, and two others, named Frank and Dirty Dick, were making from \$8 to \$12 per day to the hand by sluicing. The other party, consisting of Buck Choquette and his partners, were making about \$3 per day each. A man named Collins was working on Carpenter's Bar, making \$6 per day. All the miners intended to winter on the river. The mines are about 175 miles up the river. The weather was splendid during our informant's stay, and the health of the miners was good, grub being plenty, with abundance of fresh meat supplied by the hunters. The Sick Indians, who occupy the country on the upper Stekin, are very peaceable and friendly to the whites, and seem very glad to have them among them. The Stekin Indians on the lower river, are on the contrary sassy and rather unfriendly. Some of the miners have got a pretty good swag of dust and intend to lay in a stock of provisions in order to enable them to prospect the headwaters of the North Fork. Charley Brown's woman was down at the mouth of Stekin with \$250 in dust to buy grub from the Labouchere. Jim Schaff had visited the head of the North Fork last winter, and found a large flat which prospecting 8 to 10 cents to the pan all through, and his party intend giving it a trial as soon as they can get up supplies. The miners were looking out for the arrival of the Telegraph Exploring Expedition.

THE STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

Victoria, August 3d, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—I have read an article in your issue of this morning upon the reported loss of the steamship Brother Jonathan, which however just in many of its remarks, will not, I believe, tend to relieve the terrible anxiety of those who are supposed to have had friends or relatives on board. I was a passenger on board the Brother Jonathan from San Francisco but two trips back, and it may not be inconvenient to the public that I should state facts which during that trip came either to my knowledge or within my personal observation. The vessel then carried, and I believe always carried, six, if not seven boats. Four of these were hoisted up, two immediately abaft the paddle boxes, and two on the quarters, and could be readily lowered into the water. Other two, which were metal life boats, were stowed bottom up on the upper deck, and with a sufficiency of hands at command and a small amount of professional knowledge, could be put in the water without any very serious delay. These boats collectively would, I think, if the water were smooth, which it most likely was at this season of the year, hold on an emergency about 250 persons. The ship was well supplied with life preservers. They were in every cabin, and in other available positions. According to her Certificate of Inspection she was built at San Francisco in 1861 or 1862, I forget now which, but at all events subsequently to the date of the disaster which befel the Commodore in 1858, to which you allude, and when speaking to the chief officer on this subject he assured me that the vessel was to all intents and purposes a new vessel, and as staunch as any adrift, having been entirely rebuilt from her keelson upwards. I have myself, been at sea in almost every class of vessel, and although while I was on board the Jonathan, we had not what sailors would call a "bad weather," still our passage was anything but a smooth water one. At the entrance of the Straits of Fuca especially, we encountered for some hours a very trying cross sea, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the Jonathan, if properly handled, to have been a good and safe sea boat. Her commander, Captain De Wolfe, and her chief officer, were unquestionably true sailors; ever watchful, careful and cool, and men in whom I would place every confidence in time of danger. They had both been on the coast for years, and were intimately acquainted with its navigation. I cannot, under these circumstances, believe that so many lives have been lost as reported; and if the report of the calamity be true at all, I trust that any present impression that many more must have been saved by the boats of the vessel, will prove to be not unfounded. The report says nothing of the sinking of the ship. Her certificate declared she was well found in pumps, and it seems to me that at present there is really nothing against the reasonable surmise that being so close to the shore she may have been run on the beach, as was the Northerner some years back, when comparatively few persons were drowned. It is not necessary for me here to comment on the overburthening of vessels upon this coast, with passengers and cargo. The passenger laws of the United States are as good and stringent as those of any other country. The evil lies in the impunity with which those laws can be disregarded. Nor need I allude to the fact that an intimate acquaintance with a dangerous navigation frequently engenders a confidence which begets danger. My sole object in now addressing you, is to place before you certain facts which may, I trust, be the means of soothing the public mind until further particulars are obtained of a calamity so dreadful. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obt. servt., WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—

The line of this company is fast progressing, being completed from New Westminster to the Poplum Ranch, 23 miles below Hope, with the exception of 6 or 7 miles at the Matsqui prairie, on which portion a party is now working. It will be finished as soon as the timber clearing is made. Above Yale the line is completed and working 180 miles. It is expected that communication will be had through from New Westminster to Alexandria in about three weeks.

EPSOM RACES—THE DERBY DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

This, the 86th anniversary of the Derby, will long be memorable in racing annals. Racing from a natural association of ideas, has grown to be regarded as so peculiarly an English sport, that it was with little short of astonishment at the temerity of the undertaking that men first heard of the intention of foreigners seriously to compete with us for honors. Frenchmen, however, have been found not only to assert their right to pre-eminence on their own race-courses, but with characteristic daring to carry the contest into our own borders; and upon what has been hitherto the distinctly English race-course of Epsom, to put forward their claims to the blue ribbon of the turf. The withdrawal, from one cause or other, of horses as to whose performance favorable anticipations had been formed, gave increased prominence to the new comers of whom the most formidable, Gladiateur, proved as successful at Newmarket that he sprang at once into the position of favorite for the Derby. The knowledge that the international contest thus impending was to be fairly tried out naturally added to the attraction which Epsom, like some potent magnet, always exerts upon Derby-day.

There was as much rank and fashion drawn together as on any former occasion—probably more, for the ordinary occupants of the Grand Stand and other "colleges of vantage" were largely reinforced by the more distinguished of the French residents in London, ardently desiring the success of the Comte de Lagrange. In fact whether in the train, in the vicinity of private carriages, on the roof of the Grand Stand, or in the refreshment rooms, the emphatic roll of the letter "L" betrayed the close proximity of our great allies, whose attachment to the sport has sometimes furnished occasion for mirth, but who must henceforward be recognized not only as worthy, but as successful rivals. From about one o'clock the roll of carriages to the back of the Grand Stand was incessant, and from among their occupants a full quota of members of either branch of the legislature might have been formed without difficulty. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached the course shortly after half-past one o'clock, having driven from town in an open carriage with four horses and two postillions, not to be distinguished by their livery from those attached to any ordinary equipage. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke de Brabant, an officer of the duke's household, and Lord Alfred Paget; and immediately following the royal party was a private carriage driven by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The Prince of Wales left town about half-past 11 o'clock, and made such good progress on the road that he reached the Grand Stand before some of the officers of his household who were to have preceded him by railway. The day, though pleasantly cool, was fine, and the predictions of all the weatherwise, even of the oldest whips upon the road, that rain would fall, and that in abundance, were utterly falsified. Leaving the paddock, the horses, to the number of thirty, came in front of the Grand Stand for their preliminary canter. Among the first to show themselves were Gladiateur and Le Mandarin, both of whom were warmly welcomed. A considerable interval elapsed before Breadalbane made his appearance, but when he came forward, accompanied by Broomielaw, his backers likewise seemed encouraged by his appearance. There were some of course among the crowd who, having backed particular horses concentrated their attention on them; but the great mass of the spectators had eyes or ears for nothing except the two horses accepted as representatives of the two nations. The canter up the hill showed a slight but still a decided advantage of temper on the side of the French horse. Gladiateur was conversing with somebody when Le Mandarin started off in advance; Gladiateur followed instinctively and with good will. Breadalbane on the contrary, when his time came, threw back his ears, and was a second or two in settling into his stride. The canter down hill was still more decidedly in favor of the French horse. His action throughout was so smooth and regular and sweeping that most persons made up their minds there and then as to the probable result of the race. The starting was attended with a considerable amount of vexation and with one unfortunate accident. Sharpe, the rider of Mr. White's Jockey, being thrown from his seat and so much injured that, although he was able to rise from the ground, he did not attempt to take part in the race, and the horse was accordingly led back to the paddock.

THE RACE.

At last, just as the clock was about to strike four, the horses got away together, and till the ascent, or first half mile, had been traversed, there was not a symptom of lagging on the part of any. Round the corner they swept at a tremendous pace, and one dropped back a little, and a knot of four or five stood out a length in advance. There were fewer dark colors than usual in the group, and consequently it was not easy to distinguish the position of the favorites; but as there were two or three patches of red well to the front, and as Gladiateur's jockey wore red sleeves and cap, while Breadalbane's colors were "all rose," the excitement grew absolutely feverish. The straight run home none of the familiar colors occupied the expected position; and, until just touching the grand stand, Christmas Carol and Eltham, running their very best, appeared to have matters their own way. The width of the grand stand, however, determined the race. With a sudden rush Gladiateur disentangled himself from the knot of horses that concealed him from view, passed first one, then another, and finally drew abreast of the leader himself. Gladiateur seemed to expect that he would have to rush for it against Christmas Carol, and in that expectation raised his whip and gave one stroke to the favorite, who responded with a stride that depicts previous performances, seemed almost supernatural. Christmas Carol, on the contrary, was able to keep his pace, but no more, and Gladiateur accordingly shot in an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Eltham was third; Longdown an indifferent fourth. Betting—5 to 2 against Gladiateur, 7 to 2 against Breadalbane, 10 to 1 each against Longdown and Archimedes, 11 to 1 against Oppressor, 14 to 1 against Wild Charley, 20

to 1 against Christmas Carol, 25 to 1 against Zephyr, 40 to 1 against Bedminster, 50 to 1 against Bramah, Ariel, Broomielaw, and Tilt, 1000 to 12 against Kangaroo, 1000 to 10 each against King Charming, Olmar, Farewell, and Friday, 1000 to 8 each against Roderick Random and Eltham, and 1000 to 5 against Richmond.

The 86th Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. f. for three year olds; colts, 8st 10lb, and fillies, 8st 6lb; the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. Mile and a-half. 249 subs. Value, 48,876. Count F. de Lagrange's b c Gladiateur, by Monarque—Miss Gladiateur, H Grimshaw, Mr R Walker's b c Christmas Carol, by Raptalan—Mistletoe..... T French 2 Mr Robinson's ch c Eltham, by Marsyas..... Bately 3 Mr Spencer's b c Longdown, by Battle..... Subtilty..... Osborne 4

The following also ran: Todleben, Le Mandarin, Archimedes, Roderick Random, Zephyr, Breadalbane, Broomielaw, Wild Charley, Oppressor, Kangaroo, Audax, Bedminster, Tilt, Nutfinger, Ariel, Rife, Puebla, Brahma, King Charming, Olmar, Farewell, The First Born, Friday, Richmond, and Kate Hampton.

The preliminary canter having been taken by the thirty competitors, who were scanned with most eager curiosity by those having investments upon the issue, they made the best of their way to the post. Here a long delay took place, as usual, through the over anxiety of several of the riders to secure places, and the disinclination evinced by Broomielaw, Rife and Christmas Carol to join the horses, and it was just on the stroke of four before Mr. McGeorge was enabled to effect an equitable start, after nine failures. When fairly on the wing, Wild Charley assumed the lead, but before they had proceeded a dozen strides he was pulled back, and the running was taken up by Tilt on the extreme right, closely followed by Eltham, Oppressor, Roderick Random, Christmas Carol, and Broomielaw in a body, and a couple or three lengths in their rear were observed Kate Hampton, Todleben, Archimedes, Longdown, Le Mandarin, Brahma and Zephyr, who headed the next division, in the centre of which were the favorite, Breadalbane, Audax, Wild Charley and Kangaroo, the rear being brought up by Farewell, First Born and Richmond. They proceeded in these positions at a great pace through the furze to the mile-post, where Tilt gradually gave way, and as they commenced the descent of the hill Eltham, next the rails, was clearly seen in advance, having Christmas Carol in attendance, the pair being followed by Broomielaw, Todleben, Longdown, Kate Hampton and Ajax to the three quarter mile post; when Gladiateur came through his horses, followed by Wild Charley and Archimedes, who came up on the right, but in a few strides further something struck into the heels of Mr. Merry's colt, which sent him staggering against Archimedes and Audax, who cannoned against the favorite and completely knocked him out of his stride, and but for the timely attention paid by Edwards to Chalonner's caution by pulling off and letting Grimshaw through, his chance would have been entirely destroyed, and in consequence Grimshaw had to ease him, and bide his time until he was fairly landed in the straight. Rounding the bend Broomielaw took a slight lead of Eltham and Christmas Carol on the lower ground, having Todleben wide of the right, and close in his rear came Longdown, Archimedes, Brahma, Gladiateur, Oppressor, Ariel, and Almar, to the road, where the favorite crept up, and on reaching the distance Broomielaw having run himself out, gave way, and Christmas Carol then assumed the lead, having Eltham on the right, the pair running locked together to half way up, when Grimshaw, having steadied his horse, came with a rush, and heading the two in the next few strides, won in a canter by two lengths, Christmas Carol defeated Eltham by a length for second, Longdown was fourth, beaten by a couple of lengths from the latter. Broomielaw was fifth, Todleben sixth, Archimedes seventh, Breadalbane, who ran unkindly throughout, finished next, a long way off. Then came Brahma, Oppressor, Olmar, Ariel, Kate Hampton, and Audax in a body; the rear division comprising King Charming, Kangaroo, Wild Charley, Richmond, and Bedminster, the last of whom broke down badly half a mile from home.

The sensation produced when it was made known that the French horse had actually won, was something indescribable. The barriers burst like so many cobwebs, and fully half the spectators present flocked on to the race course, so that from the paddock well nigh to Tottenham corner there was one dense, swarming, excited mass of humanity. The utmost efforts of the police with difficulty sufficed to clear and keep the space requisite for unsaddling, and, although there appeared to be no visible need for the precaution, Gladiateur was escorted into this area by a force of mounted constabulary. His jockey was repeatedly and very cordially cheered, and the friends of Count de Lagrange applauded again and again.

The time occupied in running the race was taken by Benson's marking chronograph, the instrument adopted on all these occasions as an infallible record, and was found to be 2 minutes 45 seconds exactly. Next to accuracy in point of time, a photograph on a large scale is now considered indispensable. It is, therefore, gratifying to add, that Mr. Herbert Watkins, who has much experience in this branch, succeeded in preserving some of the main features of this most remarkable contest.—English paper.

FROM STEKIN.—

The Telegraph Company's bark Clara Bell will sail from Stekin for this port on the arrival of Col. Bulkley, when she will probably be loaded with coal by Messrs. Edgar & Aime, the agents of the company in Victoria, and sent north again. The Clara Bell is a very fine clipper bark, and made the passage from New York to Stekin in the extraordinary quick time of 135 days.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.—

A Paris letter says the Emperor Napoleon astonishes everybody by his unalterable health. Bodily weariness, enormous heat, fatigue from work—nothing overcomes him. He is always bright and well, the first to be ready, while some of his suite appear singularly fatigued.

IT IS SAID THAT COMMODORE NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN ARE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.

It is said that Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are about to be married.

THE HORSE FLY PROSPECTING EXPEDITION.

(From the Sentinel.)

We have received the following interesting account of the labors of the exploring party through the Horse Fly country:

On the 6th of June we left Sumner's farm, which is situated at the junction of Moffat's creek with the main Horse Fly. First made an attempt to cross the main stream but found it too high to risk. Mr. Summers then kindly sent an Indian with a couple of horses to take our 500 pounds of grub and personal effects to a place known as the Wood-pile, which we reached by a circuitous route of 10 miles late in the afternoon and camped on a prairie. The following morning we crossed to the north bank. The main river is about 60 yards wide and in places deep; it at first appears to flow from a southerly direction, gradually turning to the east and then suddenly veering to northeast and north, northeast as we ascend it. In traveling the distance of 55 or 60 miles, which we judge the Bald Mountain to be, we passed many creeks, which were prospected, invariably finding gold, but the water was too high to get to the channel. The creeks near the Bald Mountain were generally shallow, with the bare bed-rock of slate exposed in many places. The small mountain chain separating the Horse Fly River from the Horse Fly Lake is not high, comparatively, and is round or rolling, being thickly wooded from the bank of the river to the summit. The streams on this range are the ones we have been prospecting and intend to prospect further. I believe in the distance of sixty miles we only saw four small prairies, which were covered with nourishing grass. There is a fifth prairie immediately under the Bald Mountain, which is divided by two or three narrow belts of timber. We all ascended the mountain, which I judge to be three or four thousand feet above the level of the lake—it might be more. We had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Saw the Horse Fly Lake immediately under our feet; the great South Fork Quessnelle lake was distinctly seen. At the eastern extremity of Horse Fly lake a portage of a couple of miles only divides the two lakes. On the strip of land dividing the two lakes there is a mountain, lake some five or six miles in length, but narrow. To the east of us some eight or ten miles, towered a chain of formidable, jagged-peaked, snow-clad mountains, as if all thrown together in one mass, and showing only their pointed heads. The North Fork of Horse Fly breaks through this from a N. E. direction, leaving only a razor-backed ridge between it and the great Quessnelle lake. Five miles distant saw the junction of the middle Fork, first winding from the eastward, but gradually inclining from a southerly direction. This river the party commenced to follow up for 30 miles; at about 25 miles it forks; the main stream is blue from the quantity of pulverized slate; the high banks were also of the same color. In the bed of the stream was a quantity of large boulders, and massive blocks of quartz, prospected, the two streams, but strange to say we could not get the color. In spots the bed-rock was exposed. From the quantity of drift timber in the streams, it is evident they must have shifted their course frequently. Our provisions being now exhausted, we commenced our return to Sumner's farm on the 2nd July, which place we reached on the evening of the 5th.

CURIOUSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE.—

Sir Rowland Hill has shown that the whole nation may be benefited by a reform which at the same time benefits each of us individually. In 1839, the last year of the old system, the letters which passed through the post office were 70,000,000; there were 240,000,000 in 1844; rose to 410,000,000 in 1853, and will fully reach 700,000,000 in the present year. In London alone the number of letters delivered in 1863, was 160,000,000, more than twice as many as in the whole kingdom in 1839. There are now 1,100 receiving houses and letter pillars in the metropolis, and more than 16,000 altogether, showing that the immense number of 40,000 letters are put into each receptacle in a year, taking one with another. As there are 5,300,000 inhabited houses in the United Kingdom, this gives about 120 letters on an average to each house. Considering how few letters the humble classes receive, the average indicates how large must be the receipt of letters by the commercial houses. Striking an average in the same way, every one of us—men, women, boys, and girls—receives 22 letters in a year.—Once a Week.

IN 1762, THE CELEBRATED DR. THOMAS BLACKLOCK WAS PRESENTED TO THE KING OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The doctor labored under the loss of eyesight. When he was preaching one of his trial discourses as presenator, an old woman who was seated on the pulpit stairs inquired of a neighbor whether he was a reader. "He cannot be a reader, for he's blind," responded the neighbor. "I'm glad to hear that," rejoined the old wife; "I was they were a' blind!"

NOT MANY MILES FROM BOSTON, TWO SISTERS, BY THE NAME OF PEPPER, ARE EMPLOYED IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT.

One of them has red hair and goes by the name of 'Red Pepper,' while her sister, with black hair is known as 'Black Pepper.' A male relative is also employed in the same place, and is called 'Pepper and Salt'—his hair fairly representing that mixture.

A FRENCH EDITOR GIVES THE FOLLOWING AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF THE EFFECT OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.

"The first time a man sees an advertisement he takes no notice of it; the second time he looks at the name; the third time he looks at the price; the fourth time he reads it; the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife; the sixth time he buys."

THE FRENCH POET, M. AMAND, WAS ONE DAY AT AN ASSEMBLY WHERE A PROMINENT FIGURE WAS A MAN WITH BLACK HAIR ON HIS HEAD, AND A WHITE BEARD TO HIS CHIN.

A lady inquired of M. Amand if he could explain the contrast. "I suppose, madam, he replied, 'the gentleman's chin does more work than his head.'"

A SON OF GALEN, WHO WAS VERY ANGRY WHEN ANY JOKE WAS PASSED ON PHYSICIANS, ONCE DEFENDED HIMSELF FROM RAILLERY BY SAYING, 'I DEFY ANY PERSON WHOM I EVER ATTENDED TO ACCUSE ME OF IGNORANCE OR NEGLECT.'

"That you may do safely," replied a wag; "for you know, doctor, dead men tell no tales."

THE OPENING OF THE FREE SCHOOLS.

For the first time since the colony of Vancouver Island came into existence the blessing of education has been presented to the poorest as well as to the richest child. No more shall the juvenile mind be "an unweeded garden that grows to seed." Poverty has at length ceased to be an excuse for idle and ignorant childhood. The opening of the Central School yesterday—the inauguration of the temple of free education—has removed the fearful incubus which has lain so heavily and so long on every parent's heart. Let us hope that what has been commenced so auspiciously, even though it has come at the eleventh hour, will be carried out with success,—that sectional jarring will not interfere with the practical usefulness of the institution, but that every person who has a voice in the management of our public education will feel the almost sacred responsibility that devolves upon him. In a young community like ours the education of youth is a subject of even more tender solicitude than it is in older countries. We are forming the minds of those who are not only to become responsible for the material progress of the country, but who are to build up, if not indeed lay the foundation of the social as well as political fabric of British rule on this side of the continent. There is a power in the public system of education of creating a national sentiment and inculcating an earnest patriotism almost unknown in the private schools of instruction. With this power, however, comes occasionally a serious injury. In the United States children are taught from the first moment they flip the alphabet that that portion of the world which lies between Mexico and the British North American Possessions is something like the centre of the solar system, and that round it revolve all the other nationalities as the planets describe their courses round the sun. Looking so intently on so brilliant a luminary, it is only natural that the visual organs should be dazzled and that all outside the centre should appear a blank; and so beyond the history and geography of the United States the American child never conversant with the more practical parts of education really learns little of the general condition of the world. America is the Alpha and Omega of its educational course. Its books would seem to be devoted more to instilling into the mind its greatness and glory of its native country, than to the general diffusion of knowledge. An American atlas means a map for every State in the Union, and the rest of the world dealt with summarily. By this system patriotism gains but general instruction loses. Much, however, of the intense national feeling cultivated at the public schools in the United States, is due to the necessity which made itself felt after the Revolution of fostering a genuine American sentiment, and instilling into the rising generation a feeling of reverence for that which had cost their fathers so much to obtain. In carrying out a system of public instruction in Vancouver Island, let us copy the admirable groundwork of our American neighbors, but let us eschew carefully anything that will tend to give our youth a false estimate of themselves and the country. It is, of course, so long as nationalities exist, a necessity to cultivate a national feeling, and we think the school books which have been heretofore used by many of our schools, have been wanting in this respect, some of them having been, indeed, the very essence of American teaching—but it is not desirable, in a community like our own, to indulge in a system of instruction, whether imparted by the sons of the teacher or the principles of the text-book, that will tend to mark out rigidly and immutably the lines of nationality, and create or maintain those feelings of prejudice, which, whether in religion, race or country, are sure to mar the best efforts to cultivate the human mind. We are here on the extreme verge of civilization, with all of nature's obstacles before us. The people who are to carry on the work of building up a prosperous and probably an influential country, must not be encumbered with the clogs of sectional feeling of any kind. They must be taught, also, the great practical principles of life, and especially of new country life. It too often happens that education, like many other things, is not appropriate, and that while a child's head is filled with a heap of rubbish never to be used throughout its career, the most necessary requirements for the country in which it resides and which is to be its future stage, are altogether neglected. Again, we have old country ideas about the various grades of life—the servility of one class to another—sneaking enviously at all times in the countries from which they draw their sustenance, but, transplanted in the repugnant soil of a new land, actually unbearable—we have these ideas sown deeply in the juvenile mind. We want a very different tone imparted to our youth. We want to see them not only fit to cope with the obstacles which nature has placed in their way, but imbued with a feeling of nobleness that will carry them in after life straight forward and dignified in their intercourse with their fellows.

In conclusion, and while we are alluding to principles which should form the groundwork of a free education system in this colony, we hope that rumor is falsifying when she asserts that the education appropriation will have to be reduced \$2,000, on account of the deficiency expected in the Treasury. If such a rumor is really correct, the injury which will be done to the cause of public instruction can scarcely be overrated; for the thronged condition of the Central School necessitates already some outlay for assistance, which if not obtained, will deprive many a child from the privileges offered by the School Act. Whatever retrenchment His Excellency may feel called upon to make—and we know the reductions will be many—every department in the Government, even up to the Governor's salary, should first feel the effects of the hatchet, before it is laid to the root of the education of our youth.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Tuesday, at one p.m., the first Free School inaugurated under the auspices of the Board of Education, was formally opened in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Right Rev. Bishop Hills, his Worship the Mayor, Alfred Waddington, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Henry Wakeford, Esq., Rev. C. T. Woods, Dr. Evans, Rev. Mr. Jamieson of British Columbia, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Browning, G. E. Alston, Esq., members of the Board of Education, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The school room, which has been refitted and painted, was filled with well behaved and cleanly looking boys, who had been placed in their respective classes by Mr. Jessop, the Head Master.

Mr. Waddington opened the proceedings by delivering a most excellent address to the boys, full of instruction, useful hints, and kind encouragement, which it would do well for the boys to remember and profit by. Governor Kennedy then spoke. He did not come to make a speech, but was led there in good faith from the earnest interest he took in schools for the education of the youth of this city. It must have been a source of constant regret to every thinking mind that so many children were being brought up without a gleam of education. The people of this city could accomplish a great deal if they made up their minds to it and worked together, but this was the place for truth, and he must say with regret that there had been no earnest effort on the part of the people to promote free education. He was glad, however, that something had been accomplished, and although he would not say that it was the best that could be devised, still he was happy to find a system inaugurated that met with public favor and support (hear, hear). His Excellency then alluded to the appointment of the Board of Education and the discontent that had been expressed at the selection. They were now met in a place where politics were excluded, and he wished to observe that he had been blamed by clergymen of the different denominations had not been appointed upon the Board. The truth was that he did not look to the religion of those whom he appointed, but he had selected men who he believed would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties required of them. It had struck him as very strange that a community that could not support one Mechanics Institute or one free school could support 85 public houses (hear, hear). He was not a teetotaler, and by no means wished to prescribe the limits of public convenience, but no philanthropic agency that could be employed would be able, he conceived, to subdue the evils which these houses engendered; their multiplicity would counteract all the good effects of education, for what could be expected from a child who on going home from school found his parent saturated with beer or welters in alcoholic drinks. Such scenes destroyed all the good done by churches or schools. His Excellency next alluded to the religious training of the pupils, and expressed his belief that the parents and their pastors would find ample opportunities to teach the children their duty to God and their fellow creatures, and to make them grow up good and respectable citizens. His Excellency concluded by hoping that the great moral principles of "Duty towards God" and "Good will towards our neighbors" would be inculcated in the minds of the children of the school, and stating that while he should not attempt in any way to interfere with the management of the school or those charged with its conduct, it should ever command his warmest support, and he was happy to announce that the school was now open.

His Excellency, on resuming his seat was heartily cheered by the children and the visitors. Bishop Hills said he concurred in a remark made by His Excellency that this was a most important year in the history of the colony. Seeing that the child is the father of the man, we all know the importance of attending to the education of the young; its advantages could not be over estimated. Seated before him he saw a number of fine healthy children, full of intellect only waiting for development. If neglected they would fall into evil habits, hostile to themselves and injurious to society; and when we reflected that each child had an immortal soul to be saved, who could deny the advantage of attending to his early culture? His lordship frankly admitted that he did not look upon the system as the best for the requirements of the country, but we could not always have our own way, and it was perhaps the best that could be expected under the circumstances (hear, hear). We should therefore unite to help it forward to the best of our power (hear, hear). The Bishop spoke of the religious instruction, that it was left to the parents of the children and their pastors to instill into the young minds, and hoped they would all assist in carrying out the great and noble purpose. He then concluded with an excellent admonition and exhortation to his youthful hearers to preserve a right spirit, to do nothing that they would feel ashamed of, to be attentive, diligent and obedient, and above all to render themselves fit for the life to come.

The boys cheered the Bishop loudly. The Rev. T. Sammesville then made a few remarks to the pupils, which he illustrated by a story containing an obvious moral. A father once sent his little boy, who could not read, with a letter to a country friend, enjoying his son not to be long on the way. The boy said he would not, and started off. But first he began chasing butterflies, then picking flowers, and then looking for birds' nests, until he forgot to whom the letter was addressed. Seeing a man near by the boy asked him to read the address, and put him in the right direction. The man told him he was to proceed until he came to a place where two roads diverged, one was broad, straight and flowery, the other narrow and crooked; but he must by no means take the broad road, as there was a savage dog at the end that would be sure to bite him. Away went the boy, and commencing again to run after butterflies, flowers and birds' nests, he managed to take the wrong road, and presently was badly bitten by the dog. Tommy ran back screaming piteously, but only to learn that it was his own fault for taking the road he had been told not to take. The rev. gentleman drew a wholesome lesson from this story, and pointed out to the children the road they should travel.

The boys again applauded. Mr. Waddington here put in a plea for the girls, and asked if any gentleman present would speak to Mrs. Fisher's pupils. Mr. Lang then entered the girl's department, where a number of nicely dressed, orderly, healthy looking scholars were seated, and addressed them at some length. The worthy gentleman particularly enjoined upon the pretty happy faces before him to take hold of the blessings given them by the colony, and by their conduct to show that they were proud of being sent to school. To restrain carefully what was taught them, and not to rest satisfied there, but to climb step by step up the ladder of knowledge, until they became as learned as their teacher, and he was sure Mrs. Fisher would be quite willing to make them know all that she knew herself. Mr. Lang ended by imparting a few hints for the guidance of the girls, and hoped that they would learn the value of the great moral precept—"Duty to God."

The children, led by their teacher, then sang "There is a happy land," with much precision. Governor Kennedy, returning to the boys' department, received three hearty cheers, after which he said he had a short bit of advice to give them, and to their teacher; and in order to do so he would refer to the manner in which the Chinese discipline their ducks. They keep them on board of scows, and bring them together by means of a gong. The last duck was always whipped, and he recommended Mr. Jessop to whip the last boy who came to school every day. This remark produced great merriment amongst the boys, whose cheeks were drowned by the girls singing the national anthem.

Mr. Jessop then called upon the boys present to assist him always in maintaining order in the school, and that could easily be done by each boy agreeing to keep himself in order. He called upon those who pledged themselves to maintain order to hold up their right hand, when every right hand in the school was immediately uplifted. Mr. Jessop said he hoped they would remember the pledge they had now given, and when any visitors hereafter observed a boy acting in a disorderly manner, that boy would be marked as having broken his pledge. Mr. Jessop invited the Superintendent, members of the Board, and friends, to drop in as often as they pleased, to see what progress was being made by the school, and the officer they came the better he should be pleased. He had the great honor and privilege of declaring that the first free school in Victoria was now open.

Rev. Dr. Evans asked leave to make a few remarks. He said that personally he was in favor of the commingling of religious education with secular among a population sufficiently numerous to support denominational schools, but his experience in the colonies convinced him that the system on which this school was based was the best for the wants of the colony. If clergymen did their duty they had abundant opportunities to look after the spiritual interests of their people in the church, the Sabbath school, and by pastoral visits. He expressed the great pleasure he felt in seeing so promising an opening of the school, and his hopes for its success.

His Excellency the Governor and visitors then left. NANAIMO STATISTICS.—From a valuable statistical table published in the Nanaimo Gazette, we condense the following figures: There are 15 farmers in Nanaimo district, whose farms contain in the aggregate 213 acres under cultivation, 1069 acres cleared and arable, and 510 acres of pasturage and hay land; 873 acres are fenced in, and 33 farm laborers are employed in all, besides casual labor. The stock on the above farms comprises 28 work oxen, 200 head of other cattle, 9 horses, 231 pigs, and 55 sheep. The quantity of ground under crop is—oats, 88 acres; potatoes, 18 acres; barley, 17 acres; wheat, 22 acres; turnips, 28 acres; peas, 14 acres; mangolds, 10 acres; vegetables, 16 acres. The above statistics are of the greatest value, and we shall be very glad if some of our rural readers will furnish us with similar or even approximate reports from their respective districts.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER MINES.—It is reported that Capt. Len White has recently returned to Colville from the Upper Columbia bringing news confirming former reports in regard to the gold discoveries there. Confidence was felt in the reports at Pinkney City, and landholders there were watching their lines closely, in expectation of seeing the town speedily assume the proportions of a city in fact. A town has been laid off at Little Dalles, twenty miles above Fort Colville, which is to be the landing point of Captain White's new boat—Oregonian. ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Road Commissioners for Comox district: Messrs. James Robb, Patrick Moore, John McCatcheon, Martin Burns and John Bailey.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FEARFUL DISASTER!

LOSS OF THE BRO. JONATHAN!

From 200 to 300 Lives Lost!

ONLY FOURTEEN MEN AND ONE WOMAN AND HER CHILD SAVED!

Later from San Francisco.

Jemmy Jones again!

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

SALT LAKE, July 31.—The operator from Plate Bridge came six miles this side of his station and reports that the Indians have carried off five miles of wire this side of the station; also that on the 26th a body of Indians, estimated at from 1000 to 3000, attacked the station, there was also heavy skirmishing during the afternoon. A number of Indians were killed. Lieutenant Collins, of Company G, 11th Ohio, with two men, were killed. The lieutenant was leading twenty Kansas troops in a charge against about 600 Indians. The Indians divided and have gone South. A reinforcement of one regiment of cavalry is expected to arrive to-night, and they will pursue the Indians. The line will be repaired as soon as wire can be sent to the break.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Ex Speaker Colfax and party arrived from Oregon this morning. He has consented to deliver a lecture on "The Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln" before the Odd Fellows Society of this city on Wednesday evening next.

Mining Stocks were better to-day, Yellow Jacket having advanced to 1210 and declining again to 1175.

Legal tenders 74@74 1/2, brokers rates.

Arrived—Steamer Sierra Nevada, from Victoria.

Sailed—Bark Carlotta, for Nanaimo; brig Brewster, for Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—No change in the condition of the Overland line.

E. P. Clark, who was tried for Embracery and acquitted, has brought suit against the Bulletin to recover \$50,000 damages for an error in the report by which it appeared that the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," whereas the verdict was really "not guilty."

Judge Sawyer yesterday denied the application of James M. Burson for a writ of certiorari, declaring that the decision in the county court in the suits brought for damages for an overcharge of fare in the street cars should be reviewed by his Honor. This appears effectually to dispose of this class of cases, of which a great many have been brought before the courts.

A young Mexican merchant named Alfred Wasche, from San Jose, has been missing about a week. He came to this city to buy goods, and when last seen had about \$800 in money, and it is feared he has been murdered.

The United States steamer Saginaw arrived at San Pedro on Sunday last, and is expected here by the 3d instant.

Some weeks ago a detailed account of the adventures of Captain Jimmy Jones was published. It seems that Jones was in jail at Olympia and his vessel in the hands of the U. S. Marshal under a libel for debts which had been contracted on her account, when he broke jail, got on board of his steamer, and put to sea, telling his keepers that they could ship as deck hands with him or go ashore in the small boat, the latter of which propositions they accepted. It seems that he then proceeded to Mexico, and finally sold his steamer in Mazatlan to a Spanish firm for twelve thousand dollars, and with his money came back to San Francisco on the John L. Stephens last week and has since been arrested by Captain Lees and officers Ellis and Ainsborough upon the strength of a published advertisement in a Puget Sound paper offering a reward for his arrest. He takes the matter very philosophically. One of the purchasers of the steamer has also arrived here and finds that the vessel is mortgaged by bottomry bonds for all she is worth, and the chances are that they will lose their money or the boat or both.

The trial of one of the champagne cases resulted in a verdict in favor of the United States, which works a forfeiture of the wine.

J. W. Brittain & Co. recovered a judgment in the 12th District Court to-day against J. S. Barman, of Yuba County, for two thousand four dollars fifty cents for merchandise sold and delivered.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax intends to return to the Atlantic States by the steamer of the 18th.

Legal tenders 74@74 1/2. Butter has declined. Sales of 300 firkins prime, 34@33. Sugar—Sales of 300 bbls. Bay Refinery on a basis of 15 1/2 for circle A crushed. Flour sales include 2500 qr. sks. at \$5 50 @ \$5 75 for superfine, and \$6 50 @ \$7 50 for extra brands. Wheat—Sales of 1876 sks. at \$1 75 @ \$1 85 @ 100 lb. Barley—Sales of 1300 sks. at 95c @ \$1 90 @ 100 lb. Hay—There was a cargo sold at \$9 @ \$12 @ ton.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Brother Jonathan.

JACKSONVILLE, August 2.—The last seen of General Wright he was standing on board holding a life preserver in his hand. There were two boats swamped before the one that the fourteen men and the woman and child made their escape in. Captain Buckley had men patrolling the beach all night and the next day so as to pick up any bodies that might drift ashore, but there was no drifting bodies came ashore up to 2 o'clock on the 31st ult. The boat fired two guns, but it was thought it was a signal gun of some upward bound boat. There was nothing known of it until it was made known by those who made their escape in the small boat. She was wrecked by running on a sunken rock off St. George Point near Crescent City.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The overland line is still down beyond Salt Lake.

The ovation to Gen. Rosecrans will take place this evening. Citizens will rendezvous in front of the City Hall at half-past 8 o'clock, whence they will march to the Occidental; the procession moving at 9 o'clock precisely. The procession of citizens will be preceded by a platoon of policemen, the 9th Infantry band, and the Turner Society. The Irish regiment of this city also proposed to give a serenade to the General this evening, and it has been arranged that they unite with the demonstration. This evening W. H. L. Barnes, Esq., will address the General on behalf of the people.

MARKETS. Greenbacks, 73 1/2 @ 74. Flour—market steady, with good demands; sales 4,000 qr sacks at \$5 50 @ \$6 75, for extra, with small parcels choice \$7. Wheat—in brisk demand; sales aggregate of 4,000 sacks, at \$1 80 @ \$1 87 1/2, including a small lot inferior, \$1 75 per 100 pounds. Barley—sales 1,057 sacks at \$1 @ \$1 2 1/2 for good. Oats—1,500 sacks new on private terms. Hay—cargo sales \$11 @ \$12 per ton. Bran—300 sacks sold at \$16 per ton. Potatoes—dull, at \$1 @ \$1 12 1/2 per 100 lbs.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, July 29.—The tug boat Raboni arrived from San Francisco last evening. She is intended for use between Portland and the mouth of the Columbia.

MARKETS. Flour—Imperial Standard brands, \$10 per bbl. Country brands \$8 50 @ 9. Wheat—\$1 20 @ \$1 25 per bushel for new milling. Oats—55c @ 65c. Bacon—market more active; sales from wagons at 12c @ 24c. Beans—3c @ 4c. Bran and shorts—\$20 @ \$25 per ton. Middlings—\$45 per ton.

SPLENDID SAMPLE OF ISLAND GRAIN.—Through the courtesy of A. DeCosmos, Esq., we received last night by the Otter, from Cowichan, a sample of wheat, timothy hay and wild grass, which is worthy of special notice, as showing the fertility of the soil and the favorable climate of that settlement.

The sample of wheat was found by Mr. DeCosmos growing wild on the Indian Reserve, between the Clemelemalets and Upper Quamichan rancheries, on Cowichan river; it is from a single root or seed, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height, bearing twenty seven heads of grain! The stems are very strong and vigorous. The timothy, of which some taller specimens were observed, is about 5 1/2 feet high. The wild grass, which has a head somewhat like wheat or barley, and grows commonly on the Reserve, is six feet in height. The specimens may be seen in our office.

COMOX LAND DISPUTES.—Acting Surveyor General Pearce went up to Comox by the Emily Harris yesterday evening, to endeavor to settle the disputes among the settlers in regard to their boundary lines. The road through the settlement has already been laid out by Mr. Pidwell, Superintendent of Roads, and will be officially recognized by Mr. Pearce. Mr. Mohun, of Farwell & Mohun, Surveyors, &c., also goes up to the settlement on private professional business.

EMANCIPATION DAY.—The colored residents of this city, to the number of between 200 and 300, held a grand picnic at Parson's Bridge Hotel yesterday, in commemoration of the 27th anniversary of West India Emancipation. The proceedings, which consisted of an oration by Mr. A. H. Francis, dinner, music and dancing, passed off in the most agreeable and successful manner.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Customs receipts for week ending Saturday, July 29, 1865: Dues (import) £530 15 3; do (export) £29 0 4; harbor dues, £16 8 2; head money £21 12; tonnage dues, £59 11. Total, £657 15 9. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 108.—Columbian.

THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE has again suffered at the hands of the Indians, a body of several thousands having made an attack on the Platte Bridge station, and carried off five miles of the wire. The break will be repaired as soon as possible.

SPEAKER COLFAX.—Our special telegram announces that Hon. S. Colfax and party arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 31st ult. Mr. Colfax goes home by the steamer of the 31st.

CONKLIN GULCH.—The Edison Company are still taking out gold in large quantities; this week's produce of their claim amounts to 1200 ounces, value for \$18,750.—Sentinel. A BURN FIRE, apparently of great extent, is at present raging in the direction of Gold stream.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The teachers of the City were in attendance to-day for admission to the school. The school was one hundred and eighty girls. The school is to be one of the best of Education to provide for those who doubt that there is no doubt that the school will be very successful, and we would suggest that the school be placed in the hands of the younger children of the city. We are advised by the Leg. purposes has been prepared, but if there is another for which will submit to an order of Education, the order of such vital importance to the welfare of the colony.

JOHN BUTTS was the Police Magistrate. Mr. Innes is him to purchase a from Barrell, which reason to believe stolen. Butts began witness to establish was interrupted by formed him that the evidence to attach to. Butts—Well give and I'll leave the sound as sure as God have said so a dozen lies, only give me to Mr. Pemberton.

Mr. Pemberton's duty Butts, but I recognize to apply to Butts—Then suppose get the money?

The ex-town clerk the recognition of preferring no doubt, but saw that his quietness.

FROM THE NORTH. Charlie arrived yesterday voyage along British Columbia, of the Stekin river, she found one of the have been mining two years. He writes from the I that they were doing particularly. The Labouchere in Toronto. The weather during been fine.

SENTENCED.—W. Burrell on remand in with stealing a bed accused called Mr. that Burrell had by a good reputation Magistrate said he given into custody prisoner to three hoping it would Burrell, who is a expressed regret he was placed.

ARRESTED.—A diner, possessed of this city, was yesterday of being caught money from the a green grocer's Broad street. W. ner tendered a once recognised stolen coins.

GAME AT COWICHAN. Mr. returns right to Cowichan very plentiful in swam with grouse are covered with very numerous; our informants within 100 yards Lake is also filled a good basket of.

GOING HOME.—Drake, Alston an England by next gentlemen take to in goes home on immediately. Mr. of absence, and will be Acting R.

DANGEROUS PLANTS are made very generally into bottles in the w on the shores of the banks of the bathers say that of bottles, and severity. So the should be declared.

RIFLE DRILL.—out for drill on the band was also in number of pieces the evident satisfaction. THE BROAD. H. Gardner was.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, August 8, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, August 1.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Yesterday the teachers of the Central School, Fort street, were in attendance to receive applications for admission to the school. The number admitted was one hundred and eighty-two, of whom one hundred and two were boys and eighty girls. The school-house, of course, is filled beyond its utmost capacity, and it should be one of the first duties of the Board of Education to provide accommodation for those who will necessarily be excluded. There is no doubt that the number of applications will be very considerably increased, and we would suggest to the Board the establishment of at least one primary school for the younger children in some other part of the city. We are aware that the sum voted by the Legislature for Educational purposes has perhaps already been appropriated, but if there is one thing more than another for which the House of Assembly will submit to an over-draft on the Estimates, it is for Education. Retrenchment on a matter of such vital interest to the permanent welfare of the colony would be ill-advised policy.

JOHN BUTTS was charged yesterday before the Police Magistrate as a rogue and vagabond. Mr. Innes stated the prisoner asked him to purchase a bed and some bedding from Bartell, which he did. He had since reason to believe that those goods were stolen. Butts began to talk about calling a witness to establish his innocence when he was interrupted by the Magistrate who informed him that there was already sufficient evidence to attach suspicion.

Butts—Well give me fifteen days. Judge and I'll leave the country. I'll go across the Sound as sure as God made little apples. I have said so a dozen times. I'm telling no lies, only give me time.

Mr. Pemberton—I'll give you an opportunity Butts, but I must bind you over in recognizance to appear here if you fail to go. Butts—Then supposing I go how am I to get the money? The ex-town crier did not seem to relish the recognizance part of the arrangement, preferring no doubt to be released on parole, but saw that his best policy was to bow acquiescence.

FROM THE NORTH.—The schooner Royal Charlie arrived yesterday afternoon, from a trading voyage along the north-west coast of British Columbia. She called at the mouth of the Stekin river on her way down, where she found one of the party of white men who have been mining on the river for the last two years. He was waiting to procure supplies from the Labeuchers. He reported that they were doing pretty well, but gave no particulars. The Royal Charlie met the Labeuchers in Tongass Narrows, bound up the river. The weather during the trip has generally been fine.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wm. Burrell appeared yesterday on remand in the Police Court charged with stealing a bed and some bedding. The accused called Mr. Read, tailor, who stated that Burrell had been in his employ and had a good reputation during that time. The Magistrate said he would take the character given into consideration, and sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment hoping it would prove a warning to him. Burrell, who is a respectable looking man, expressed regret at the position in which he was placed.

ARRESTED.—A colored man named Gardner, possessed of considerable property in this city, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of money from the Frenchwoman who keeps a green grocer's shop at the corner of Broad street. We understand that Gardner tendered a coin which it is said was at once recognised by Madame as one of the stolen coins.

GAME AT COWICHAN.—From two gentlemen who returned last night from a short visit to Cowichan, we learn that game is very plentiful in that district. The woods swam with grouse, and the lakes and streams are covered with waterfowl. Deer are also very numerous; while sitting at breakfast our informants saw eight fine ones pass within 100 yards of the house. Somes Lake is also filled with fine trout, of which a good basket was brought down.

GOING HOME.—Messrs. Selim Franklin, Drake, Alston and Cruickshank leave for England by next steamer. The last two gentlemen take their families. Mr. Franklin goes home on business, and will return immediately. Mr. Alston has a year's leave of absence, and during his stay Mr. Pearce will be Acting Registrar General.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Numerous complaints are made of a reprehensible practice very generally indulged in, of throwing broken bottles into the water. Go where they will, on the shores of the harbor or anywhere on the banks of the beautiful Victoria Arm, bathers say that they encounter broken pieces of bottles, and frequently cut themselves severely. So thoughtless and stupid practices should be declared punishable by law.

RIFLE DRILL.—The Victoria Rifles were out for drill on the Reserve last evening. The band was also in attendance, and performed a number of pieces in excellent style, and to the evident satisfaction of a large number of spectators.

Wednesday, August 2.

THE BROAD STREET ROBBERY.—Francis H. Gardner was charged yesterday in the

police court on suspicion of being concerned in the burglars robbery that occurred some weeks ago at the premises of Madame Maitre, who keeps a green-grocery establishment at the corner of Broad street. Mr. Copland appeared for the defence. Sergt. Wilmer was first called to prove the arrest which he had caused to be made on suspicion. He had further obtained a search warrant, but had failed to find any of the money. Madame Maitre was sworn, and through Mr. Beckingham, who acted as interpreter, deposed that—On the 7th July she left her shop and on her return found that a quantity of money amounting to \$2,300 had been stolen. She suspected the prisoner because he was frequently left in charge of the premises and was better acquainted with them than any other person, although she had always reposed great confidence in him. The prisoner, after the loss, did not come near the place until she requested payment of a sum of \$25 that the prisoner owed her, and on Friday evening he paid the money, tendering with other coin a ten franc French piece for \$3, which she at once recognised as one of those stolen; it had some gum on it that enabled her to swear positively to the coin, and she thereupon caused information to be laid before the police. In cross-examination witness again declared her certainty as to the coin. She had always been on the best of terms with Gardner, who had her entire confidence. She rubbed the gum off the coin without showing it to any person as she wanted to satisfy herself on the point. Witness produced a book showing a debit entry of \$25 lent Gardner on 29th June. Sergt. Wilmer was re-called and stated that the accused told him several times after he had been duly cautioned that he had no money, and had not paid \$25 to the complainant. He (witness) examined the premises carefully after the robbery, and was satisfied that it had been committed by some person well acquainted with the premises. From appearances he came to the conclusion that an entry had been effected through the window. There was no fastening to it. The back door of the yard had been forced open. The drawer of the cupboard in which the money was said to have been deposited remained intact. It was reported to him that \$1100 of the money lost, was in \$20 gold coin pieces, the balance in notes of the two city banks. It was not mentioned that there was a ten franc piece stolen. The prisoner's house adjoins that of the prosecutrix, and their back yards are close together. Mr. Porteous stated that about four months ago he paid the prosecutrix a ten franc piece for some eggs purchased. He was in the habit of sticking foreign and rare coins on to the glass behind the bar with gum. The coin in question had been so stuck on, and removed with water. The accused was remanded for three days, the magistrate on the application of Mr. Copland agreeing to take bail, two sureties in \$100 each, prisoner in \$2000.

SUPREME COURT.—Ab Sou v. Trounce and others. In this case the plaintiff sued the defendants Thos. Trounce and Donald, his servant, for obstructing him in going up the steps at the side of Selkirk's wharf, Esquimalt, with his goods, and compelling him to pay the bit for the privilege of going up. Plaintiff contended that the landing was a public landing and that the public had a right to go up the steps with or without their goods into the town of Esquimalt, and claimed \$500 damages. The defendants contended that it was not a public landing and that they had a right to prevent people from going up with baggage or goods unless they paid a certain sum as wharfage. Mr. Wood, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff, and Mr. McCright, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for Trounce and Donald, Mr. Carr, instructed by Mr. Copland, appeared for Mr. Selkirk. Ab Sou, the plaintiff, and Messrs. Selkirk, Howard and others, were examined on behalf of the plaintiff. The defendant's case will be taken up to-morrow.

ANOTHER RIFLE CORPS.—An advertisement appears in another part of our columns this morning, calling a public meeting in Smith's Hall to-morrow evening, to take steps for the formation of a second company of Volunteer Rifles. We understand that the proposed company will have a distinct organization from the present one, selecting its own officers, etc., in a similar manner to the two companies will, however, be placed under one command, for purposes of drill, etc., forming the wing of a battalion. The present company has its full number of members, and there is plenty of room for the formation of a second, which we hope to see vigorously and successfully taken up, as the existence of the two separate companies will create that healthy spirit of emulation which is ever one of the strongest incentives to excellence.

CRICKET MEETING.—The meeting of Cricketers, called by advertisement, took place at the Bee Hive Hotel last night, and was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed appointing committees to canvass for new members of the club, and to invite offers of suitable sites for the formation of a permanent cricket ground. We hope the public will come forward and afford a generous support to our excellent cricket club, which has so well sustained the honor of the city. We feel convinced also that some of our landed gentlemen only require an application to place a suitable ground at the disposal of the club at a merely nominal rental.

GERMANIA SING VEREIN.—At a semi-annual meeting of the Germania Sing Verein, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the next six months: President, J. L. Jangerman, re-elected; Vice President, C. A. Schmid; Secretary, Jacob Schli, re-elected; Treasurer, Wm. Lohse, re-elected; Librarian, A. DeNeuf.

RIFLE CORPS AT CHURCH.—Owing to Rev. Mr. Somerville being obliged to go to New Westminster next Sunday, the Rifle Corps will not attend service in the Pandora street church till the Sunday after next.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION met yesterday at 8 o'clock, Dr. Tolmie in the chair. One of the principal subjects under discussion was the want of funds to carry out the views of the Board, and their consequent inability to go on with many of the projected improvements, especially with regard to Nainaimo. This latter question, however, is not yet settled. Miss Beattie, teacher for Lake District, was to enter on her duties on the 1st inst. The question of an assistant teacher for the Central School was adjourned till next meeting.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Domingo having taken on board a full cargo of goods for the San Francisco market, was "bailed" alongside the Hudson Bay wharf yesterday, and will sail to-day.

THURSDAY, August 3.

THE MARINE DISASTER.—The few particulars which we are enabled to record of the loss of the ill-fated steamship Brother Jonathan, unfortunately leave all those who are apprehensive of having had relations or friends on board in a most heartrending state of suspense. Gladly would we, if we could, soothe each aching heart by being able to state that the loved ones was not amongst the victims of the sad catastrophe, but there is no alternative left but to patiently and submissively await the receipt of further intelligence by the Enterprise from New Westminster this evening. We were besieged yesterday with anxious enquiries respecting the names of those who were on board, but the telegraph so far is painfully silent as to the names of either the lost or saved. We have learned the names of many who were supposed to be on board, but while all is mere surmise it would be cruel to probe a bleeding wound, and to add to the anguish of suspense by publishing names. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We are told by the despatch that General Wright and his family were on board and are supposed to have perished. The General was on his way from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver, having been appointed to the command, vice Col. Currie, of the District of Columbia, which includes Washington Territory, Oregon and Idaho. The spot where the steamer is reported to have been wrecked is well known to be a dangerous locality and from the number of lives said to have been lost, the probability is that the casualty occurred some distance from shore. Only one of the ship's boats, containing fourteen men, a woman and child, had reached land so far as stated. Two other boats are said to have been swamped alongside the ship, but a gentleman who knows the "Brother Jonathan" well says she carried six boats, leaving room for conjecture that some portion of the passengers may have escaped in the remaining three boats. Nothing was known of the disaster until the arrival of the boat at Crescent City, where a company of soldiers is stationed, and the officer in command (Capt. Buckley) appears to have at once despatched his men to the spot to guard the shore and endeavor if possible to save life. We have despatched a special reporter to New Westminster, and hope to be able to furnish full details of this most unhappy occurrence in to-morrow's issue.

WHISKY SELLING.—Andrie Porteous was charged yesterday in the police court, with selling, and Samuel Porteous with permitting the sale of liquors to Hydash Joe, an Indian. Mr. Sebright Green defended the accused, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that Joe had entered the Enterprise Saloon, on Government street, dressed in black with kid gloves on, and wearing a Kanaka hat. He called for cigars and treated two or three persons present, representing himself as a Kanaka. The police thereupon entered the premises and stated that information would be laid against the proprietors for selling spirits to Indians. Two witnesses proved clearly that Joe not only resembled but stated that he was a Kanaka, and Mr. Pemberton thereupon dismissed the charges, stating that it appeared to him the parties had acted in good faith.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Ab Sou v. Trounce and others terminated last night at ten o'clock, after the jury had been locked up three hours, in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 25 cents. This does not carry costs, but it establishes a precedent as to the right to charge wharfage on parties' landing. The new Jury Act came in force for the first time on this occasion, the verdict being given by seven out of eight, one more than the three-fourths required.

OPPOSITION STEAMER DAY! THIRTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY will dispatch a FIRST CLASS Steamship for PASSENGERS, MAILS and FREIGHT ONLY on about the 13th of each month until further notice.

J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, Corner Battery and Pine streets, San Francisco, May 1st, 1865.

L. BETTMANN, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, etc. OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a minute after taking a dose of this remedy. Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.D. (ex-Army Medical Officer), is the most powerful and reliable remedy for all the above complaints. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the inflammation of the stomach, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing on leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases. From a Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is the most valuable remedy in Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' confinement in hospital, and when all other medicines had failed."

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sole Agents for Vancouver, Island and British Columbia.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wad, and the leading of Caps, W.C. 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.

BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, &c., &c. and other British and Foreign Rifles. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATER AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862. "As a sample of the clock work on a large scale, the works are the most perfect ever seen in this country. No other clock in the world could be fitted with more perfect or carefully adjusted mechanism."

CRIMINALS and CORSETS. The only Crim. Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations.

THE CARDIACUS PATENT JAPON. Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best ever invented.

CAUTION. ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against negotiating, or in any manner dealing with a certain bill of Exchange for £200, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1864, at three months made by me in favor of one Robert Johnson.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

Only Good Sauce, and applicable to every purpose. It is the most valuable and reliable of all the sauces that are made.

CAUTION. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations of this celebrated and valuable Sauce.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Retail Export by Messrs. Messrs. Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, N.Z.

Drugs and Chemicals. Wholesale Druggists, George Curling & Company, Wellington, N.Z.

Wholesale Druggists, George Curling & Company, Wellington, N.Z. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Dispensaries, to their Old Established House, as Wholesaler and Manufacturer of all the best and most reliable PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, and Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS & CO. (PREPARED BY ADULTERATION) MANUFACTURED BY GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S. Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. Oxford Sausages, Fatont Preserved Ham, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, French Cakes in Tins, Salmon Omelette, Whitebait, Fillets of Sole, Bologna Sausages, Herrings in a Sardines, Soup, Mince, and Vegetables, Fine Fruit in Syrup, also in Noyau, and Brandy, Crystallized Fruit, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Biscuit Oil is the most improved.

PRIZE MEDAL. The only Crim. Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations.

THE CARDIACUS PATENT JAPON. Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Invaluable for the Ball-Foot, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Warm Climates.

CAUTION. ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against negotiating, or in any manner dealing with a certain bill of Exchange for £200, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1864, at three months made by me in favor of one Robert Johnson.

J. H. LINDBER, Victoria, 20th July, 1864.

