

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Saturday, June 27, 1868.

No one will deny that the new relations the Colony is holding at present to the world, give altogether a new aspect to the question of an overland road or that those relations must be regarded from a standpoint foreign to any existing two years since. The immense impetus lately given to our coal trade at Nanaimo, and the lumber business at Burrard Inlet, cannot be overlooked in the discussion, in connection with the enormous property already existing on the Kamloops road, and the facility of cutting the balance of the road from Kamloops to the Rocky Mountains. Thus again this new Pass, of which so much is said, as being so far superior to any yet known, will have its weight; while on the other hand the discovery lately made on Queen Charlotte Island may probably bring another terminus before the public notice. But beyond all these considerations, no one can be so visionary as to suppose people in England will subscribe so vast a sum without its final expenditure being determined by a further and more definite survey. Whatever may be done, or whatever written in the meantime, the survey will finally determine the best route to be taken; and although money may be subscribed for the Bute Inlet Route, it does not follow that money may not be applied to some other branch, if hereafter it is proved incontestably that it will pay better. We simply assist in calling attention to the fact, that a great highway across our portion of the continent can be made without any great or unusual difficulties as far as known to our slope of the Rocky Mountains; and aid, so far as our information goes, in directing attention to the merits of the Fraser River route. So far also as the interests of Victoria are concerned we hold they are safe under all events. The start she has got as the chief mercantile city of the Colony she will keep for years, even if the terminus were established at Burrard Inlet to-morrow; and with time, and the great events time will bring along, new interests will be called into existence that are certain to secure the prominence and business of Victoria. Today the Capital is safe wherever the great terminus may be; and in proportion as her Press aid, the general discussion upon the necessity of the main road, and the advantages of all branches which may be submitted for public confidence and patronage, it only aids in developing her own importance, and merits. She has no occasion to support any particular road over another, for she must benefit from all, and has nothing to fear from any. At the present time when doubts are thrown upon the practicability of the Bute Inlet route, by the leading journals of London, which may peradventure prevent the investment of English capital at all, it is our duty to show that such is not the only route we can depend upon, but that others exist with equal, if not superior claims, and if they do not wish to advance money upon one, they may do so safely on another. For these reasons, we hold it good policy to keep the matter prominently before the public of England, at the same time retaining a discretionary power to aid the most practicable and useful route. In writing upon the overland road we have no intention of prejudicing Mr. Waddington's claims, or of injuring the project he is working so nobly for. In the present condition of things we do not for a moment suppose it is in our power to do so. We are merely reflecting opinions already expressed in London by journals of immense circulation, and immense influence.

Trouble up North. INDIAN OUTRAGE.—As the sloop Thornton was on her upward trip, she was attacked by three canoes filled with Indians, about 40 miles above Fort Rupert. A Newwete chief being on board, warned the captain, and crew, on seeing Indians approach, to get armed, as mischief was intended. On this the Indians were warned off, when they immediately fired on the Thornton. Fortunately Warren and his crew were well armed, and succeeded in killing and disabling twenty out of the twenty-three Indians. In one boat all were cleared out, two were seen in another and one in the third. The Indian chief on the Thornton was slightly wounded which roused his blood, and he is reported to have done some good pistol shooting afterwards. Capt Warren is slightly wounded with buck shot in the breast, and one of his men severely. It is to be hoped the Government will take this matter up with energy and make such an example as will prevent all such cases in future. Capt Warren deserves the thanks of the community for his brave conduct.

INQUEST.—The body of the Indian woman who jumped off the Robert Cowan in the outer harbor a week ago was found by Indians sent out to hunt for it on Thursday night, amongst the drifting kelp off McCauley's Point. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, Mr Bayley acting as foreman of the jury, and a verdict returned of death by willful drowning. Some marks were found on the body, which were accounted for by a supposed knocking against sharp rocks.

THE SHIP MONITA. Editor COLONIST.—During a residence of some years in this colony, I have known several ships (some of them costly and nearly new vessels) that have met with damage in our waters all of which (except two American ships that went to the other side) were repaired here, and one of them had a piece of the keel replaced. I should like to know why it is now thought necessary that the Monita should be sent to San Francisco for repairs, when they can be so well done here? and who is it that we have to thank for doing this Colony so serious a mischief? It is said for the purpose of classification that the vessel must be repaired with the same timber of which she was originally built, viz., oak, and that it can be bought in San Francisco; would it not be better for the owners of the ship, as well as the underwriters, that the timber should be brought here to repair the vessel rather than send her to a foreign port for this purpose, the work can be done here at a much cheaper rate than at San Francisco, besides the risk and heavy expense of taking her there, and the cost of repairs that she is now undergoing for that purpose. A survey has been held on the Monita, but the surveyors could not agree two out of the three (one of whom is a ship-builder) and the captain of the ship were of opinion that the vessel was not seaworthy to proceed to San Francisco; but the representative of Lloyd's agent said to Captain Turpin "If you don't take your ship there, I will, well knowing that by using this threat Captain Turpin would be compelled (although against his own judgment) to take the Monita to San Francisco. She is now being patched for the voyage to San Francisco. I would ask by whose authority; certainly not by the customary authority of a competent survey, as is usual in such cases. This has not been held, no certificate of survey having been given. I have only again to state to those interested in the ship, whether owners or underwriters, that the Monita could be repaired here as efficiently as at San Francisco and at much less cost. I do not think that such repairs as are now being made will much add to her safety if she was not seaworthy without them; and that sending the Monita to a foreign port for repairs that could be so well done here, is unnecessary and at the time injurious to the interests of this Colony. My object in making this communication public is to remove from the minds of shipowners and others the false impression this case will necessarily make that we are without the means of repairing ships when they happen to meet with damage in our waters. A more erroneous and mischievous impression could not go abroad.

and preserve British interests in this rising far West. A humble address from the people of this settlement to Her Majesty the Queen was forwarded through the Governor-General of Canada in June last, briefly setting forth the superior attractions of this portion of the British dominions, the growing population, and the gradual influx of emigrants, and humble praying for recognition, law, and protection; to which no reply or acknowledgement has yet reached this people.

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LETTER FROM COWICHAN.

Editor COLONIST.—An unpleasant occurrence has taken place to the surprise of us quiet settlers. One of our most wealthy farmers named Brennan has been accused of threatening to shoot Wm Chisholm and fired in expenses, on the 12th inst., and on the same day a further charge was made by Fred. Crate against Brennan for cutting the ears of his calf with intent to steal the same, the magistrate taking a lenient view of the matter and thinking there might be a mistake fined him \$25. Yesterday another charge was brought against Brennan by a Frenchman named Francis Decede for marking the ears of his calf and branding it P. B. Brennan's brand. Several witnesses were examined and swore positively to the calf belonging to the accuser. The case was adjourned to the 24th to produce the calf. Several others have lost their young stock and I fear these are not alone the charges that will be brought against the accused. You may be sure this has caused intense excitement in our hitherto orderly settlement. We have had beautiful rains and all our crops are very promising, except the turnips, with which the fly has been troublesome.

RED RIVER.

THE NORTH WEST. The rumour of an attempt to establish an independent Government in a portion of the North West Territory has attracted more attention than the facts would have warranted, had they been known. The President of the so-called Government had addressed the following despatch to the Colonial Secretary in England:—

OREGONIAN ITEMS.

DIRECT FREIGHTS FROM NEW YORK. The question of direct shipments from New York to Portland has been long discussed, the argument for its advantages being mostly on one side, while the practice of shippers has remained constantly on the other side. Nobody pretends to deny that direct trade with the great eastern marts would be greatly to our advantage, and there are but few who do not wonder that our merchants have never inaugurated the policy. Notwithstanding this, when Mr. A. S. Mercer went east near a year since to take measures to start a line of freighting vessels between New York and Portland, half the people pronounced him a "visionary," and very few were found to lend him aid or encouragement. He went on, however, and has never relaxed his efforts, till now we learn of his success. A business man of this city informs us that the first vessel of the line, the bark Sallie Brown, sailed from New York for Portland direct on the 7th of May, with a cargo of general merchandise, and that another vessel in the same line was expected to be put on the berth on the 1st of June, and to sail as soon as laden.

EMIGRANTS.

A train of wagons arrived here yesterday from up the valley, bringing a company of emigrants who, after a long residence in Oregon, propose to find a new Home in South America. They intend to settle in the Argentine Republic, going by way of Buenos Ayres and the Rio de la Plata. We are informed that they are inclined to the step by the favorable representations contained in letters from that country. Their idea of the country toward which they have set their faces, is quite an exalted one, as to its healthy climate, richness of soil and the openings it presents for the accumulation of wealth.

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Confederation.

It was generally supposed, a few days since, that, in consequence of the delay which it was stated officially must occur in the final negotiations for the Northwest Territory, that Confederation for the present must be relinquished. This fact, as it gained credence in our community, had a prejudicial if not a depressing effect upon many who had not previously supported immediate Confederation, because it deprived them of the of any immediate change by which additional impetus, life life or vigor, would be given to the general condition of the Colony. Since that time, however, the telegraph tells us that, though there may be some delay in the settlement of the intermediate territory, Confederation is not to die out; but, on the contrary, it is assuming an importance in England which it has never yet assumed. The whole matter is to be brought before Parliament, where, no doubt, it will be calmly and dispassionately discussed, in connection with Nova Scotia's complaints, and the incongruous condition of the territory mentioned. This discussion, we apprehend, will do more for Confederation than anything that has yet transpired in its favor, because it will bring the subject in that legitimate form before the English people, that will both attract and compel their attention to its importance, by circulating the principal evidence in its favor. Confederation unfortunately has never, so far, been associated in England with the most attractive issues it raises for the consideration of England. It has been regarded there as a question in which she has little or no national, commercial, or pecuniary interest. This fallacy will now quickly be dispelled, and so soon as that takes place, the attention of our own capitalists will be immediately drawn to this Colony, and under their pressure red-tapeism must disappear in these terrible negotiations spoken of. For our part, we cannot see why it should be such a difficult thing to determine upon the terms of the transfer of the intermediate territory, or why the transfer should be delayed, considered in itself. We are inclined to think the practical business capacity of England, when the subject is thoroughly ventilated in Parliament, will very soon settle it as speedily as other matters of greater complexity have been settled in times past, which were supposed, at first to threaten the most serious consequences. Indeed we could desire nothing better than for Parliament to investigate the value and status of the Northwest Territory thoroughly. It will, we apprehend, be found not only in a very incongruous condition so far as its management is concerned, but also likely to create trouble in America, if left as it is much longer. The resolutions passed in the California Legislature to gain possession of this Colony; the expression of the Minnesota Commissioner, when sent out to ascertain the real value of the Red River and Saskatchewan Territory, "that it was worth fighting for;" the report of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, that the American possessions can never be complete, especially for railway purposes to the Pacific, until they possess the great basin of Lake Winnipeg entirely; and lastly the able address of Governor Marshall, delivered before the same body in April last, in which the unequalled value and importance of this territory to the Canadian Confederation is strongly set forth—are all gradually working upon our leading men in Parliament, and becoming daily more understood and appreciated. Let, then, Parliament take this question up with a determination to investigate it thoroughly and settle it immediately, and no better service can be done for Confederation. The whole question will assume a new aspect before the English people immediately, for they will learn what they do not know now, that Confed-

eration, to be made complete and thoroughly successful must be looked upon as an English as well as a Colonial advantage. As soon as that impression prevails, we shall soon see a change. A few weeks ago we were rather despondent; to-day we are not; for there exists now every probability of that impression prevailing through the contemplated parliamentary action. Like all great questions based on truth, public necessity and national pre-eminence, Confederation will, we suppose, have its fluctuations; but we need have no fear of its progress and final triumph when associated, as it now soon will be, with English commerce, pride, interest and dominion, and regarded by our statesmen, merchants and populace as a national necessity rather than a colonial advantage. Red-tapeism cannot stand a day before the influence of bond-holders.

Tuesday, June 23.

AMERICAN CITIES.—The London Athenaeum remarks in the course of a review of a recent American volume: Baltimore will live in the traveller's mind as a city of lovely girls, of passionate songs and of perfect terrapin. It will keep its place when things of higher interest may have passed away, by the color of its streets, by the dash of its people, by the heat of its pavement, by the frolic of its quays. Other cities of the Union may have their charm; Boston is very massive, Richmond is very picturesque, New York abounds in riches, Chicago in enterprise, New Orleans in wickedness, St. Louis in feror, Philadelphia nobly built, but Baltimore has a charm beyond nearly all cities in America, which many a visitor has felt without being able to describe. The streets are very sunny, the citizens very gay.

PASSENGERS BY THE WRIGHT.—Amongst those leaving by this vessel—about ten altogether—are Capt. Denny, late commanding officer of the Forward, Mr. Weissenburger, Eli Marks, Frank Laumeister, Mrs. Crow, Jas. Burke and Thomas King. Some of these are old familiar friends, to whom in bidding good-bye we wish all happiness and success, and shall hope some day to see them back. Amongst the lady passengers is Mrs. Capt. Burrows and children, late of San Juan and Victoria, who is going to Portland.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—At the sale by auction of mortgaged property by Mr. McCrea, yesterday, lots fetched as follows: Nos. 776 and 777, on Fort Street, \$125 each; 786, 787, View street, same figure; 960, 961, Johnson street, \$150 each; 970, 971, Yates street, \$150 do.; lot corner of Johnson and Quadra streets, \$175; do. Pandora and Vancouver streets, \$230, and lot 833 on Johnson street, \$135. Chief Justice Needham was of those who purchased.

The steamer Otter leaves to-day for the Northern coast and Stekin. For those places she takes 40 tons of freight and two passengers. In addition the Coal Company send up eleven men and Mr. Landale by her, to Queen Charlotte Island to put their mine in proper form. The work for which these men have contracted will probably take about two months; and if the results are such as may be fairly at present, then a large force of workmen will be engaged permanently.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.—There was a meeting of the Executive Council held yesterday to consider the measures to be taken in connection with the recent Indian outrages on the Northern Coast. We understand a gubcoat will be despatched in a day or two—probably the Sparrowhawk will be sent. The Government are moving earnestly and promptly to discover the really guilty parties, and in the meantime it is useless to give heed to the thousand and one idle rumors floating about.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The steamer Enterprise, we understand, will be chartered for the "Fourth." She will probably run to Port Townsend to carry excursionists, who may desire to take part in the festivities set down for that town; starting from this port on the morning of Saturday and returning early next morning.

A NEW VISITOR.—One of our countrymen once asked an Indian if he knew that the sun never set on the Queen's dominions? 'No,' said the Indian. 'Do you know the reason why?' asked Mr. Bull. 'Because, I suppose, like ourselves, God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark.'

THE STEAMER GEO S WRIGHT left this morning with 40 tons of freight and about half a dozen passengers. We are instructed to say that she will return on the 28th inst, if possible, in order to leave this port for Sitka by the 1st July.

MASONIC PICNIC.—Mr. Pemberton desires all who may attend this picnic with horses or vehicles to go past Government House and through his gate. The lower fences are fast, and by going the way requested no damage can be done to them or the crops.

Cruise of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Captain Porcher, left Esquimalt May 25th, conveying Admiral Hastings and staff accompanied by some officers of H. M. S. Zealons, on a tour of inspection along the east coast of Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. The first day was occupied in steaming between Esquimalt and Nanaimo, arriving there in the evening. The day was fine and the scenery in winding through the mazes of islands in the archipelago between Vancouver Island and the Mainland appeared very picturesque, the rocky promontories of the land about Victoria and Esquimalt being exchanged in passing up the gulf for the softer and more undulating scenery of the Islets their precipitous sandstone cliffs adding to the richness and variety of the coloring. On the northern end of Salt Spring Island considerable agricultural settlements exist, possessing excellent grazing land, while from its quays a superior kind of sandstone, weathering and becoming hard from exposure, is procured. On San Juan Island also there are some good farms and a limestone of a very superior quality, now becoming an article of considerable export. The run through Active Pass was rather exciting, the tide being in our favor carried us through as if borne on the surface of a mountain torrent. The cliffs on each side of the Pass, which is about 1/4 of a mile broad, rise in some places to the height of about 500 feet and are composed of a recent sandstone, in many places decomposed and detached, leading to the formation of picturesque dells and hollows, and occasionally so fretted by atmospheric influences, as to resemble the portals of some old Norman keep. A few clearings exist in the curving bays, the white cottages of the settlers nestling among the trees, adding to the picturesque quality of the scenery. At the northern end of the channel, which is about 3 miles in length, on Gouzale Island, an immense boulder of Syntic Granite was observed, transported no doubt, at some former period, by glacial action from the Cascade range, indeed, you see everywhere indications in the grooving of the rocks and in the yellowish and varied colored clay of the cliffs, with their sand and shingle terraces traces of the northern drift the result of the universal ice action, nowhere so well marked as on this coast. From time to time a glimpse was obtained of the fertile valley of Cowichan, the characteristic divide in the central ridge of the Island marking the line of the Cowichan river and the entrance to the lake. The river is said to be about 40 miles in length, although perhaps in a straight line not more than 26 and covered with a forest of magnificent spars; its breadth being about 40 feet and navigable to within 4 miles of the lake. The lake is about 22 miles long and 1 mile wide. Silver veins have been discovered on its shores and coal is said to crop out on the banks of the river. This lake, however, like most central portions of the Island has never yet been thoroughly explored. At Nanaimo we found the schooner Hamley waiting for coal, and it was with considerable difficulty that the Admiral arranged to have 109 tons of coal put on board by the next evening, as now there is no surplus stock above ground, ships are obliged to wait and have the coal put on board as it is taken out of the pit. One of the vessels, the Hamley, wanted "stiffening," viz. about 20 tons, to prevent the possibility of her turning over, and the Emily Harris required about 30 tons for the use of the Active; and as in all not more than 150 tons can be taken out daily, the mind of the Surface Manager was much disturbed. The ship or fracture in the coal seam of this mine still continues to dip vertically, and unless the borings at Chase river prove more successful than hitherto, the production of coal at least as far as the present seam is concerned must soon cease, or resort be had to the old working on Newcastle Island. This is much to be regretted, as an immense amount of capital has here been spent upon wharfs and tramways that will be entirely thrown away. No doubt a good deal of this was superfluous, as also the building of an hotel, miners' houses, &c., but the harbor is an exceedingly good and spacious one, protected as it is by Newcastle and Douglas (Protection) Island, the soundings allowing ships of large tonnage to go alongside the pier and coal from the shore; indeed, at the present time, the demand for this coal is greater than ever, being a good coal, and in point of quality not having its equal on the Pacific Coast, and more especially as Bellingham Bay has ceased to be wrought and the Mount Diabole mines are almost exhausted. The day of our stay at Nanaimo was occupied by our party variously, according to taste, the majority going out fishing up the Nanaimo river, while a small majority, accompanied by Rev. P. Jenns, went to Fossil Point, Departure Bay, and Newcastle Island, on a geological voyage of discovery. The old workings on Newcastle Island occur in Exit Channel, close to the beach, near the north end of the Island, and consists of two seams, a few yards only apart, the upper called the Douglas, and the lower the Newcastle; the first being about 6 feet thick, the other about 3; both dipping at about 20 deg., and have

for their roof a coarse conglomerate and a floor of sandstone; the roof has, however, tumbled down in some places, and the gallery being filled with water, it was impossible to venture far with the workings. We believe coal was first discovered and worked here in 1850. After considerable difficulty and having very much overshot our mark we discovered the fossil beach, and were rewarded by a fair collection, consisting of specimens of Pecten, Cardia, plagiostoma, &c. The sandstone here nests on traps which has in some places flowed over it, leaving prominent nodules projecting from and marking out the previous fluid condition of the trap in a most characteristic manner. On our return, about 5 in the evening (29th), we left Nanaimo, steaming during the night, and anchoring in Beaver harbor, Fort Rupert, on the afternoon of the 30th. We had a pleasant run during the night, and early in the morning passed through the Seymour Narrows with a strong ebb tide; the tide here is often exceedingly strong, running like a mill stream 7 or 8 knots an hour, the tidal junction of the waters separating Vancouver Island and the Mainland, meeting, forms here a race, the channel not being more than 900 yards in breadth, the flood tide of the North Pacific flowing in the one direction S. E., through Queen Charlotte Sound, and N. W. through the Gulf of Georgia on the other. During the forenoon we steamed along Johnstone Straits and Broughton Straits through a succession of sheltered channels, surrounded by scenery of the wildest grandeur, the Straits being pierced in every direction by numerous canals, forming a succession of sords extending far inland, enclosing numerous landlocked harbors, which when commerce becomes more extended will be more highly valued than at present. Our course lay through an archipelago studded with islands of all sizes and shapes, their shores being sometimes low and undulating, at others steep and mountainous, having in the back ground, on the Mainland side, a succession of serrated mountain ranges capped with perpetual snow, while on the Island side appeared a succession of more rounded metamorphic mountains, with here and there bosses streaked and polished, assuming the characteristic form of "Roches Montagnes," the result of ice action, while now and again a panoramic view was obtained of the Cascade range, which looked with its numerous irregular peaks like the confused waves of a rough sea, the snow-capped mountains, forming a magnificent background for the dark green belt of forest below. After passing Comox, between Cape Mudge and the Mouth of the Nimkish river the coast is densely wooded and mountainous, some of the ranges rising to 5000 feet, and with the exception of patches of delta land at the mouths of such large rivers as the Campbell and Salmon rivers, which are said to have valleys well suited for agricultural settlement, no other good agricultural land exists. The Campbell, on a former visit, was seen in one of the ship's boats, over 1 mile, and appeared to have some good land on its banks fitted for agriculture, which it is to be hoped some enterprising persons may take advantage of. From the Mouth of the Nimkish up to Beaver harbor there is a deep fringe of alluvial soil resting on a sandstone formation which here crops out and extends horizontally a short distance beyond Fort Rupert. Coal has been worked at intervals all along this ledge, cropping out in many places close to the surface, and apparently continuous with the measures at Kokschoom on the opposite coast; indeed we believe it was here the coal was first discovered in rather an amusing way. The story goes, that shortly after the establishment of Fort Rupert, the chief trader in charge told the Indians that he would show them a superior fuel to wood, and which was used by the white men, and had been brought a distance of a six months' voyage across the sea. The blacksmith's forge was set up and the Indians assembled, when it was found that coal was no novelty to them, the chief pointing to a short distance from the Fort where he said there was *hyin*. From this time it was partially worked, digging it up with hatchets and what rude implements they were in possession of. Captain Gordon, of H. M. S. Cormorant, in reporting to the Admiralty in 1846, stated that he procured 62 tons here at the expense of about 4s. a ton in presents to the chiefs. From 1849 up to the discovery of coal at Nanaimo in 1850, coal was wrought here to some extent by regular miners, and at present, at Saanunah, 10 miles south of Fort Rupert Mr. O. W. Wallace is employed opening up a vein which is stated to promise well, having already, with 6 men, got out about 60 tons. The thickness of the vein varies from 18 inches to 2 feet, and runs in a N. W. direction, dipping at about 20 deg., is apparently free from faults, and is expected to improve on going deeper. Some of the men engaged here report that 8 miles up the Nimkish, a lake exists about 20 miles long and from 3 to 4 wide, at the end of which is a large valley, and rolling country of fine prairie land, the origin of several rivers and extending close to the agricultural settlement at Comox; no doubt the water-works of the Campbell, Salmon, Adams rivers, &c. Fort Rupert is now in charge

of Captain Mont, and is built after the usual typical form, square stockaded around, inside which, are the employees houses, a bastion in each corner and gallery running around and a well cultivated garden outside. The Indian village is built in a semi-circle round the bay, at the north end of the fort, consisting of about sixty lodges. Very few of the natives were in the village; all, with the exception of the old people, having gone up to Shawsit, at the head of Jervis Inlet, collecting their great fish harvest of the salmon, where upwards of 2000 Indians from all parts of the coast were assembled. The tribe occupying the village are the Que Quas, a few years ago numbering about 1400, but now reduced by disease and whisky to about 120, and were at this rate dying off rapidly, the women ceasing to be fertile and the men becoming a prey to galloping consumption the result of their impaired vitality. On walking round the village there was to be observed the old shot holes made by H. M. S. Ohio two years ago, and we were constantly appealed to whether King George (who, by the way, 'never dies' here) was *hyin sullocas*, and on being informed, that that amiable monarch's *sumnus* was *hyin clack* were greatly relieved. The natives here are like many in civilized life, living on their past reputation; at one time they were very wealthy and gave away a large amount of property, which is now returning to them at the various potlaches of the other tribes. In fact it is the old rule that whatever you may give away you expect a fair equivalent for. The island opposite the Fort, the burying place of the tribe, had several penons flying over new graves, and over one was placed a canoe with a figure representing the principal chief, who had died lately, what the object in thus placing canoes, guns, kettles, etc., over the graves is somewhat difficult to understand, some say it is to assist the departed in Hades, others again with a greater show of reason, believe that as we well know it is a great breach of Indian etiquette even to mention the name of a deceased person, and that his belongings are so placed that nothing can remind the survivor of his previous existence, be that as it may, this chief had been a long time ill and his 'tillous' had been devoted to their attentions. But one day he conceived the idea of sending for his relatives, and dividing his property, after which he was starved and maltreated to death, showing the phases of Indian nature and that strong resemblance to civilized life, and within forty-three minutes he was afterwards doubled up in a box (before *rigor mortis* set in) and placed in the cemetery. The winter here was not particularly severe, the spirit thermometer descending to within 5 deg. of zero. After spending a pleasant evening with Capt. Mont, we left early next morning for Bella Bella.

POLICE COURT.—Thomas Sullivan was charged by Mary Ann Clonon with indecently assaulting a little girl four years old. Remanded. A Tongas Indian with an aristocratic name thought proper to get drunk and have a general row, for which he was fined.

Mrs. AMATEUR ACID, who does the second class leaders in the *Morning News*, actually spelled two Latin words correctly in the last week's issue. The brilliancy of this achievement, however, was neutralized by supporting Mr. Birch.

THE TELEGRAPH.—An accident of some sort has befallen the San Juan telegraph cable, which will require some days to repair. In the meantime we hope to make arrangements to secure our messages via New Westminster steamer.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—There was a meeting of the Board held a few days since. Additional funds have been handed over for disbursement to the teachers still in arrears of salary.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The Masonic Order attended St. John's Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Bishop preaches the sermon, and a collection will be made for the Royal Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., has resigned the Chairmanship of Lloyds, having held the position since 1830. Mr. Goschen, M.P., will be solicited to succeed Mr. Baring.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Flowers are truly said to be the alphabet of angels scattered over hills and dales, and speaking what the tongue cannot express.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Lungs and Kidneys.—A large number of internal maladies arise from obstructions, over the removal of these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for almost all chronic affections—as liver complaint, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundations of incurable diseases. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted for the young and delicate; their gentle and purifying action places them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout and rheumatism, these Pills have raised for themselves an universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigor.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RUTLEDGE, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

interests in this... from the people of Her Majesty the Queen... Governor... in June last, briefly perior attractions of British dominions, the and the gradual and humble praying and protection; to acknowledgement has ple. last, at a public meet- no number over four niously declared to the election and con- vement, which has duly carried out— a public buildings com- the laws, provision aties, construction of ble works tending to and welfare of the tes of the jurisdiction, proclaimed as fol-

point running due ndary line of Assini- line of Assinibola; theree ruck, a straight line e to Manitoba Port; al line 51 till it 'in- ide 100. of latitude 100, to the e United States and

ary line of the jurid- of Assinibola. ndary line between rics and the United honour to remain, my's obedient servant, ident of the Council. of State of Colonial gland.

the Toronto Globe) said to be a man of and his coadjutors high sounding titles, to exercise almost their capacity as a yond that, however, ot a very reasonable et their loyalty as ously as need be, and disposition to join the his proclamation of y a revival of a much Manitoba is only Portage or Caledonia sixty-five miles from as established fifteen e wishes of the Hind, by the people intent or themselves. The any did not actively eple established local y was successfully years since, when e give up their inde- t the Hudson Bay ough, they have ear now of their apaince and asking the at to sanction their whole story.

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 27 1868.

We took occasion a few days since to state that Confederation was neither dead nor dying because red-tape had naturally thrown some obstacles in the way of immediate and definite negotiation for the Northwest Territory; and at the same time we said that when the great object of the negotiations was brought fairly and honestly before the intelligence of English statesmen and English people, those obstacles, however formidable they might appear at first, would melt away before that intelligence, and the necessity for instantaneous action as quickly as unseasonable snow melts before the heat of the sun. We find we had neither over-rated our information nor the sound sense of our nation. Before two days have passed we learn that much that can stand in the way of Confederation has disappeared in a much shorter time than we ourselves calculated upon, and enables us to-day almost to see the foundation stone laid of that mighty Empire which shall retain the Dominion in the hands of England for time immemorial, but with a liberality and expansion of idea never yet known in her history. We were aware from sources that could not be questioned there was no particular danger to Confederation likely to arise from the negotiations referred to, and now all doubt upon the question is put an end to, by the following announcement. "The transfer of the Territories of the Hudson Bay Company to the Government has been agreed to by the Chairman, Lord Kimberley. A measure to that effect will be introduced into Parliament in the course of a few days." Here then the friends of Confederation, and through Confederation the friends of England have great reason to rejoice, because those who in heart are opposed to both, have always maintained that it was in the transfer, or rather non-transfer, of these territories, the scheme would fail. Our prediction that it could not be so will prove true. A little more fidelity to our cause, a little more patience in working out its success, and perhaps before the present year ends, we shall see this great revolution accomplished by the simple agency and sheer force of truth.

Thursday, June 25.

St John's Day.—In conformity with the custom of the Order on their annual celebration, the Masonic fraternity attended divine worship yesterday at St John's church. The Rev Mr Gribbell read the service, and His Lordship the Bishop preached the sermon. His Lordship selected 11th chap. of St Matthew 11th ver., for the subject of his discourse, in which he gave an eloquent and able history of St John's life, and the great principles of christianity as shown in that life, concluding with an appropriate allusion to the Masonic fraternity, whose order was founded and built up on the living precepts of our common faith. His Lordship was very impressive and earnest in the delivery of his sermon, which drew forth afterwards the most marked expressions of admiration. Although the church was reasonably filled, the congregation was not as large as usual on such occasions. The collection after the service, according to announcement, was equally divided between the Royal Hospital and Female Infirmary.

Accounts from all parts of the gold diggings are of the most favorable character. For the past week we have not heard of a single shaft bottomed with disappointment, or a single claim abandoned, but on the contrary, although we do not hear of many strikes, every report that comes in conveys something hopeful and cheering. Shafts are going down steadily and surely through slum and mud to the spot which previous prospecting has indicated where lies the hidden ore. The tunnels are fast approaching the back channels where the 'lost leads' are playing hide and seek. The bed-rock drain has had its trial and may now be considered safe for the season. The hydraulic pipes are again pouring their torrents upon the hill-sides, which are gradually uncovering their deep hidden stony base, and if we do not prove a false prophet, in one short month we will be able to record the largest yield of gold that has ever been reported from Cariboo.—Cariboo Sentinel.

Auction Sale.—The sale at the residence of J G Sheppard, Esq., Maplewood, will take place to-day at 11 o'clock sharp. Williams' omnibus will run from ten to eleven o'clock.

The Boys' Collegiate School.

The Annual Examination of the Boys' Collegiate School, and the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the same, took place yesterday afternoon in presence of His Lordship Bishop Hills, several clergymen, visitors, and the parents and friends of many of the pupils. The school-room was decorated by the boys with garlands of flowers and flags. The Bishop addressed those present as to the nature of the examinations held—which had been conducted daily for over a week—both viva voce and on printed forms, as in previous years, and several gentlemen assisted the Principal in the work. It was suggested to the parents that they themselves look over the papers and see if there were not some questions which would puzzle even older persons than the children. A new feature introduced in the way of exercises was the examination in commercial affairs. His Lordship and other speakers urged the parents and friends generally to co-operate with the Principal and teachers of the school—who deserved every praise and encouragement—to further the interests of the institution. The Rev. the Principal spoke as to the financial condition, &c. It appears there was an average attendance of fifty boys during the year; that there were about twenty-five new pupils since last examination, and considering the diminished population of the city the average of pupils attending the school was nearly equal to former years, which is thought may be attributed to the reduction in monthly fees from five to two and a half dollars.

It was also stated there was a reduction of \$1,000 in the management as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding there was a loss of \$402. The efficiency was not at all impaired, but on the contrary, the Bishop thought the progress was more satisfactory. The following is about the list of prizes, in books, presented by His Lordship to the most efficient answers of the questions given.—The Governor's prize to the most proficient boys, and the Bishop's, by way of encouragement, to those boys who had made the most progress during the year. Divinity.—(Governor's Prize) Cridge, Marvin, Munro. (Bishop's Prize) Dorman, Fisher, Harvey, O. Latin.—Cohen, Helmcken J., and Helmcken H. Arithmetic.—Cohen, Jas. Tolmie, McKinlay and Munro A. English Grammar.—Jamieson, Flewin, Helmcken H. History and Geography.—Cridge, Barnard, Harvey H.

The Commercial Prize was taken by Cohen, and that for Euclid and Algebra by Fisher. Dr Helmcken and other gentlemen addressed the visitors and boys, when the proceedings were closed.

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

The Council met at the usual hour. The Mayor and Councillors Lewis, Gibbs, Crump and Jeffery were present.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, thanking the Council on behalf of the Fire Department for the courteous reception given on the 17th and for the interest generally taken in the welfare of the Department. Placed on file.

A communication was read from Mr Troncoe in regard to the removal of street obstructions. A resolution was passed to notify Mr Troncoe that unless the obstructions fronting lots 91 and 92 on Kane street be removed in three days the Council will proceed to remove the same.

The Committee on the selection of a new site for a cemetery was granted further time to report.

A resolution was passed to notify the representative owner of property at the intersection of Government and Humboldt streets, that if half the amount be contributed towards the construction of new steps thereat, the Council will pay the balance.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday next.

STRIKE ON ANTLER.—A very important strike has been made on Antler Creek which it is thought will lead to the discovery of the lost lead, for which there has been so much search and which has been so long shrouded in mystery. A prospecting party have struck a back channel on the opposite side from where the old lead gave out, in which they had found very rich pay dirt though they had not found the bottom. Mr Glover, one of the discoverers, came over on Sunday last to get the claims recorded and let the 'cat out' to the ever watchful Adair, and early next day, before even the miners on Antler knew of the discovery, 'Johnny' had fifteen hundred feet staked off for himself and partners and was back to Richfield in time to record the claim alongside the discoverers and to witness the rush for the new diggings. The discovery has caused considerable excitement, and it is thought that Antler will again come up and equal its palmist days.—Cariboo Sentinel.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—W McGillivray was remanded yesterday at the Police Court on a charge of being a suspicious character.

RIVALS OF THE BIG TREES IN AUSTRALIA.

The British Government is inquiring into the means to be adopted for the preservation of the forest trees in the Colony of Australia, and the reports of the investigations connected therewith has shown us some curious facts. There was measured, near the source of the western branch of the Wori Yallock Creek, a tree (Eucalyptus Amygdalina,) that had been felled for splitting; its diameter one foot above the ground was 19 feet, and at 70 feet from the butt end, 9 feet; its length in a straight line was 330 feet. Many of the additional standing trees were, however, evidently of a much greater height than this. A grove of the same kind of timber, at the head of the creek, contained on one acre of ground 20 large trees, of an apparent average height of about 350 feet, and 38 saplings of a height of 50 feet, the whole being surrounded by a dense undergrowth of large fern trees, musk, dogwood, &c.

CARIBOO IRON.—The telegraph line to William Creek is being rapidly constructed by Mr Buis, and it is now expected that communication with the outside will be had by the 10th of next month. Flour has fallen in the mines to \$20 per barrel for extra and \$18 for superfine; it is hoped it will be down to \$15 for best. The increase of general stocks of goods on the Creeks has been latterly much augmented—two or three pack trains arrive daily. Barkerville property is very high; Mr Floyd has sold his store to Messrs Greenbaum Bros. for \$2000, and D Edwards his place, to A C Campbell for \$1,000.

FROM YALE.—We condense the following from the Examiner of Monday.—The heat was 94 in the shade on Thursday. The forest, back of Hope, was fired by lightning last week. Only 50,000 lbs. of freight left during the week. Farm hands are scarce in the interior, \$75 a-month being offered. The people of Lillooet complain about the condition of the trail between that town and Lytton, and wish to know what their member is about! Dominion day (1st July) is to be kept in grand style. A salute of 21 guns is to be fired in the morning, and there is to be a banquet in the evening at the Colonial Hotel. Preparations are also being made for celebrating the 4th.

FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Midsummer examination at the Central School, Fort street, commences to-day with the junior division and to-morrow (Friday) the senior division will undergo an examination, closing in the afternoon for the holidays. On Monday next the examination of the District School will take place. The exercises of each day will commence at 9 a.m. All interested in the maintenance of the Free School system and in the educational progress of the youth of our city are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHARGE OF ENTICING NAVAL SHAMEN TO DESERT.—Wm. Lyons was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning for sentence, on the charge of procuring and assisting Her Majesty's seamen to desert. The Bench addressed him to the effect that the means of getting the men away was traced to him, the accused, and taking the best view of the case, he, the Magistrate, came to the conclusion that Lyons had not proved his innocence. He would, therefore, and accordingly imposed a fine of \$30, or six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing a Cariboo express, treasure to the amount of \$75,000, and considerable freight in skins and salmon in barrels and fresh. Her list of passengers from the mainland was unusually large, amongst whom we observed Hon De Uemos, Rev Mr and Mrs Hayman, Mr and Mrs Nelson, Rev Mr Somerville and several other townsmen who have been spending a fortnight in the interior.

THE FAVORITE.—This beautiful schooner, 125 tons, is now nearly completed, and has commenced taking in cargo for the Sandwich Islands, preparatory to sailing in a few days. As already stated, the Favorite was built at Sooke a short time since by Capt. McKay, and is in every way a credit to the Colony. May she have a successful career.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The Governor has kindly placed the steam-yacht Leviathan at the disposal of the Telegraph Company, and she started yesterday morning to make arrangements for the repair of the San Juan cable. The line was down between Olympia and Portland when the Enterprise left New Westminster yesterday morning, which will account for an absence of telegraphic news in to-day's COLONIST.

MISSING.—A man by the name of Charles Bond, who left home from the head of the Arm, last Wednesday night week, to come to town to buy provisions, has not been seen or heard of since. His boat was picked up on Wednesday near Craigflower bridge. It is supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned.

THE steamer Active arrived from Nainaimo yesterday afternoon having left that place in the morning. She reports nothing new in the way of coal shipments to what we have already announced. The Active will leave for Portland on Friday afternoon.

Seamen Deserters.

EDITOR COLONIST.—About six months ago I addressed a letter to you giving an account of a trip I made in the steamer Anderson to the Sound, and my visit to Port Madison and other Mills. In the letter I gave you an account of several conversations I had with seamen who informed me they had run away from English men-of-war; you did not publish my remarks, why you did not I cannot form any idea, except you did not consider them worthy of a place in your paper, or that you had not time. I now call your attention to the conversation I had with these men, so that the seamen belonging to H M ships in Esquimaux may know what they will have to contend with if they should be so foolish as to run away from their vessels, expecting to better their condition on the other side, but which, unfortunately for them, they never do. One young fellow told me he had been captain of the main-top on board the Topaze, he and four of his shipmates were induced to leave their ship by the representations of a man who came from the Sound, and told them that he could get them \$50 to \$60 a month at the saw mills on the American side; we crossed the Straits with the d—d villain, in a boat which he told us he had stolen from Victoria; he charged us \$10 each for our passage; he robbed us of \$35, and left us at Port Ludlow to shift for ourselves. We applied for work, and instead of getting from \$50 to \$60 a month, we were offered \$30 and only two of us got employment. We had to work from six o'clock in the morning until six at night, with only half an hour allowed us to dinner. I asked him how he and his shipmates got on since they left their ship. He answered, 'Very badly, sir; many a time we were without sufficient food, and often as you see me now without shoes to our feet.' I asked him again why they did not return. His answer was, 'We were afraid, because our shipmates would laugh at us.' Many others whom I met told me similar tales, and all of them deeply regretted having left the service. This is a plain unvarnished statement of what I heard from these misguided men, and I trust it will be a warning to others who may be inclined to leave H M Service. Many of these poor fellows never reach the American side; in making their escape, their boats are carried away by the ebbs and tides, get amongst the whirlpools of the Race Rocks and are swamped, which the keepers of the lighthouse can testify to their horror and dismay. I have no doubt but the last seven men who deserted from the Scout lost their lives in a similar way. Yours, etc., J. N.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

[From the Cariboo "Sentinel."]

WILLIAM CREEK.

Owing to the interruption caused by the high water and the danger which threatened the bed-rock drain, the product of gold the past week has been less than for any previous week during the month. The principal claims, however, have all got to work again, and if no new interruption takes place a steady yield is anticipated. The Shespekin cleaned up 93 ozs and the Baldhead, Welsh and Cariboo about expenses. The Baby washed up 40 ozs—Forest Rose 118 ozs.—The Ballarat oo are pushing in their drain, but it will probably take two months to complete it.—The hydraulic companies are all in full blast, but none of them will probably wash up before the first of July.

STOUT GULCH.

The Floyd company cleaned up for the week 42 ozs.—The Alturas company in two days washed up 8 ozs.—The Taitvale washed up for the week 130 ozs.—The Jenkins oo over expenses.—The Mucho Oro oo 89 ozs. There is one company ground sluicing and getting a little pay.

LOWERS CREEK.

The Calaveras oo took out for the week 150 ozs.—The First Chance oo 50 ozs. Several Chinamen are making from \$10 to \$12 per day.

GROUSE CREEK.

Nothing new from this creek. Work is progressing favorably with no abatement of faith in its richness.

CANADIAN CREEK.

Very little change since our last report. Everything continues favorable and hopes are on the increase.

ANTLER CREEK.

No new developments have been made in the vicinity of the late strike. Several of the new companies who have taken up claims are commencing to work, and will probably in a short time test the new diggings.

MOSQUITO GULCH.

The following are the wash-ups for the week.—Minnehaha, 300 ozs; Willow, 160; Hocking, 162; Jeffries, 40; Holman, 20; Discovery oo, wages; Point, good pay.

RED GULCH.

Discovery oo washed up for the week 40 ozs.—Tom and Jerry, paying well.—Blacksmith, United and Tipton Slasher are paying wages.

The yield of the two gulches this week is about 1000 ozs.

OUTLYING CREEKS.

Prospecting is going on vigorously on Coulter, Mustang, Martin, Island, Hard-scrabble and several other creeks and gulches in the vicinity.

Brown & Co are taking out good pay on Keithley Creek.

QUEENELLE.

About fifty Chinamen are mining on the small creeks above the Forks; and are making from \$10 to an ounce per day.

A Highway across the Continent.

(From the New York Albion.)

As the offspring and, in fact, favorite remaining child of Mother Britannia this virgin dominion of the north, with its magnificent inland seas and navigable rivers; its agricultural, mineral and forest wealth; its Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; its hardy race and healthy climate—and situated, as it is, on what must speedily become the great highway of nations between the old world and the new—if but judiciously managed, is, we say, undoubtedly destined to assert an important influence on the face of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. But the fulfillment of these expectations must, we will candidly admit, greatly depend upon the prompt and decided action of the mother country. While the gain to these wide spread provinces by recent commercial improvements has been immense, the lack of capital is seriously felt, and in all new countries this is, in fact, the chief and most embarrassing drawback or impediment. A union of the four chief Atlantic provinces has been effected, and already the Pacific colonies are clamouring for admission. But how can this be accomplished without the means of intercommunication? The Act of Union secured to the dominion the capital necessary for the immediate construction of the International Road—and let us hope that not a moment's time will be lost in carrying forward this much needed enterprise. And now for the next imperative step. In a word, if Great Britain would not lose her proud position as the leading maritime nation of the world, she must at once step boldly forward and aid in constructing, not a lumbering old style railway, but a first-class double track railway across the continent, on British American soil. Precious time is even now slipping away. Tais great work should have been, ere this, under contract. What is one hundred million pounds to the great and fabulously wealthy British nation, with its annual income of eight hundred and twenty million pounds? Simply nothing, when the importance of the work is concerned.

Why, the income of Britain's labouring classes alone can build this great international highway, even at this high estimate, more than three times over in a single year! Let British statesmen, then, meet the dissatisfied Irishmen with a free passage to British America and five years' profitable employment after they get there—together with a free grant of a homestead in perpetuity for themselves as well as their offspring,—instead of meeting them with a detested Irish constabulary, and the time is not far distant when blessings will take the place of curses throughout that small but discontented Island. If this course be promptly pursued, the nineteenth century will yet see a populous, prosperous, and powerful offspring re-warding Mother Britannia for her generous outlay with an annual trade amounting to more than the original investment, besides re-warding her with a life-long sympathy and enduring bulwark of defence on this rapidly developing, yet easily moulded, continent. But no time must be lost.—Qui non proficit, deficit.

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN AND NATAL.

An appeal has just been lodged at the Privy Council on the part of Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Capetown, to reverse a decision of the Supreme Court of Natal. Dr. Colenso instituted a suit in the Colonial Court in respect of certain land and buildings at Pietermaritzburg, to declare a deed of grant, dated the 19th of March, 1850, by the Governor of Natal to the Bishop of Capetown in trust for the English Church, and summoned Dr. Gray to show cause why it should not be reduced in favour of Dr. Colenso, on the ground that Dr. Gray had ceased to be the legal successor of the see of Natal. The Supreme Court gave judgement in favor of Dr. Colenso, and decreed with costs that the land in question should rest in him as Bishop of Natal. From the decision, Dr. Gray has appealed to Her Majesty in Council, and a copy of appeal was served by Mr. Brooks, his proctor, at the Privy Council, and the case will appear in the list of appeals before the Judicial Committee. It cannot, however, be heard for some months.

The erection of a statue of Edmund Burke was contemplated, many years ago, by the people of Dublin; but the proposal dropped, and was nearly forgotten, till it was revived by a suggestion in the "Life of Edmund Burke," published in 1853. Serjeant Peter Burke, the author of that book, continued to advocate the erection both of a tablet, to the memory of the great statesman, at Beaconsfield, and a statue of him in Dublin. The latter object was generously taken up and carried into execution by the late Earl of Carlisle, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland aided by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier, Bart., and other persons of note in Ireland. Hence the beautiful statue, by Mr. Foley, which now stands beside that of Goldsmith, in College-green. The authorities of Trinity College, are about to modernise the quadrangle in front of their buildings where the Prince of Wales uncovered the Burke statue. They intend to plant shrubs and to place a handsome jet d'eau in a suitable position.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 27

The English Bu

The merit of Mr Warriner, new Chancellor of the Exchequer, seems to be concisely and fairly stated in his remarks upon the national expenditure as disposed of in its introduction into the House of Commons, as it was this morning. Mr Gladstone was not often so judiciously managed, as we say, undoubtedly destined to assert an important influence on the face of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. But the fulfillment of these expectations must, we will candidly admit, greatly depend upon the prompt and decided action of the mother country. While the gain to these wide spread provinces by recent commercial improvements has been immense, the lack of capital is seriously felt, and in all new countries this is, in fact, the chief and most embarrassing drawback or impediment. A union of the four chief Atlantic provinces has been effected, and already the Pacific colonies are clamouring for admission. But how can this be accomplished without the means of intercommunication? The Act of Union secured to the dominion the capital necessary for the immediate construction of the International Road—and let us hope that not a moment's time will be lost in carrying forward this much needed enterprise. And now for the next imperative step. In a word, if Great Britain would not lose her proud position as the leading maritime nation of the world, she must at once step boldly forward and aid in constructing, not a lumbering old style railway, but a first-class double track railway across the continent, on British American soil. Precious time is even now slipping away. Tais great work should have been, ere this, under contract. What is one hundred million pounds to the great and fabulously wealthy British nation, with its annual income of eight hundred and twenty million pounds? Simply nothing, when the importance of the work is concerned.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 27, 1868

The English Budget.

The merit of Mr Ward Hunt the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Disraeli administration, seems to be conciseness. It certainly is not often that we see the national expenditure so summarily disposed of in its introduction to Parliament, as it was this year by Mr. Hunt, at the same time there was no ambiguity or reservation. Upon the whole, with one or two slight exceptions, Mr Gladstone was complimentary in his remarks upon the Estimates, and we may, therefore, safely conclude that the Ministry had not laid themselves open to very severe attack, by assuming positions in reference to the future revenue that were not likely to be maintained. By reading the debate, it will be found that the only general expression bearing upon the subject, was the tendency to a permanent increase in the national expenditure; but this evil cannot fairly be visited upon the present Ministry. A few years ago, when the national revenue for the first time reached the enormous sum of £69,000,000, in round numbers, and there was a surplus of £2,000,000, or thereabouts, if we recollect rightly, it was made a subject of general congratulation and self-laudation. But the English Government, it seems, like all other people with unlimited sums at their control, have gone on increasing the national expenditure until the enormous surplus mentioned is gone, and the future resources invaded to make things tolerably comfortable. To this high expenditure, no matter from what source it emanates, Messrs Gladstone, Baring, White, Childers, Fawcett, Col Sykes and others strongly objected, and trusted the day was not distant when the incidence of taxation will be taken up by Parliament and thoroughly investigated. The estimated expenditure for the present year is £70,428,000; the total estimated revenue, £71,350,000, leaving a surplus of £922,000; but it was distinctly stated that the whole of that surplus was included in the arrears of collection on the income tax, so that after all, there may possibly be again a deficit the same as there was the two preceding years. In choosing whether he should temporarily raise the income tax or increase the taxation upon articles of general consumption, the Chancellor was commended for selecting the former. Most of the leading members do not regard the Abyssinian war as the cause of the increased expenditure or likely to give any trouble; for the £3,000,000 which have yet to be expended on that account are provided for, with only a deduction of £322,000 from the grand surplus for the year already given. This enormous increase in our national expenses was commenced, it is alleged, under Lord Palmerston, who desired to rival the bloated armaments of European powers, and has gone on since, culminating principally in our modern volunteer and militia reserve forces. To such an extent has this reached, that Mr. Gladstone said "it made enormous increase in expenditure the normal condition of things in times of peace; and if continued must compel our system of national expenditure to be reviewed and revised." Perhaps it is time the subject was taken up by Parliament and handled without gloves, for certainly no evil could result from such scrutiny. In times of general peace such an enormous sum as that of £70,428,000 does appear beyond all necessity. There is much justice in this complaint against military expenditure, as will be seen by the figures given; for the increase in the Navy was really only £10,000, while the Army increase is over £200,000. We can only give at present the totals of the receipts and expenditures in full, for those who may be curious to see where such vast sums come from and for what purposes they are spent. The estimated revenue of the year 1868, assuming the tea duty and the income tax to be continued at their present figure, was calculated to be: Customs, £22,800,000; excise, £20,330,000; stamps, £9,850,000; taxes,

£3,540,000; property and income tax, at 4d., (including £1,007,000 arrears), £6,900,000; Post Office, £4,650,000; Crown lands, £350,000; miscellaneous, £3,130,000; total, £71,350,000. As the estimated expenditure was £70,428,000, there would be a surplus of £922,000. The estimated expenditure was:—Interest on Debt, £26,700,000; Consolidated Fund, £1,865,000; Army, £15,456,000; Navy, £11,177,000; Civil Services, £9,173,000; Revenue department, £4,968,000; Post Office and packet service, £1,089,000; total, £70,428,000.

Wednesday, June 24.

Enticing Sailors to Desert.

The charge in the Police Court against William Lyons, of the Drury Lane Inn, for aiding H M seamen to escape was resumed yesterday. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for Lyons. J. Lachapelle was the principal witness for the Court. He valued the boat sold by Lyons to the sailors in question for £70, at £45. He knew the boat; had repaired her to the amount of £25; the man who managed the negotiation was dressed in civilian's clothes, to deceive Lyons, he supposed, or others he might meet while making arrangements to escape. George Cole, a seaman belonging to the Scout—Knew the seven men; saw them leave Victoria at midnight on last Sunday week; had seen the boat in which the two dead bodies were found at Sooke; it was the same boat they left Victoria in.

Captain Price, of the Scout, and a Sergeant of Marines were examined as to the orders for sailors travelling about in boats; where they can go and where they cannot; they may go up the Arm; to Esquimalt, if necessary; but they cannot go round to Cadboro Bay or over to the Light-house; these orders are known to all H M seamen. The Sergeant further said, he had no doubt all seven were drowned; but that strictly speaking, only five were deserters, two having been found before their leave expired.

The Second Mate, formerly of the Trebolgan, and Captain Nagle were called for the defence.—The only point adduced by them was a conversation had with Captain Nagle, wherein the accused said he did not wish men to go away then, as it would interfere with a crew he had to fill up at the time. The accused was ably defended by his counsel, and after a protracted hearing of the case, was remanded for sentence to day, at 11 o'clock.

The red devils around this country are busy. Last Friday week they killed Nat. Dixon, the stage driver, on the Owyhee and Humboldt roads. Beebe, the scout, with eight Boise Indians and four soldiers went after them, got on their track, came up with their camp and took 34 scalps, every Indian that was in camp; not one escaped. The number actually engaged on the part of the whites was Beebe and his Indian scouts and one or two white men, about 15 all told. The fact is, the ground these troops have to hunt over is enough to keep 800 or 1000 men on the move. The country is about 400 miles one way by 100 the other, or about 40,000 square miles, or about one soldier to every 400 square miles.—Correspondence Walla Walla Statesman.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Very many of our citizens are anxious that something should be done in the matter of getting up some sort of festivities in this city on the coming 'Fourth.' Why allow excursions to the other side only, when the people here are always so willing to contribute towards the proper keeping of the great day of the American people. A horse race, a big picnic, or a regatta, or something might be improvised, as the day will, we presume, be kept as a holiday as is usual in this city, in compliment to so many American residents amongst us, and who took part in making our own national day so great a success. We know of course that our Scotch residents will have their games, but that is hardly enough. We hear now on authority that the Enterprise will be chartered to run to Port Townsend. We want a stir and bustle in our own midst.

BANKRUPTS.—Within the present month the following persons have been adjudged bankrupts, and warrants against their estates have been issued: John B. Wallace of Portland; Geo. E. Briggs of Kerbyville, Josephine county; Linville Bowers of Benton county; Leisan Cobb of Portland; Alexander Steifel of Benton county; James W. Murray of Portland; Jacob Holgate of Corvallis, Oregon; Wesley C. Hull of Orondell, Union county, Oregon—all on their own petitions.—Oregon Paper.

THE DAYS TO NEW YORK.—By work already entered upon it is stated that the Union and Pacific Companies will have their rails laid on or before January next, to points which will leave but 512 miles to complete the connection. This gap will be filled by stage inside of three days' time, so that we may reasonably hope to be able to make the distance between San Francisco and New York in ten days, by the first of January next.—Stockton Gazette.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. She brought 13 passengers, but her freight was unusually small.

ANOTHER INDIAN RUMOR.—A local fight is said to be going on between two tribes on the West Coast, which promises the extinction of one or the other. The master of a sloop, lately arrived, saw, it is reported, six Indian heads hanging up in a ranche, the owners of which threatened to serve white men the same way if they interfered.

GOLD discoveries are reported in new regions of South Africa. The Natal papers say that two large gold fields have recently been discovered—one near the Zambesi river, and the other about nine hundred miles northwest of Natal. The latter gold field is said to be sixty miles long and twenty broad, the gold is found in quartz.

MASONIC PICNIC.—In consequence of the weather proving so unfavorable, the intended Masonic Picnic is postponed till to-morrow. The postponement of the Picnic will not interfere with the usual annual celebration in other respects; and the craft, as announced, will attend St. John's Church this morning.

THE appropriation of the Basuto Territory by the English Government at the Cape of Good Hope, makes another valuable addition to that Colony. The Basutos have long given great trouble, but the mineral and agricultural value of their possessions will repay us amply henceforth.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.—The news given in to-day's issue was received via Seattle, per steamer Eliza Anderson. We hope to be able to receive additional despatches by the steamer via New Westminster, until the "break" is repaired.

GLORIOUS RAIN.—Late on Monday night the rain began to fall quietly; all yesterday it increased, and at night promised to continue for another day. It is the most valuable rain of the season.

THE steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster at noon yesterday. She took a few passengers, amongst whom was Rev. Mr. Somerville, and about 50 tons of freight.

The Ship Moneta.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I observed a letter in your paper of yesterday signed Colonist, referring to the ship Moneta, recently burnt at Burrard Inlet. I shall be glad if I can in any way assist to clear up this rather mysterious matter. However unwilling the captain of the Moneta might at first have been to take the risk of navigating his ship to San Francisco, he is now of a different opinion, and is anxious to do so. At first I could not understand the meaning of this sudden change of opinion; Captain Turpin very simply explains the whole matter. He says, 'I can't get my ship condemned here, but if I get her to San Francisco she will surely be condemned; the underwriters will then be necessitated to pay the full claims of insurance.' Now I can easily see how this little job is to be carried out. Two or three ship-masters and a carpenter, all belonging to San Francisco; will be called upon to hold a survey on the Moneta; they will easily discover, agreeable to the wishes of Captain Turpin, that the ship must go to San Francisco for repairs. I venture to state that in an English port no Englishman will be called on for this survey; a cleverer case for litigation need not be wished for.

Yours obediently, ROSEDALE.

Canada and British Columbia.

The following is a copy of a report of a committee of the Privy Council approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council on March 6, 1868, on the subject of the admission of British Columbia into the confederation:—

The committee have had under consideration a memorandum dated 5th March, 1868, from the Minister of Public Works, stating that certain resolutions on the subject of union with Canada, adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Victoria, British Columbia, on the 29th of January last, transmitted through the Hon. Mr. Tilley to the Secretary of State for Canada, were on the 3rd inst referred to a committee of the Privy Council and referred to the Hon the Minister of Public Works for immediate report.

That he has read and duly considered the purport of these resolutions, the circumstances under which they were passed and the action which ought to be taken by the Government of Canada thereupon. That it appears from these resolutions and memorial of the committee appointed at a public meeting which occurred there that the Legislative Council of British Columbia, on the 18th March, 1867, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting his Excellency Governor Seymour to take measures without delay to secure the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian confederacy on fair and equitable terms.

That it appears further that neither the people of British Columbia nor the Government of Canada have been apprised of any measure that may have been taken by the Government of British Columbia in pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Council.

That the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the 29th January, which was called and presided over by

the Mayor of Victoria, the chief city of the colony, and the statement of the memorial signed by the Mayor and by members of the Legislature and others, leave little room to doubt that the people of that colony are willing and anxious that it should be admitted into the union with Canada, if the terms of admission can be agreed upon.

The Minister of Public Works calls attention to the 146th section of the British North America Act, which applies to the case of British Columbia on express terms.

That it will be seen the resolution of the Legislative Council was passed before the British North America Act came into force, and that it did not specify the terms of admission which the Council asked the Government to secure.

That it is evident, therefore, that further action is necessary by the Legislature of British Columbia before admission can take place under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

That the Minister of Public Works, being largely composed of officials, is not so zealous for confederation as the people whose opinions and wishes it ought to represent.

The Minister submits that, considering the peculiar Constitution of the Legislature and Government of British Columbia, and that notwithstanding the resolution of the Legislative Council in March last year, and the resolutions of public meetings and expression of opinion through the press of the colony, before and since the act of confederation, in favor of union with Canada, no official communication on the subject from British Columbia has reached this Government. He would recommend that your Excellency communicate to the Duke of Buckingham a copy of the memorial and resolutions referred to, and request his Grace to instruct Governor Seymour to take such steps as may be deemed proper to move the Legislative Council of British Columbia to further action in terms of the Imperial act.

He further recommends that his Grace be informed that the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit to Parliament a proposal for the admission of British Columbia into the union in the expectation that the Imperial Government will lose no time in transferring the intervening North Western Territory to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government.—English paper.

Miscellaneous Items.

The hearing of the bankruptcy case of Peto, Betts & Crampson has been resumed before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, and the case adjourned. Mr. Linklater stating that he hoped the next sitting would close the examination as far as Sir M. Peto and Mr. Betts were concerned.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday a rule was made absolute for a mandamus to the Bishop of London commanding him to read and examine certain books published by the Vicar of Frome, alleged to contain heretical doctrines on the subject of 'the real presence,' &c. and then to exercise his discretion whether he will issue a commission. This does not appear to be a great result, but it is important as indicating that the Court of Queen's Bench has jurisdiction in such a matter.

The police reports inform us that Ann Justice celebrated her escape from the fangs of justice by getting drunk and presiding at an Irish riot in Little Paltney street. She appeared at an open window, with her hair loose, clapping her hands, and screaming out 'A Fenian victory!' whilst her supporters were breaking each other's heads in the street below. The police had to interfere, and several cases of drunkenness were adjudicated upon by Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Marlborough street police magistrate, who dismissed the offenders with good advice and small fines. Patrick Murphy was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for attempting to rescue a prisoner and assaulting the police.

Margaret Walsh, the pupil teacher in a Roman Catholic school at Westminster, who was charged with putting one of the pupils, a child four years old, into a copper of boiling water, was tried at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week. The defence, when the case was before the magistratus, was that the child was not intentionally put into the copper, but fell in by accident. She was acquitted.

At the Bow Street Police Court, on Monday, Barry and O'Keefe were charged on remand with being in possession of a quantity of inflammable matter, for the purpose of committing a felony. Dr. Noad, of Saint George's Hospital, stated that he had analyzed the substance, and found it to consist of about 6 lbs. of phosphorus. When he took it from the canister he placed it on a slab, and while he went into an adjoining room the whole burst into a tremendous conflagration spontaneously, and without anything being done to it. The substance was not explosive, but had ignited simply by the friction of the air. To make it dissolve it wanted mixing with bisulphate of carbon, and then it would have been real Greek fire in a liquid form. The prisoners were captured in front of Buckingham Palace. They were again remanded.

Rewards, amounting in all to nearly £2000 are offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Fetherstonehaugh, of Westmeath. The landed proprietors of the country have contributed a large portion of the sum. Three men arrested on suspicion are now in Mullingar Gaol, two of them being tenants on the estate and one a servant boy of a farmer.

Last year 81,724 emigrants left the different ports of Ireland; 45,861 were males and 35,863 females.

A new port—that of Monopoli—has been opened on the Adriatic, a very populous and wealthy town in the province of Bari. The ecclesiastical authorities took part in the inauguration by blessing the first stone. In commemoration of the time at which this ceremony has occurred, the name of Princess Margherita has been given by the municipality to the port.

Canada and Her Expenditure.

The Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, laid before the Canadian Parliament an abstract of the estimated expenditure of the Dominion from 1st July, 1867, to June 30, 1868, of which the following are the chief items:—

Interest of public debt, \$4,927,627; charges for management of public debt, including exchange, \$335,568; redemption of debt, \$213,943; sinking fund, \$433,858; civil government, \$605,169; administration of justice, \$346,700; police, \$37,000; penitentiaries and prison inspection, \$222,246; legislation, \$639,099; literary and scientific institutions, \$11,550; geological survey, \$30,000; military and gun boats, \$1,458,547; arts, manufactures and statistics, \$7,835; immigration and quarantines, \$60,000; pensions, \$59,248; public works, \$1,906,655; ocean and river steam works, \$354,600; lighthouses and coast services, \$189,939; fisheries, \$42,797; hospitals and charities, \$79,463; indemnities under seigniorial acts, \$331,506; callers office, \$70,500; railway and steamboat inspection, \$11,550; Indians, \$145,055; collection of customs, \$520,016; inland revenue, \$114,484; Post-office, \$785,000; public works, \$730,742; minor revenue, \$23,268; total Dominion expenditure, \$14,090,218.

Subsidy to Ontario, \$1,196,872; do. Quebec, \$959,252; less interest on debt, \$135,000; total subsidy of Ontario and Quebec, \$1,721,125; subsidy to Nova Scotia, \$342,685; do. New Brunswick, \$314,637; total subsidies, \$2,360,448; total expenditure for 1867 and 1868, \$16,450,662.

Net arrears of 1867—Canada, \$252,207; Nova Scotia, \$306,838; New Brunswick, \$255,311; total arrears, \$814,357.

Charged in accounts of 1867—Unpaid warrants, \$170,246; services of 1868, \$50,211; Bank of Montreal, \$243,333; total charged in 1867, \$463,791; total, \$1,728,811. Less cash—Canada, July 1, 1867, \$734,487; New Brunswick, \$275,542; total cash, \$1,010,030; total expenditure, including all arrears, \$16,718,781.

An abstract of the expenditure from the 1st of July, 1867, to March 14, 1868, is also brought down. The total expenditure during that period on Dominion account was \$7,100,917; of which \$3,210,707 was authorized by statute and \$3,889,310 to be voted.

The following payments have also to be made:—Account of subsidy to Ontario, \$130,000; paid net expenditure, Ontario, \$43,177; subsidy Quebec, 250,000; net expenditure Quebec, 385,349; Ontario and Quebec suspense account, 25,038; paid on account of Nova Scotia, 323,030; do. New Brunswick, 257,319; arrears of 1867 for Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 668,452; charged on account of 1867, 457,409; including unpaid warrants, 166,193; services of 1868, 47,878; Bank of Montreal for debentures purchased under the Provincial Note Act, 243,333; total expenditure to March 14, 1868, 9,999,791, of which 5,956,031 was authorized by statute and 4,043,760 to be voted.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE MR D'ARCY MCGEE.—The London correspondent of the Irish Times says:—There has come to my knowledge a circumstance highly creditable to our Sovereign, and one which must prove eminently gratifying to the widow and family of the man who, as leader of the Roman Catholic party in Canada, recently lost his life at the hands of a disaffected assassin in exercising a commanding influence on the side of law and order. I understand that the last Canadian mail brought out an autograph letter from Her Majesty to Mrs D'Arcy McGee, expressive of sympathy and condolence, and stating how highly she appreciated the exertions which her husband had made during his valued lifetime to maintain the cause of Imperial authority in the land of his adoption. The Duke of Buckingham has, I believe, also written to Mrs McGee, through Lord Monck, the Governor-General of Canada, conveying the regret of Her Majesty's Ministers that so able a statesman and so good a citizen should have fallen a victim to the Fenian bullet.

VOTING in Greece is somewhat different from voting in America. The polling places are churches. Thirty ballot boxes are placed on the floor of the church, each of them bearing the name of a candidate. Upon one-half of the box, painted white, is written "Yes," and on the other half, painted black, is written "No." A clerk attends the voter, with thirty bullets and when opposite a box, pronounces the name of the candidate and hands the voter a bullet. Passing his arm up a funnel about a foot in length, the voter's hand arrives unseen at a division in the box, and he drops the bill to the right or left, "yes" or "no," as the case may be, and so on throughout the whole thirty. The system is said to insure secrecy and perfect order.

By THE Royal Mail steamer from St. Thomas we learn that Captain Baz, of the steamship Eider, has had sentence of death passed on him by the authorities of that island for breaking the quarantine laws. Of course the captain won't go there again.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, June 27, 1868

As might have been anticipated, the news brought down by the sloop Thornton has created a strong feeling in the city for the last few days. From all that can be learned about the affair itself, there is little doubt that the Northern Indians have made up their minds for a contest with our authorities, a fact which renders the isolated condition of all the white residents in that portion of the country a matter of serious consideration. The news would have been bad enough if it were confined to the attack upon the Thornton; but the next day the Ocean Queen arrived from above and reports a series of other attacks as violent and daring in their character and more fatal in their results. A man named Capt. Jack Knight and his partner are supposed to be murdered. The sloop sunk. The captain of the Ocean Queen thinks this crime must have been committed more than a month ago, and that it was the fact of its being kept quiet so long, that induced the Indians to attack the Thornton. The leaders of these raids upon our coasters are pretty well known; they are two brothers of desperate character; one, who led the attack upon the Thornton, is killed; but the other, who attacked and murdered Knight and his partner, is still supposed to be at large. Both events occurred near the same place. Of course a variety of rumors are in circulation as to the cause of this violence on the part of the Indians. Some think it arises from the seizure of a boat laden with whiskey some months ago, and confiscated and sold at Nanaimo, the particulars of which are doubtless familiar to the public; others, again, think this case had nothing to do with the outbreak, but that it arises from a premeditated resolve, formed some time since, to have another fight with our people. It is a matter the public cannot and ought not to prejudge. In both cases the Government have been fully advised, and supplied with every particular of evidence that could be collected, and ought in a case of such importance to act with the vigor and promptitude required. The Indians evidently intend fighting it out or they would never have challenged us to send up a man-of-war. The Executive must accept the challenge, and deal with extreme severity, when they have ascertained where that severity is to fall. The affair has gone too far to be trifled with. Justice to the Indians if required, or punishment if wrong must be meted out without a moment's delay, or all the northern coasters will be captured, and the white residents murdered in turn. Many connected with the northern trade think the danger of an extensive outbreak imminent, and that it can only be prevented by instantly tracing up the murder and robberies committed. Whether this be true or not we can hardly tell, but enough has been done already to call for a gunboat being dispatched to the north; and the public demand a right that the necessary measures to secure redress for the past, and safety for the future shall be taken at once.

Monday, June 22.
MASSONIC PICNIC.—We call attention of the friends of the Freemasons to the advertisement which appears in another column, and would advise those who wish to have a pleasant day, to attend the Masonic picnic held on the anniversary of St. John's. Through the kindness of J. D. Pemberton, Esq., the committee have selected with great judgment and taste, a finely shaded and picturesque spot in that gentleman's domain, within a short distance of town. A platform over 1000 superficial feet has been erected for those who wish to trip the "light fantastic" to the melodious strains of Haynes' band; while the outsize and refreshment department will be under the supervision of Mr. Thomas of Fort street. Tickets can be obtained on application to the committee at the Masonic Hall. Conveyances will leave during the day, and should the weather prove propitious, we shall expect to see a goodly muster of the fraternities and their friends. Piper will also be on hand with the delicacies of the season at reasonable rates.

More Indian Outrages.

By the sloop Ocean Queen which arrived in port after the sloop Thornton from the North Coast, news is brought of another murder and outrage. Captain Jack Knight and his partner, purchased a small sloop at Nanaimo, (name not remembered) and on going north, both men are supposed to have been murdered and their boat sunk near the scene of the attack upon the Thornton; it is supposed by the same Indians. Captain Stevens of the Nanaimo Packet has also been robbed of about \$600; it is not known how his life was spared. From what we can learn, it appears he required another anchor, and went to the wreck of the Growler to get one. The Indians told him he could do so by going to a swish camp a short distance away. When he arrived at the place indicated he was immediately surrounded by a number of poor Indians!!! a pistol held against his breast, and his boat seized. A knife was drawn, and the captain had to give another pistol and a musket. How he escaped with his life remains a mystery. Mr. Moss of Bella Bella, has sent the particulars to the Government. These startling and daring outrages coming to our knowledge in such rapid succession have excited a strong sensation on the public mind, and great uneasiness is felt as to the final result.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HON. MEMBER FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The supporters of the Hon. Mr. Robson, the representative of New Westminster and editor of the Columbian, presented him with an address and a purse of \$600, on Wednesday last, at the above-named place, as a mark of their approval of the course pursued in general, and as a small offset to the financial losses sustained consequent upon filling the position in the Legislature, the term of which has nearly expired.

THE MISSING SAILORS.—The steam-launch on returning from Sooke brought no additional news of importance as to the deserters from the Scout. A cap of a third man was found and that was all. The presumption is the whole seven perished, and the bodies found were the only two that floated ashore. This sad occurrence ought to act as a warning to sailors deserting from our naval vessels, and stop it at least for the present.

POLICE COURT.—William Lyons, arrested by Sergeant Bowden for assisting and procuring sailors to desert—remanded till Tuesday. Samuel Rich, arrested by officer Kennedy for assaulting an Indian woman—fined \$10, or in default of payment 14 days' imprisonment. There was one other case before the Court, an Indian for drunkenness.

THE ACTIVA.—The steamship Activa left this port on Saturday afternoon for Nanaimo to coal, will return here and leave for Portland on Friday next. She advertises rates of passage as under—Through tickets to San Francisco, \$40, and \$20; Cabin to Portland, \$5.

STEADMAN.—The man so seriously wounded by the Northern Indians during the attack on the Thornton, was to be removed from the boat yesterday. He was considered slightly better, but is still in a very precarious state. Capt. Warren intends him to be placed under private medical care.

THE GEO. S. WRIGHT.—This steamer left port on Saturday morning for Port Townsend with supplies, for the light-houses on the Sound. She returned last evening and is advertised to sail to-morrow morning at six o'clock for Portland.

PETTY SESSIONS.—A special session will be held at the Police-office, on Thursday next, for the purpose of receiving and granting wine and liquor licenses for the ensuing half-year.

Rumors prevailed last night, late that an Indian messenger arrived yesterday from the North with advice to the Government. He left the upper country last Tuesday, so he must have travelled night and day.

TAX SALES: REPEAL ORDINANCE, 1867.—The Government is paying off claims under the above ordinance to parties producing proper proof as to correctness.

LONG TRIP.—The schooner Baillie, from San Francisco, consigned to Millard & Beedy, is now 34 days out. Serious fears are beginning to exist as to her safety.

HALIBUT.—Some very fine halibut were sent to San Francisco by the steamer California.

A VERY heavy shower of rain fell at Esquimalt on Saturday morning; but it did not reach Victoria.

The heat from which we have suffered in this city so much lately appears to have been general in the interior.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales set foot on Irish soil Wednesday morning, April 15th, and were received with all the enthusiasm natural to the occasion. The fleet of war vessels which left Holyhead on Tuesday night arrived at Kingston the next morning at 5 o'clock, and cast anchor in the roads where men-of-war usually lie. Soon after eight the Royal yacht, having the Prince and Princess on board, was signalled, and then the fleet fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Kingstown was crowded with people who came to witness the arrival of the Prince and Princess. Soon after the yacht had been sighted the steamed through the fleet, the sailors at the time manning the yards and sending forth ringing cheers, which were responded to by the people on shore and afloat. The yacht came to anchor at the east pier in the harbor.

The Lord Lieutenant, with the Marchioness of Abercorn and Staff, Lord Strathairn and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, were in waiting to receive the Royal party. A guard of honour of Grenadier Guards was drawn up on the spot where the disembarkation was to take place. As soon as the gangway was lowered the Lord Lieutenant advanced over it, followed by his suite, and, going on board, exchanged cordial greetings with the Royal and illustrious visitors.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Princess, escorted by the Lord Lieutenant, walked on shore. The Prince followed immediately, leading the Marchioness of Abercorn. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck walked near.

As their Royal Highnesses set foot upon the Irish shore a Royal salute thundered forth; the yards were manned; the band of the Grenadiers, which had been playing the Danish March and St. Patrick's Day in the morning, struck up God Save the Queen; and there was a burst of the most cordial cheering from the brilliant crowd assembled near.

The Lord Lieutenant, as representative of Her Majesty the Queen, entered the first of the Royal Highnesses, with the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck, occupied a barouche which followed the carriage of the Lord Lieutenant. The Princess looked remarkably well. Her Royal Highness, dressed in a puce coloured tulle dress, and wore a white bonnet adorned with pink roses.

The Royal cortege, preceded by a troop of Lancers, began to move at half-past twelve. The barouche in which the Prince and Princess rode was escorted by a troop of the 10th Royal Hussars, the Prince's own regiment.

The route was through Crofton Road, Blackrock Road, Seafield Avenue, Seapoint Road, Blackrock, Ball's Bridge, Pembroke Road, Canal Bridge, Baggot street; thence by Merrion Square, College Green, and Dame street to the Castle.

The whole of the course, from Kingstown to Dublin, a distance of seven miles, was lined with spectators. The houses were decked with flags, among which the Danish colors were conspicuous. Stands were erected at turns of the road. Garlands and complimentary inscriptions were displayed everywhere. Great numbers of cars and private carriages went on from the city to meet the procession.

Neither military nor mounted police were employed to keep the road, but throughout the whole distance the crowd maintained the most perfect order, and received the Prince and Princess with the heartiest cordiality, which their Royal Highnesses repeatedly acknowledged by bowing. The whole way from Merrion Square to the Castle was occupied by a dense crowd.

The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin met the procession at Baggot street, and thence followed it to the Castle, which was reached by the Royal party at two o'clock.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation presented an address, in which they congratulated the Prince on his becoming a Knight of St. Patrick, and on his intention to unveil the statue of Edmund Burke. They more-over expressed a hope that her Majesty would command a suitable residence to be prepared for her subjects. The Princess was separately addressed, as having by her deeds of charity and kindness, as well in the country of her birth as in England, justified the enthusiastic welcomes which greeted her when she first landed on our shores.

The Prince replied as follows: My Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Dublin—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have received your address of welcome to your ancient and loyal city. The reception which the Princess and myself have this day experienced calls forth our liveliest feelings and most heartfelt acknowledgments. It has been my most anxious desire since I last visited Ireland to return to it, accompanied by the Princess; and I regard her presence this day, equally with yourselves, as a happy omen for the country, although I have never for a moment doubted

your constant and devoted attachment to the throne of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It will be a great source of pleasure to me to be present at the inauguration of the statue of one of Ireland's most distinguished statesmen, and to be enrolled and installed as a Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick. In the name of the Princess and myself, I return you once more our most hearty thanks.

The members of the Corporation were then presented to their Royal Highnesses.

After the Prince and Princess of Wales had partaken of luncheon, they were driven through Phoenix Park, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, to the Viceregal Lodge.

The illuminations in the evening were general throughout the city. The most effective displays were made in Sackville street and in Westmoreland street. The ships on the river were decked with colored lights, which produced a very pleasing effect. The streets were covered with night scents and perfect order prevailed.

AT THE PUNCHSTOWN RACES.—The Prince and Princess, with the Viceregal party, left Dublin at half-past twelve on Thursday for Punchestown raccourse. The streets of Dublin were crowded by respectable people, who cheered the Royal visitors as they drove along. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on the course at 2 o'clock and were warmly cheered along the tips by vast crowds. The weather was extremely fine. This meeting is at any time one of the most popular in Ireland. As far as Dublin is concerned, it may be said to answer to the Derby in England; but the humour and peril of the road from London to Epsom are greatly intensified upon the highway between this metropolis and Punchestown.

The special train, drawn by a powerful locomotive, galloping decorated with evergreens, included a state saloon carriage, which was of unusual length, richly upholstered in blue silk and damask, with white and blue fringes and luxuriously furnished with fauteuil and reclining chairs, while the introduction of looking-glasses gave a pretty effect to the interior. With the Royal party were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Ladies Hamilton, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Lord H. Lennox, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Hon. E. Edgcombe, A. D. C., Sir James Ferguson, Lord James Butler, Sir John M. Stewart, the Earl of Mountrath, Mr. Gustavus W. Lambert, Lord Strathairn, the Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon and Mr. Cockerell.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale green silk, richly trimmed with lace, and a light colored saphyr bouillon. Her bonnet was of white lace adorned with simple flowers. No serious accident occurred, although the raccourse was obstructed by the crowd pressing in front of the Grand Stand to see the Prince and Princess. The numbers exceeded those at any previous gathering there. The Royal party left the course at a quarter to six for Ballinacorney and left for Dublin by special train.

The Prince of Wales again went to Punchestown on Friday, which was the second day of the races. He rode a grey Arab on the raccourse. The Princess did not venture to incur the fatigue of another journey but enjoyed comparative repose in town.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness paid a visit to the Alexandra College, an educational institution for ladies, with which she has graciously allowed her name to be associated. It was handsomely decorated with festoons of flowers; and the ladies of the college, who assembled to receive her Royal Highness, were most demonstrative in their welcome. As the Royal carriage approached the Princess had a floral shower cast upon her, and was presented with a beautiful bouquet by one of the pupils, while the Archbishop of Dublin presented a congratulatory address to her Royal Highness. In the evening the Prince and Princess and 1200 of the nobility and citizens were entertained at a ball in the Mansion House. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at eleven o'clock. They were enthusiastically cheered on their way through the streets. There were also most heartily greeted when they entered the ball-room. The Princess wore a dress of pink satin and flounce of Irish lace, presented to her by the ladies of Ireland. The ball was opened by the Prince of Wales with the Lady Mayores, and the Princess with the Lord Mayor. Prince Teck, who wore the blue uniform of an Austrian officer of Hussars, danced with the Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Lord Lieutenant with the Marchioness of Carmarthen.

GRAND INSTALLATION CEREMONY.—The grand ceremony of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Knight of St. Patrick took place on Saturday in Dublin, and passed off with all the éclat of a great State ceremonial. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded with a brilliant and distinguished company. The proceedings, under the management of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms, were very imposing. The ceremony of installation was followed by the banquet which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant gave to the Knight, the Royal visitors, and a noble company of 120 guests in St. Patrick's Hall. All the Knights wore their mantles, and his Excellency displayed on his breast the badge of the order. The banquet was given upon a scale of splendour befitting the occasion and the munificence of the Viceregal. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the gallery, and played several Irish melodies during the evening. After the toast of "The Queen" had been proposed and drunk with loyal cordiality, the Lord Lieutenant, in a most appropriate speech, gave the health of the Prince of Wales, Chief Knight of the order. His Royal Highness, speaking in reply, said:—"I can assure you that I feel very proud to wear this evening for the first time the star and ribbon of this illustrious order; and I am very grateful to Her Majesty the Queen for having given it to me. On former occasions I have received the orders of Great Britain from Her Majesty's own hands; and, although I cannot but regret that on this occasion she has not been able to give this order to me herself, still it was the Queen's wish that I should receive it on Irish soil, from the hands of her representative, the Lord Lieutenant. This order was first founded, now more than eighty years ago, by my great grandfather, King George III., and was instituted

by him as a mark of his goodwill and friendship towards this country, and it is my hope that, as his great-grandson, having to-day instrumental in evincing in this country, in the name of my Sovereign and my mother, her goodwill and friendship towards Ireland, I feel also proud that I have been not only installed in the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick, for the restoration of which we are indebted to the great munificence of a private gentleman of Ireland, whose name is so well known that I need not mention it to you, more particularly as I have the pleasure of seeing him at this table.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I am very glad to have this opportunity of stating to you on behalf of the Princess and myself, how deeply we are by the reception which has been accorded to us in this country, not only as the Lord Lieutenant has observed, by the higher classes, but by the sons of the soil as well. After the sad times of the past year it might, perhaps, have been thought by some that our reception would not have been all that could have been wished for. I myself feel confident that it would and my hopes have indeed been realized. I beg, therefore, to offer, not only to those present, who participated more immediately in our reception, but to the whole Irish people, our thanks for the cordial, hearty and friendly welcome we have received."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, attended Divine service at Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday morning. There was a large congregation. The Archbishop of Dublin preached the sermon and the choral service was conducted by Dr. Robinson. Their Royal Highnesses were well received by the crowd both going and returning.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, with the other members of the Royal family at Dublin, attended a grand review in Phoenix Park. In the evening the Lord Lieutenant gave a splendid ball at the Castle.

On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses visited Trinity College, where the Prince, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Duke of Cambridge had conferred upon them doctor's degrees. With this ceremony was combined that of the inauguration of the statue of Burke. Speeches were delivered by Sir J. Napier, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Chief Justice Whiteide, and the Provost of Trinity. Afterwards the Prince unveiled the statue. The reception of their Royal Highnesses, both within and without the College building, with most enthusiastic. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess visited the Hibernian Academy, the cattle show, the Catholic University, and other places. They everywhere met with a most cordial reception.

THE BALL IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE.—The National Irish Ball in the Dublin Exhibition Palace on Wednesday evening was a beautiful scene. The architectural proportions of the building were brought out with striking effect. It seemed indeed a palace of light, as its lofty inside and ornamental roof of glass seemed to glow with light. Along the sides and from the roof of the great hall and of the annex—a vast apartment in itself—beams were hung, in which the vivid colors and quaint devices of various nations were displayed. Dominating over all, however, was the Union Jack of England. The red, white and blue seemed to float everywhere, and to appear more impressive by contrast with the standards of other nations. The illumination of the building was most effective. Gas was moulded into every form. Inscriptions of welcome traced in it met the eye; the roses, the thistle and shamrock, the emblem of national unity, were wrought in it as neatly as in a piece of luminous tapestry. It hung in countless clusters from the galleries and roof; it surmounted, innumerable pillar-like bouquets of fire; chandeliers of glass reflected in bright prismatic tints; lofty candelabra were crowned with it, and bore it like trees laden with dazzling fruit; it ran in a golden band round the summit of the building, marking its outlines with a glittering hem. The effect was apparent everywhere. The scarlet cloth which covered the floor was made more vivid; the numerous mirrors which ornamented the sides of the hall were responsive to it, and multiplied indefinitely the thousand colors which flashed from gorgeous uniforms of scarlet; blue and gold, and graceful dresses in all the varied hues of a prairie; At the angle of the great hall and the avenue a tent-like canopy of velvet drapery surmounted with gold was constructed for the Royal party, and was regal indeed in its elegant appointments. It stood upon a dais, approached by a flight of steps, and carpeted in crimson. On each side were handsome trophies, in front of which stood two figures in ancient armor, while two gilded lions reposed on pedestals at the head of the steps. Here throngs were placed for the Royal party. The effect at this moment was strikingly beautiful. The vast assembly, numbering over 4000 persons, stood in front of the galleries which surround the halls in brilliant files, and thronged the space below, leaving an avenue for the Royal party to pass through; the bands played the National Anthem, and the people applauded with great enthusiasm. The Royal party did not retire from the festive scene until half-past three o'clock.

On Thursday their Royal Highnesses, with the Marquis of Abercorn, went to Powerscourt, in Wicklow, to visit Lord Powerscourt and to view the picturesque scenery of his estate. They were met and cheered by the people at Bray and elsewhere along the road. On Friday they went to the Horticultural Show, the National Gallery, the College of Physicians, the Mater Misericordie Hospital, and the Adelaide Hospital. The Princess presented the Queen's book to both hospitals for the use of the patients. The weather was beautiful, the streets were crowded, and the greetings were hearty. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the Prince and Princess left Dublin for Kingstown, and on their arrival went on board the yacht and entertained the Lord Lieutenant and a distinguished company at dinner. The fleet was illuminated, and there was a grand display. Thousands of people were on the pier.

The Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, attended by the Enchantress and escorted by the squadron of ironclads, crossed the Channel early on Saturday morning, and arrived at Holyhead at eight o'clock.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Europe.
LONDON, June 17.—In the Commons on Tuesday night, a debate took place, on the people of Nova Scotia and the Canadian act. Bright was appointed into the cause of discontinue. In regard to the the Act of Confederacy, was opposed by Adderly, for Colonial Department, a considerable discussion, a division took place; motion 87 majority. Later in the Irish Church appointments Suspensory bill passed to-day.

Dispatches from Rome the Pope intends to issue amnesty to political offenders anniversary of his accession Holy See.

A telegram from Abyssinia states that the troops of the Emperor, except a body of 8000, left Sopolia to embark for General Napier leaves on...

DELAYED DISPATCH

Eastern States
WASHINGTON, June 9th.—In the House of Representatives a memorial presented a memorial from South Carolina, stating she had expended \$40,000 to purchase during the rebellion prisoners devoted to the Union reduced to poverty by raids on the asked remuneration in the pending. Referred to Committee.

House.—During the reading of the Chinese Embassy was introduced into the House and into Speaker, who made an appropriate speech. Minister Burlingame after which they were introduced into members of the House and those who were present.

Smith, from the Committee structure, reported a bill to create territorial States out of the Territory of Texas. Ordered printed and a resolution was adopted in Committee on Foreign Affairs, whether the action of the Mexican Government in establishing free ports and other points on the Rio Grande violated the commercial treaty stipulations of the commercial treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The of Internal Revenue, Rollins, letter to the Secretary of the signing his position, the same on the confirmation of his success.

The steamship Nevada, in Cruz, was wrecked off Cape except one were saved. The valued at four hundred thousand the cargo at as much more.

St. Louis, June 9.—The from responsible sources that with the Osage Indians by which lion acres of land were ceded, worth, Louisiana and Galveston party for a twenty-five cent per great highway. Other portions had made far more for parties, which were refused missions.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—S reported a bill admitting Colorado. A joint resolution granting officers and soldiers to wear corps in which they served passed.

The bill authorizing the General to contract with an Army company to carry mails to amended and passed.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The accepted the report of the Com the section of the Union P ending with the 50th mile ordered the issue of bonds at lands on account thereof.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Foreign Relations has declined favorably on the nomination Minister to Bolivia. They will Costa Rica and against sending to Patagonia at present.

A call has been issued for a colored representatives of the to meet in Baltimore on the for the purpose of the organ colored people of these States question of equal rights.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Go of New York, is here. His Minister to Paraguay will not by the Senate on account of the that country is engaged, and difficulty of reaching it. He for appointment as Minister to New York, June 12.—The bids for carrying the overland opened yesterday, by which Wells, Fargo & Co., who have the mail for the last four years contracts, they being the high bidder for the June 14.—The portion of Marquette, Michigan, New York, June 15.—Last a byterianian reunion meeting of the old and new school, w church of the Rev. Jno. H. were delivered strongly favor ment of former divisions by F Adams, Shield, Smith and attendance was large.

By Electric Telegraph SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe. LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night an interesting debate took place on a petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian act. Bright moved a commission be appointed to enquire into the cause of discontent of Nova Scotia, in regard to the operation of the Act of Confederation. This motion was opposed by Aderley, Under-Secy for Colonial Department. After considerable discussion a division in the House took place; motion adopted by 87 majority. Later in the evening the Irish Church appointments under the Suspensory bill passed to a third reading.

Diapatches from Rome state that the Pope intends to issue a general amnesty to political offenders on the anniversary of his accession to the Holy See. A telegram from Abyssinia to June 3rd states that the troops of the expedition, except a body of cavalry, had left, Soulia to embark for Bombay. General Napier leaves on the 12th.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. WASHINGTON, June 9th.—In the Senate, Deolitte presented a memorial from Mrs Potter of South Carolina, setting forth that she had expended \$40,000 to support Union soldiers during the rebellion, had always been devoted to the Union and had been reduced to poverty by raids on both sides. She asked remuneration in the money expended. Referred to Committee on Claims. House.—During the reading of the Journal the Chinese Embassy was announced, escorted into the House and introduced to the Speaker, who made an appropriate welcoming speech. Minister Berlin game responded, after which they were introduced to individual members of the House and several Senators who were present.

Smith, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to erect two additional States out of the Territory of the State of Texas. Ordered printed and recommitted. A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether the action of the Mexican Government in establishing free ports at Matamoros and other points on the Rio Grande is not in violation of treaty stipulations, as well as a violation of the commercial rights of this country.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Rollins, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, resigning the position, the same to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. The steamship Nevada, hence for Vera Cruz, was wrecked off Cape Hatteras. All except one were saved. The vessel was valued at four hundred thousand dollars and the cargo at as much more. Both were insured.

St. Louis, June 9.—The Democrat learns from responsible sources that the recent treaty with the Oage Indians by which eight million acres of land were ceded to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad company for twenty-five cents per acre, means great disaster. Other perfectly responsible parties had made far more favorable propositions, which were rejected by the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Yates reported a bill admitting Colorado. A joint resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear badges of the corps in which they served during the war passed. The bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract with an American steamship company to carry mails to Europe, was amended and passed.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President has accepted the report of the Commissioners on the section of the Union Pacific railroad ending with the 50th mile post, and has ordered the issue of bonds and patents for lands on account thereof. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report favorably on the nomination of Caldwell as Minister to Bolivia. They will report against Costa Rica and against sending any Minister to Paraguay at present.

A call has been issued for a convention of colored representatives of the border States to meet in Baltimore on the 4th of August for the purpose of the organization of the colored people of these States to agitate the question of equal rights. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. McMahon, of New York, is here. His nomination as Minister to Paraguay will not be acted upon by the Senate on account of the war in which that country is engaged, and the consequent difficulty of reaching it. He is a candidate for appointment as Minister to Mexico.

New York, June 12.—The Tribune says bids for carrying the overland mail were opened yesterday, by which it appears, Wells, Fargo & Co., who have been carrying the mail for the last four years, have lost all contracts, they being the highest bidders. Chicago, June 14.—The entire business portion of Marquette, Michigan, was burned Friday night. Loss \$1,000,000. New York, June 15.—Last evening a Presbyterian reunion meeting of the members of the old and new church, was held at the church of the Rev. Jno. Hall. Addresses were delivered strongly favoring the sentiment of former divisions by Rev Drs Crosby Adams, Shield, Smith and others. The attendance was large.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Post Office Department has awarded the contract for carrying the overland mails to the California Steamship Company at about \$100 per day between the termini of the Pacific Railroad. Boston, June 14.—The annual Harvard regatta for four oared boats took place.

There were 5,000 spectators. The first race was for the Beeson cup and silver goblets; the second race was for a boat. The distance was three miles, for first prize, which was won by a freshman crew in 20 minutes and 59 seconds. The Scientifics were second, in 21 minutes and 51 seconds. The second race of two miles was won by a Junior third crew, in 15 minutes and 3 seconds.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The State Medical Association resolution to admit female physician was defeated—yes 37, noes 45. WASHINGTON, June 15.—In the Senate the currency bill came up. The question was on the amendment of Morrill of Vermont, as follows: For the issue of any increase of national circulation provided in this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall hereby be authorized and required to permanently withdraw an equal amount of United States notes.

Logan moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a preamble and resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the propriety and expediency of removing the seat of the general Government to a point near the geographical center of the Republic. The House refused. Ayes 43, noes 67.

Robinson, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution requesting the President to take measures to secure the release from imprisonment of Woodson and Coppell under sentence in Great Britain, for words and acts spoken and done in the United States, and to take measures to secure their return to the flag, with such ceremonies as may be appropriate to the occasion. The resolution was then adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The award of contract for carrying the overland mails to California was to Carlton Spades of Chicago, the rate being one thousand dollars per day. Length of line, 1095 miles. The President to-day withdrew from the Senate the nomination of Gen. Mott, as Minister to Costa Rica, at Mott's own request.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Intelligence this morning has an article calling on Secretary McCulloch to resign. It is very bitter and devoted to the Union and had been reduced to poverty by raids on both sides. She asked remuneration in the money expended. Referred to Committee on Claims.

It is the intention of Reverdy Johnson, the new Minister to England, to leave in the middle of July. No change will be made in the Secretaryship of Legation. WASHINGTON, June 16.—Prominent Democrats assert that the President will not make any Cabinet changes until the 4th of July convention has declared its principles. If Pendleton is nominated appointments will be given exclusively to Democrats; but if Chase, then many must be tendered to Republicans, who thereby could be induced to support him. There are also many who profess to believe Johnson will be nominated, and claim that he will go into the convention with nearly all the Southern votes, and that many at the North who do not either like Pendleton or Chase could be induced to support him. Certain it is that such a movement is on foot and has been actively canvassed here.

New York, June 16.—John S. Loomis planning mill and several adjoining buildings were burned last night. Loss, \$600,000. FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—Twenty-three lives were lost on the bark Istia, wrecked off Cape Hatteras.

Europe.

LONDON, June 11.—The last dispatch from Belgrade represents the excitement as intense. No outbreaks, however, have occurred. Two of the assassins have been arrested. It is ascertained that a father and two sons were the assassins. One of the latter is still at large. The official returns of the Bank of England show that the specie has increased a quarter of a million of pounds since last report.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—A grand State banquet was given to Farragut and staff by the United States Minister. LONDON, June 15.—The Daily News says: The long experience and training and high character of Reverdy Johnson guarantees that he will well represent the United States as a whole and not sectionally.

The Times says: No envoy could be sent here who would be hailed with more confidence as the spokesman of the great nation. The unanimous ratification of his nomination is an unexampled testimonial that his intellect is admirably trained to discuss pending or probable issues with precision, impartiality and dignity of character, breadth of learning and charm of manners.

Canada.

TORONTO, June 16.—The volunteers and regulars are actively preparing for any emergency consequent upon Fenian rumors. A brigade will be stationed in each of the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London. A force will be stationed at Collingwood and other exposed points, and reserves will be organized and take the field if necessary.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The opposition steamer Guiding Star arrived in New York yesterday with passengers and freight by the Oregonian, which left here May 20, making the trip in a little over 20 days. Gen Hutchinson of this city arrived in New York on last Monday in 13 days and 7 hours from San Francisco via the overland route. A telegram from Virginia City reports that the overland stage from Austin was stopped six miles east of there last night by three robbers armed with shot-guns. It was robbed of three-bars of bullion, worth \$3,584, and \$169 in coin. The passengers were relieved of about \$1000 and two gold watches. No one was harmed.

Governor Stanford, of the O. P. R. Co. is now in Salt Lake City negotiating with Brigham Young to grade a section of the Pacific Railroad west of Salt Lake. A dispatch from there, dated yesterday, says that an enthusiastic railroad convention met in the new tabernacle and was addressed

by Brigham Young, F H Head, George L. Carmon, Thomas Marshall, John Taylor and George A Smith. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the interests of the Pacific Railroad and Salt Lake City are identical, and that the road must inevitably pass south of the lake. Brigham said that a false impression is existing abroad that the people are averse to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; but on the contrary Utah strongly desires the railroad and will help to build it, and so far from dreading contact with outsiders is anxious to become one of the stars in the American flag, and hopes to be better liked when she becomes better and more widely known.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Johnny Devise alias 'Chickie,' and Johnny Nyland, both noted roughs and pugilists, while on a drunken spree this morning, cleaned out several sailor boarding houses, and finally attacked the inmates of the Blue Wing House, kept by Wm Maitland. Nyland had a large carving knife with which he had already wounded several persons. This was taken from him by Maitland, who was in turn attacked by Devise, and in consequence of the fight Devise's left hand was severed from his arm by a blow from Maitland's knife. Maitland was held in \$2000 bail to answer upon a charge of mayhem, and Nyland to \$500.

Several shanties at the corner of East and Jackson streets were burned last night, damage \$3,500. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Three gentlemen from the Southern States arrived on Saturday by the Nevada, representing as many associations of intending immigrants. They have been deputed to examine and report upon the advantages offered by California to settlers coming from the Cotton States. They will visit Southern California, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The butchers, through their attorney, have commenced suit in the Supreme Court to obtain a writ to compel the State Treasurer to accept their tender of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for the tide lands near Hunter's Point, upon which they have decided to move. This valuation was fixed by the board of the State Harbor Commissioner. Gov. Haight claims that the land is worth \$1,000 per acre, and therefore refused to accept \$150.

Wells, Fargo & Co. offer a reward of \$500 for the recovery of a bar of bullion stolen from one of the coaches between Coburn's station and the summit. The steamer Ocean Queen sailed from New York June 16th, for Aspinwall, with 900 passengers and 655 tons of freight.

It is stated that the keels for two first class bay steamers for the Pacific Railroad Company will be laid immediately at the Potrero ship yard. The first number of the Figaro, a promising little abet, published on the plan of the Dramatic Chronicle, made its appearance to-day. It says it will not live by black-mail.

The mining share market continues weak, nearly all descriptions showing a still further decline. From the West Indies and Mexico. HAVANA, June 6.—Romero has arrived from Mexico, and sailed to-day for New York. One report says he goes to be married, another that he is destined to the United States to arrange a scheme to defraud the American holders of Mexican bonds.

The steamship Mersey, from Vera Cruz, brings Mexican dates to the 1st. General Negrete was routed in the Chihuahua Mountains. His troops were commanded by General Vilez. Numerous other skirmishes had taken place with Rizaraz, whose troops had pronounced against Juarez. Several prisoners have been taken.

The revenue of the Mexican Republic for the coming year is estimated at \$18,000,000. Numerous pronouncements are taking place everywhere. Batanz had pronounced against Juarez at Peaccho, proclaiming Porfirio Diaz President, but his adherents were put to flight.

The Mexican army is to be reorganized, and to consist of four divisions of four thousand men each. The Yucatan expeditionary corps, under Allatore, has arrived at Vera Cruz. It is stated that Col. Dominguez, with 700 men, made an attack upon the Campechy Indians, which resulted in the defeat of the troops and the killing of Dominguez. The Indians were in hot pursuit of the fleeing goldiers, and killing all they met.

Allatore is to be commander of the second division of the Mexican army, in place of Diaz, removed. New York, June 15.—The Herald's Port a Prince correspondent says; Salnave in a recent interview with the United States, French and English Ministers declared his determination not to yield and to hold his position at Port au Prince under every circumstance. The recent attack on the town by Caicos was repulsed. All the prisoners taken by Salnave were slain. Subsequently Salnave's cavalry were defeated and Salnave set fire to the north and northeast suburbs. On the 5th, Salnave sent a detachment of his Generals to the army of the southern revolutionists to effect a compromise. He proposed to retain his office for three years, to give the Ministry to the southern generals, and that the army of the south should enter immediately into the city and join with him in repelling the Caicos. These propositions were indignantly refused.

South and Central America. New York, June 14.—The advices from Peru say the yellow fever is abating. The Arquipa railroad has been commenced. The election for the Ecuadorian Congress has ended and the conservative party is successful. Several earthquakes had been felt in Ecuador Mount Pichinchi, on whose declivity the city of Quito is situated, is again in activity.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Rio Janeiro dates are to the 9th and Buenos Ayres to April 27th. Lopez is strongly fortified on the river Tibera with an army of about 10,000 men. Humatis remains in his possession. The sickly season has set in and the men of the allies were making important demonstrations every day. It is reported that Government has instructed Gen Marquez at Caracas to assault at any cost.

Rumors were gaining credit, at Buenos Ayres that the United States allies intended to call the General Assembly in Brazil, which was awaiting a quorum to be regularly organized. President Mitre, of the Argentine Confederation, will probably be impeached immediately on the assembling of Congress.

Costa Rica.—Dates from San Jose de Costa Rica are to the 9th, and from Punta Arenas to the 12th of May. There still remained in the port about ten thousand sacks of coffee for shipment. The United States steamer Ossipee was in Punta Arenas and sailed for the northern coast on the 12th.

Congress was opened on the 1st, when the customary Presidential message was delivered. In this was informed that nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations of the Republic abroad or its internal peace. The public finance presents the most favorable results, the national income of the last year exceeding that of any previous ones; the treasury is in a flourishing condition, but still scarcely sufficient to keep pace with the public improvements, which are all made at the expense of the General Government.

The railroad contract has fallen through on account of the contractors failing to fulfill their obligations, although the Government has more than fulfilled its portion of the contract. New York, June 12.—Vera Cruz dates to the 5th state that the Prefects of Lapas, in Lower California, and San Luis de Potosi are to be prosecuted for malfeasance in office. Esobedo was at San Luis, on his way to quell the rebellion in Queretaro and Guerrero.

Gen Diaz has been granted leave of absence for two years. New York, June 12.—A Lima, Peru, letter dated May 22, says ex-President Prado will soon be called upon to assume the reins of government. The troubles with Chile are increasing and the early renewal of the war with Spain is expected. The impiments are very harsh and unpopular.

Chilean advices state that the frontier is being fortified. Twenty-five Chilean soldiers have been massacred by Indians. New York, June 12.—Havana dates to the 6th state that the United States steamer De Soto entered the harbor without saluting the Spanish flag. An understanding between Commodore Baggs and Consul De la Reunite is supposed to account for the proceeding. Santa Anna is said to have introduced his mistress as a Mexican refugee. Rumorous, and in consequence was forbidden to come again.

St Domingo dates to May 30th, say the revolution is steadily gaining ground. Salnave himself is cooped up in his capital and abandoned by Minister Delorme, who escaped to England. Incendiary fires are frequent. Foreigners attribute them to the President's vindictiveness, as he reportedly threatened to burn the town sooner than allow the rebels to get possession.

Ex-President Central has reached Jackmel and was actively supporting the rebel cause. LONDON, June 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the following intelligence: After the bombardment of Humatis, the allies made a fierce attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the forts of Granabeco and out of the communication of the Paraguayans. The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies were compelled to relinquish the attack. The siege of Humatis still continued and the fortress is closely invested by water and land.

PACKERS ATTENTION. ONE HUNDRED FIFTY HORSES MULES, FIRST-CLASS ORDER, Apparahoos and Rigging, FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

THESE ANIMALS, NOW AT ALKALI Lake, were at grass during the whole of last Summer, and are the finest Pack Animals in the country. ALSO, TEN FINE TEAM HORSES AND Six Team Mules.

Apply at any Telegraph Office. All telegrams to the undersigned for further information will be sent Free of Charge. F. H. LAMB, Superintendent W. U. Tel. Co. New Westminster, April 24, 1868. my 25 1m

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS. NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES OF Type just received at the COLONIST OFFICE, suitable for above. JUL

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

The wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving the curing of sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all animal matter which accumulates in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. To suffer from the racking pains of rheumatism and gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After formation with warm water the soothing action of the Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expel the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure in these cases. It is applied to the affected parts, and the most penetrating action is produced to which the human skin is subject. They cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, combined with his celebrated Pills, which purify the blood, and the eruptions are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stomach and Gravel. Are incessantly relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small back, over the regions of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immense relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:— Bad Legs, Contracted, Stiff Joints, Stropharia, Skin Diseases, Pimples, and Sore Throat, Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Dropsy, and all other cases of Swelling, Pain, and Inflammation.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Mechanics' Institute, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Mechanics' Institute hereby give notice that the Sixth Industrial Exhibition of that Association will be held some time in August next, in a building to be erected for the purpose in Union Square in this city.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. WOODS & SONS, LONDON.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE. FOR SALE, AN AMERICAN EXTRA built Family Carriage, will seat four or six persons. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, June 20—To-day being the anniversary of the accession of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the throne of England, was observed as a holiday in this metropolis; it was also duly observed by appropriate salutes throughout the realm of the British Government. The city was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, the naval vessels as well as mercantile marine of all nations have been profuse in their display of colors. Immense crowds filled the streets, all intent mainly upon witnessing the grand review of the volunteers by the Queen and Royal Family at Windsor, towards which point they were wending their way upon the numerous railroads. The day was made the special occasion of a grand review of the regular and volunteer troops at Windsor park, where for several days they had been arriving in large numbers from different points; salutes were fired from Windsor Castle and other prominent Government places at sunrise, noon and sunset. The Barracks at Windsor were gaily festooned and decorated, and the troops appeared in full dress uniform for the review. The weather was comparatively fine, although the morning was threatening, which had the effect of preventing many thousands from attending; with the exception of a slight shower, nothing occurred to mar the splendor of the occasion. The troops in line numbered 27,000, while being reviewed by her Majesty and her brilliant suite of gentlemen and officers of the royal household, they presented a scene of grandeur seldom if ever before witnessed in this country. After marching past and saluting the Queen and Royal cortege, the troops fired a marching salute to the object of the Grand Jubilee which took place in 1837, and then defiled over a bridge across the Thames constructed by the Royal Engineers, where they were dismissed. The throng was immense. The Queen and Royal Family were serenaded with marked enthusiasm by the Royal Bands. The fête concluded with festivities and reunions by civil and military organizations. In the House of Lords last night the Irish Church Appointments Suspension Bill passed to first reading. Lord Cairns declared his intention to oppose the bill. Lord Strathearn presented a petition from the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Act of Union. In House of Commons to-night the Irish Reform Bill was read a second time. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Edburgh, in some remarks on the Abyssinian expedition, said on account of the unusual character of the services performed by the troops special honor should be paid them on their return. Earl of Malmesbury, Keeper of Privy Seal, in reply said that the Ministry had not yet considered the point. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the Army, expressed his opinion that unusual honors to the members of the Abyssinian expedition would be a bad precedent. The subject was then dropped. The London Telegraph has been condemned to pay £900 sterling for publication of a libel. PARIS, June 20—A solemn requiem mass was performed here on the 19th of June in commemoration of the death of Maximilian, it being the anniversary of his execution at Queretaro. The ex-Empress Carlotta, Gen. Miramon and a large number of Mexicans were present. Claret, editor of the Journal of Arts, was condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs for an article published in that paper. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the store of A. Greenbaum & Co., 226 Front street, dealers in cigars and Yankee notions by which the entire stock was consumed, loss \$90,000. Heink and Luke, cigar dealers, also lost about \$30,000.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 17—General Negrete, Rega and other rebels were arranging for a war against the government. Negrete with 1400 rebels has gone to Guerrero. He was being enthusiastically received on the way. Four thousand rebels were concentrating at Jalapa. Rega had routed the regular troops in the State of Queretaro. Many arrests have been made in the past month in the City of Mexico. HAYAMA, June 16—By the arrival of the French steamer from Vera Cruz advices from Mexico to the 6th have been received. Lerdo de Tejada has been compelled to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by order of the Supreme Court. The press, with but few exceptions, clamor for a change in the Ministry. Castro has resigned the office of Minister of Justice. Forero Diaz is mentioned as successor to Lerdo, who resigns the position of Judge of the Supreme Court. Secor and Priola are both mentioned as successors to Romero at the head of the Treasury. A revolution at the capital is expected if all the members do not resign. Discontent against Juárez is increasing because of his opposition to the action of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the will of the people. He claims the privilege to nominate all of his own Ministers.

Europe.

LONDON, June 17—The University of Cambridge, to-day, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Longfellow, the poet. The Vice-Chancellor alluded to the generous reception of Dickens by Americans, and expressed gratification at the appointment of Reverdy Johnson as Minister. BERLIN, June 17—In the North German Parliament to-day, the internal budget was adopted. A report is in circulation that certain important papers have been discovered in Silesia, which reveal a plot to involve the lesser European Powers with France in a war against Prussia. King William has gone to visit Hanover. It is the first time since the war with Austria.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, June 18—The following is said to be an authoritative statement of the platform of Chief Justice Chase by himself: Universal suffrage as recognized by Democratic principles, the regulation of which is to be left in the several States under the Constitution of the United States, to themselves; universal amnesty and the complete removal of all liabilities on account of participating in the rebellion; full and satisfactory re-establishment of the practical relations of those States with active States of the American Union; no military government in any State of the Union in time of peace. BURLINGTON, Vt., June 18—Eight tons of arms taken from Fenians by the United States Government, passed through this city en route from St. Albans to New York.

WASHINGTON, June 20—Mr. Sumner called up bill regarding an appropriation to owners of British steamer-Lablam for her illegal capture during the war. Mr Stewart said he would never consent to pay for any British ships until the Alabama claims were settled. Without action, the Senate adjourned. WASHINGTON, June 16—In the Senate Sherman introduced a bill to promote commerce among the several States and cheapen the transportation of mails, munitions of war and naval stores. It proposes the construction of several railroads in different directions from Washington. Referred. Stewart called up the House Bill to relieve the disabilities of certain citizens of North Carolina. Question arose on the national currency bill proposing to withdraw pro rata amounts from the States having an excess of banking capital and distribute it among those requiring it, so as to place them on an equal footing with the former, in the House.

Daves called up the Senate Amendment to the House Bill, removing all disabilities from Roderick R Butler, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, permitting the ordinary oath instead of the test oath. Concurred in by a two-thirds vote. Mr Clark of Kansas, introduced a joint resolution for the relief of loyal Choctaws and Kickawas. Referred. Sherman's bill provides for a separate incorporation of Washington and New York Railroad, Washington and Cleveland Railroad and the Telegraph Company of Washington and Cincinnati.

The Intelligencer this morning renews the assault on Secretary McCulloch with even more bitterness than yesterday. It asserts that his retention in office is opposed by every true friend of the President and his purpose and position in the Cabinet is similar to that so long held by Stanton, and equally hostile to the administration.

It has been ascertained from army head quarters that General Buchanan will convene the Louisiana Legislature at an early day, to choose Senators and set on the pending amendments to the United States Constitution, but not to go into legislation. The recently elected State officials will not be allowed to be inaugurated till the Congressmen have been admitted. This course of action meets the approval of military officers here. St. Louis, June 16—The Southwest Pacific Railroad was regularly transferred yesterday by the Government to the company and the work of construction was begun at once and is vigorously prosecuted.

CHICAGO, June 16—Preparations for the annual Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund which formally opens to-morrow in this city, are on a magnificent scale. Delegations are present from all parts of the United States. PORTLAND, June 17—The State Fenian Convention met here yesterday. General O'Neill delivered an address explanatory of the war movement which he is leading. Men and money were pledged by delegates present. Several officers, graduates of West Point, offered their services.

The Cape of Good Hope The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the Basutos, British subjects and the country inhabited by them British territory. Governor Woodhouse started for Free State on March 19. It is stated that gold fields of great richness exist between the Zambesi and the Transvaal, in the Mekonos country. Port Elizabeth papers say that the native stronghold, Kilme, was taken by the Free State burghers on Feb. 22, and

that they captured 1500 horses, 800 sheep and goats, and 11,000 head of cattle, with the loss of only three men. The Basutos went off in the direction of Casigo, Moshesh's stronghold.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—Assistant Treasurer Chesman has received a telegram from Secretary McCulloch stating that June seven-thirty notes will be converted up to July 1st. The bark Aschicot, from Humbolt Bay, reports an explosion in the Trinidad steam mill on the 15th inst., by which one man was killed, several others wounded and the mill badly damaged. Last evening ex-officer Nolan was stabbed by a fellow named Mose Emery, whom Nolan ordered to desist from abusing a woman. His wound is not serious. Legal Tenders 71% @ 72% Gold in New York 140%; other quotations unchanged. TELEGRAPH SOUNDINGS.—We learn that the soundings made by the U S gunboat Gettysburg from Jamaica to Aspinwall, are of a most satisfactory character. The greatest depth of water is about 600 fathoms, the bottom of the ocean level and muddy, and the entire route admirably adapted for the object in view. Between Jamaica and Cuba the water is very much deeper, being in some places as much as 3000 fathoms. As the Company is ready to commence the work immediately on receipt of favorable news, it is more than probable the end of the year will see the cable laid from Cuba to Panama and on its way to its isthmus.—Panama Herald.

Dr. Livingstone.

Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, had an evening reception on May 4, at Willis's Rooms.—The meeting of the society was more than usually crowded at Burlington House, in consequence of the understanding that letters would be read from Dr. Livingstone. In opening the proceedings, Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, incidentally referred to the news from Abyssinia as a subject for general rejoicing. The chief business of the evening, however, was the reading of official and other despatches from, or respecting the explorations of, the great African traveller, upon whose safety the president congratulated the society and the country. Letters had been received by various persons in the country confirming the glad tidings that Livingstone was alive and well. There was nothing new to add, except as to the geographical features of his perilous journey; and this was embodied in a long letter from the Doctor to Sir Roderick himself, dated Bamba, Feb. 2, 1867. The letter spoke very hopefully, but gave one item of information of no small importance to the African traveller.—Dr. Livingstone had lost all his medicines, which he said, was the sorest loss of goods he ever sustained. If, he added, "fever comes, I am hoping to send it off by native remedies, and trust in the watchful care of a Higher Power." Other letters were read from Mr. Churchill, Consul at Zanzibar, to Lord Stanley, and from Dr. Kirk, fully corroborating the welcome intelligence forwarded not long ago. After these documents had been read, Sir Roderick repeated the joy he felt that his distinguished friend was safe, and the admiration he had of his indomitable perseverance and pluck. Passing to the future, he thought that, if Livingstone took the short route back, he might be in England in the autumn, but that if he continued his explorations northward, he might be absent eighteen months longer. Sir Samuel Baker rose after the president had resumed his seat, and in the course of a very hearty speech, said he never acknowledged himself to be wrong with so much pleasure in his life as he now did; but he caused much good humoured laughter by insisting that his former opinion was based upon practical evidence, and Sir Roderick's upon mere faith. He added that the next question they would have to discuss was where to receive Livingstone when he returned; and he thought that, as there was no public building large enough, there was nothing for it but to ask permission of Mr. Beales and the Reform League to use Hyde Park for the purpose. Whenever Dr. Livingstone came, he would, at all events, be received with open arms and a hearty welcome by the people of England. For all that Sir R. Murchison had done in the matter, and the manner in which he had kept up their hopes, he was entitled to the warmest and best thanks of the society and the country at large. Sir R. Murchison, in acknowledging the enthusiastic manner in which his name had been received, expressed the gratification he felt in laying the letters just read before the society and declared that this was the happiest day of his life. Mr. Waller, who accompanied Dr. Livingstone on his first expedition, and Captain Sherard Osborn also addressed the assemblage, and joined in the general congratulations on the safety of the great explorer. FRANCE contains two thousand million rats and other rodents, according to official estimate, and their annual destruction of property is not less than twenty million francs. It is proposed to enter upon a crusade against them, slaughtering them by wholesale, by the use of a compound of which squills will be the poisonous element. This drug is said to be very fatal to them and it is moreover to be obtained in unlimited quantities and at only a nominal cost in Algeria.

Sandwich Islands.

We are indebted to a gentleman who made the round trip in 44 days from this port to the Islands, returning via Portland, for papers from Honolulu to 25th May. They are barren of interesting news: The reduction of the tax on horses, which, for many years, has been one dollar per head on all over two years old, has been under discussion for several days in the Assembly. The Bill, as brought in, substituted half a dollar in place of one dollar, making a reduction, if passed, in the estimates of the Budget, of \$30,000.

SUBSIDY.—The Committee on granting subsidies reported yesterday to the Assembly. Their report was carefully drawn up, after having devoted several days to the hearing of facts and arguments, and they recommended the granting of \$8,000 per annum for the Kilanea, and the refusal of any subsidy to the C.O. & M. Co's steamers. A debate took place on the motion to adopt and print the report, thus making it the sense and will of the Assembly, which was carried. Ayes 24. Noes 14.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been suffering from a severe abscess for the past ten days, and has been confined to his rooms. Though convalescent, he is unable to go out yet. THE VOLCANO.—From Kau we learn that that district is quiet. No earthquakes are reported as having occurred during the past ten days. The old crater of Kilanea is resuming its former state of activity. The light of its fires was distinctly seen from the Kona Packet, while lying at Kealahua harbor last week. Verbal reports of natives arriving at Waiohinu from the crater, confirm these statements.

JAPANESE VISITORS.—Our residents have noticed since the arrival of the Idaho, a party of four Japanese gentlemen, who are visiting our Islands on a tour of observation for business purposes, and for pleasure. Their politeness, pleasantness, and eagerness to acquire information, render them acceptable visitors, and we believe that every one has, so far treated them with respect and consideration. Their visit is intimately connected with our future business relations with Japan, and we hope they may be able to give a favorable report of us to their countrymen.

NEW SEEDS FOR HEDGES.—H. Fosbrooke has just received from Victoria, V. I., per Robert Cowan, a quantity of gorze or forze seed, which he has for sale. The gorze makes a good fence, and is impervious to both sheep and cattle. Farmers and graziers have now an opportunity of testing the desirability of the gorze for that purpose. It has been brought here at the request of a grazier who is well satisfied as to its utility. POPULATION, according to census of 1866, 62959; Excess of deaths over births in 1867, 859; Population, January 1, 1866, 62,100. This is probably very nearly the correct data regarding our present population—in round numbers it is 62,000.

RELIGIOUS.—The letter of our esteemed correspondent 'J E', which appears to-day, we cordially commend to the careful perusal of our readers. A direct reply to some of the inquiries would involve a religious controversy, which we do not feel it our province to engage in. The Bishop of Columbia might give a more satisfactory answer to his most important question. We will therefore send the gentleman a copy of the paper containing 'J E's' letter that he may have a knowledge of our friend's complaint. The appeal to the members of churches of different denominations, 'scattered around' is made in a spirit of christian kindness and regard, which, we think, none who profess to be influenced by the pure principles of orthodox christianity can well disregard, nor are we aware of there being any obstacle to the exercise of their freedom of will in the matter. We do not feel competent to the task, however, of effecting what so many whose profession and sole office in such work have failed to accomplish. We beg to apologise to our esteemed friend for our neglect in not having noticed the commendable punctuality with which a small band of worshippers meet in the Cambrian Hall on each Sabbath day; and we much regret that when so good an example is set, and so favorable an opportunity offered, that so few are to be found who prefer such a mode of spending the sabbath to a less profitable enjoyment.—Cariboo Sentinel.

A PORTRAIT and 600 gs. were presented to Mr. W. Christopher Leng, editor of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, in recognition of his services in bringing about the Trade Unions Outrage Commission of Inquiry in that town. Among the subscribers to the testimonial were forty-two peers, thirty-eight members of Parliament, and 150 justices of the peace.

An order has been sent from Melbourne to England for the purchase of five paintings, at £300 each. They were to be selected from the works of the following artists—viz, Crewick, Macleish, Leighton, Philip, Goodall, Faed, Cook, Stanfield and Lee. SECRETARY Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following telegram from the Governor General of India, dated Calcutta, April 23:—"Sirdar Mohammed Yakob Khan, son of Ameer Shera Ali, has taken Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie."

COAL EXPORTS

Table with columns: DATE, VESSEL, MASTER, T. C. DESTINATION. Lists coal export details for various vessels and destinations.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns: ENTERED, CLEARED. Lists shipping arrivals and departures for the Port of Victoria.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Table with columns: ENTERED, CLEARED. Lists shipping arrivals and departures for the Port of Port Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Per star ELZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Rev Green, wife and child, Mr Orickel and wife, Messrs S Whitmore, Hoag, Schell, Faranbur, Wilson, Murray, Costello, McKay, R. B. Baine, & Heismann.

CONSIGNEES.

Per star G. S. WRIGHT from Portland—Capt Stamp, A Phillips, R. W. J. A. H. H. & A. Collins, T. C. M. P., J. G. P. B. & Co., E. C. A. H. H. & A. Collins, C. A. Schamman.

IMPORTS.

Per star G. S. WRIGHT from Portland—334 pkgs gun mds and Light-house supplies. Per star ACTIVE from Portland—55 sea oats, 176 do bran, 66 do middlings, 804 do flour, 1 os mds, 30 lbs cherries, 130 os wheat, 86 do middlings, 800 1/2 os imperial flour, 1 coop chickens, 1 bx cherries, 21 gunnies wheat, 2 horses.

Barnard's Express.

Owing to the infrequency and irregularity of Steam Communication between VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO We have made arrangements with WELLS, FARGO & CO., For the transmission of our Letters and Express Packages to San Francisco via Portland, Weekly.

CALIFORNIA, EASTERN STATES, EUROPE AND CANADA.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., For the transmission of our Letters and Express Packages to San Francisco via Portland, Weekly. A saving of from two to three weeks will thus be made in the Conveyance of Letters to CALIFORNIA, EASTERN STATES, EUROPE AND CANADA. RATES PER WELL, FARGO & CO. Oregon and Washington Territory per 1/2 cts 25 Cents California..... 25 Eastern States..... 25 Canada..... 25 Great Britain..... 37 1/2 France and Germany..... 62 1/2 Mexico and Sandwich Islands..... 25 To which our Rates must be added; in all cases Letters must be pre-paid. F. J. BARNARD.

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH HIGGINS, LO... VOL. 9... PUBLISHED EVERY... TERMS... PAYABLE IN ADVANCE... OFFICE—Colonist Building, 101... AGENT... The letter signed... appeared in our Monday... up a subject which is... attention of the Go... every well governed... lieve, which contains... savage inhabitants, a... ment has been establi... it is to administer all... taining to the native... duty of every Govern... test these people, to... and preserve health... lieve been abundant... Throughout the Unit... affairs are under the... Superintendents and... serves are marked out... erected and theoret... complete system of ad... been established. W... management have bee... to be traced to the... ruption of officials; to... set on human life, and... aple laid down for... We believe the same... our own Governments... tralia, etc. In this oc... policy exists; each co... is dealt with separate... dian is never though... except when some su... occurred as that rec... He is too often drag... only to be tur ed ove... gang or gallow. Ev... been engaged in the... dian for any offence... ledge the difficulty of... truth, and the unsat... of the evidence; a... proof of guilt is cle... whether their own la... have not with the n... moral sanction; any... whole economy of th... "strict" English prec... solemn mockery of j... they are concerned... possible that the true... offences committed by... dians, of the reason... commission can be a... tained, unless some... with their customs... the required informat... vices of a duly qual... dined of Indians wou... went, be invaluable... Colony much bloodsh... in future. The dutie... floor would not be ve... might easily be provi... gamation of departm... be a man of educat... and character, altoge... with trade, so as to... tuation of interests... whose sole aim wo... recovery of truth and... of the Indian; one t... tive would look to... against injustice, and... would receive just... tishment in case of wr... would be no difficulty... men amongst our St... trates, or others who... jar with the native ch... Of course there is no... creasing the public... this purpose by creat...