

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$12 00
Six Months, do 7 00
Three Months, do 4 00
One Week, do 0 25

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OFFICE—Corner of the Esquimalt and Leavenworth streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS—
S. D. Levi, Nanaimo, V. I.
Clute & Clarkson, New Westminster
Bernard's Express, Yale, B. C.
do, Lytton
do, Vancouver
do, Richmond
do, Barkerville
do, Comox
do, Clifton
do, Olympe, N. Y.
Roby & Lowe, New York
F. Algar, 11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

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gentle, cheap, competent, shrewd and thrifty qualities will secure him the preference over other laborers and cause his influence to be felt at once.

FIRE ON THE ESQUIMALT ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon Mr H E Wilby drove in town from Esquimalt with the intelligence that the bush surrounding the residence of Capt Doane, at the junction of the old and new Esquimalt roads, was in flames which threatened to consume the buildings. Mr Burnes, Chief Engineer of the Tigris, after consulting with the Tiger hand-engine to the locality under the command of First Assistant A F Keyser. The engine was hitched behind Mr Wilby's wagon and dragged to the scene of conflagration. On the way down a young man named Edward Billington, who had hold of the top of the engine, fell from exhaustion beneath the ponderous wheels, the wheels of which passed over his right arm and leg, breaking both members. He was left at the Halfway House and subsequently conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where his injuries received the prompt attention of Dr Bellamy. Upon the arrival of the engine at Capt Doane's, water was drawn from a well in the garden and a stream, directed by Mr James Orr, 2d Assistant of the Tigris, was thrown upon the burning bush through 250 feet of hose. The apparatus was worked by men from H M S Satellite, who had fought the flames for a long time prior to the arrival of the engine, and the fire in the vicinity of the buildings was soon extinguished. Capt Edye, R N, was on the ground while the fire was in progress. The engine was brought back to town last evening with the aid of twelve of the Satellite's men. Mr Keyser wishes us to state that he feels greatly indebted to Capt Edye, his officers and men, for the very great assistance rendered him; and Capt Doane is equally thankful to the Naval gentlemen and sailors and to the Fire Department for preserving his property from destruction.

WEDDING FEVERS.—We were the happy recipients of the customary wedding favors from Mr S. P. Moody whose nuptials took place yesterday, and in discussing the generous wine placed at our disposal, wished the bride and bridegroom many years of happy wedded life, which was heartily responded to by the members of our staff.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a number of children, while playing in a lot at the rear of the residence of the Administrator, James Bay, set fire to a haystack and caused an alarm of fire. The flames went over and the flames were suppressed before reaching the fence or dwellings.

ARRIVAL.—Just before dark last evening a laden bark or ship rounded Rejos Rocks and came to anchor in Royal Roads. From the appearance of the vessel she is supposed to be the H. B. Co's Lady Lamson from London.

THE ISABEL.—Capt. Devereux, towed down the ship Shooting Star from Nansimo yesterday with 1002 tons of coal for San Francisco. The Shooting Star sailed immediately for her destination.

CAMP MEETING.—The Wesleyan camp meeting at Maple Bay will commence today. Tickets to or from the locality are fixed at \$2 50 each. There will be many participants.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold a meeting at Smith's Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning, when matters of importance connected with the forthcoming exhibition will be discussed.

THE CHERRY CREEK EXPLORERS.—headed by Mr W J Armstrong will leave this morning for the silver district. They go supplied with horses and supplies for several weeks.

THE ENTERPRISE.—will sail for New Westminster via Maple Bay at 8 1/2 o'clock this morning. She will return via the bay tomorrow evening.

THE SHOONER NANSIMO PACKET.—was yesterday sold at auction by Mr Franklin for \$300. The amount goes into the Colonial Treasury.

DUES.—Both the Moses Taylor and Gussie Taylor are due to-day from Portland, and the Taylor has about 250 tons of Victoria freight on board.

THE ROAD-TAX—For what Purposes is it to be Applied?

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Allow me to inform you that the indefatigable tax-gatherer has collected all the eight and fourpences, payable under the Road Act, in the town and district of Nansimo, and folks are beginning to feel some little anxiety as to what is to become of the money. Whether it is to go toward making up the deficit in the revenue or to be expended on roads, streets and bridges, seems yet uncertain. At all events there is no sign at present of any portion of the sum being appropriated to its proper use, and hence there are murmurings among the taxpayers about the money being obtained under false pretences. If the tax is to be expended on roads, there certainly can be no excuse for keeping some \$2000 locked up while the best of the season is passing, especially when the disgraceful state of our principal thoroughfares is considered. It would seem as though the Government suppose we have roads good enough and that we shall allow the rapacious officials to divide quietly among themselves as they always have done, all the hard cash exacted from Nansimo—time will tell. Should the road-tax however be drawn to pay salaries, the Magistrate and Constable, it is expected, will be put to work on the roads, and so be made to earn their living, and at the same time give some small return for the hard wrought dimes filched from

AN UNDERGROUND MAN.
NANAIMO, July 13th, 1869.

"While there is life, there is hope." The inventor cured himself by this great medicine, after he had been pronounced incurable by several of our able physicians. He carefully studied the nature and the effect on the system, of each of the vegetable products of which it is composed, and after long and laborious experiment, was enabled to produce the best possible result of their combination. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters made a new man of the inventor, cured his neighbors, and is now publicly introduced for the welfare of mankind.

FELIX'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

DEATH OF 'THE ADMIRAL.'—A lunatic known as the "Admiral" who had been confined at the barracks for safe keeping for some years, was sent on Wednesday to the Royal Hospital for medical treatment, but lived only a few hours after being admitted to that institution. The name of the poor fellow was John Henry. He was a native of Ireland, aged 58 years, and a cabinet-maker by trade. His weakness was strong drink, and his hallucination, that he was a British Admiral.

BELLINGHAM BAY INFANTS.—A gentleman from Bellingham Bay informs us that the fire in the coal mine has been entirely extinguished and the upper works freed from water. They were 22 days engaged in pumping out the water, averaging from 4500 to 5000 tons of water every 24 hours. The men are now engaged below ground putting things to rights preparatory to recommencing active operations upon the seam.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Indians at Cowichan have shot cattle belonging to white settlers, and set Mr. Morley, J. P., at defiance. The gunboat Boxer received little or no damage in the Straits of Magellan and got off without much difficulty. The Otter arrived yesterday from Nansimo with a cargo of coal for the Moses Taylor. Mr. Lamb has started with his men to repair the cable. Henry Wolf, for outfit at James Island with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was fined \$25 yesterday.

MR. KENNEDY THE SCOTTISH VOCALIST.—We regret to learn that it is now highly improbable that Mr. Kennedy will pay a visit to Victoria. His engagements in California detained him much longer than he anticipated, and his engagements at Salt Lake City required his appearance there at a stated time, which precluded his extending his tour in this direction. We must hope that he will soon return to the Pacific coast, when we shall certainly have the pleasure of hearing him in this city.

COMPLIMENTARY.—All the passengers of the steamship Active, on her last trip from this port to San Francisco, signed a card complimentary to Capt Mackie, the commander of the Active.

From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, arrived at 12 20 o'clock yesterday bringing thirty passengers and \$40,000 in treasure. Among the passengers were Mr. Arthur Fellows, Capt. Fleming and Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham left William creek on Monday the 12th. At that time rain was falling heavily. Along the waggon road rain also fell, but too late to revive the languishing crops. By telegraph on Yalo 4 day or two ago it was announced that the rain continued for a week throughout Cariboo. Water was plentiful and prosperity general.

CARIBOO MINING INTELLIGENCE.
[From the Cariboo Sentinel, July 7th.]

WILSON'S COMPANY.—The hydraulic companies have been doing very little during the past week. The Flume co cleaned up about 1500z for the week, and the Wilson co 2330z. The Wilson co do not now expect to do much until water becomes plentiful. The Nicholson Bradley co made wages for the week. The San Juan co have not yet cleaned up. The Cornish co cleaned up 410z for the week, and the California co 200z; the San Francisco co made wages for the week. Below the Canyon the Barker co took out 1160z for the week, and the Canadian co 300z. The Caledonia co washed up 960z for the week. Very little gold is being taken out of the other claims.

STOUR GULCH.—The Taffvale company washed up 1610z for the week, and the Combs co during the last two days of the week washed up 1100z—altogether for the week 1140z. The Floyd co washed up 1400z for the week.

The reports from Conklin gulch, Lowhee, Keithley and Canadian creeks are good.

GROUPS CREEK.—Last week the original Flume co's ground—the 1350 feet allowed after "the war"—was worked out, and only a small quantity of gold taken out during that and the week previous. On Saturday last the sluice-boxes of the Garibaldi co were robbed. Of course it is not known how much gold was taken, but the company had been getting good pay for some time, and the robbers no doubt made a good strike. The Newer-do-Well washed up \$734 for the week.

HARVEY CREEK.—The Minnebaha co have been taking out very good pay recently. Stewright & Co are getting wages working on a high channel. Considerable gold has been taken out of this creek, but the Minnebaha is the first company that has attempted to work the deep ground.

LIGHTNING CREEK.—The Dunbar co washed up 1500z for last week; the Lightning co about 30 z.

ANDERSON CREEK.—The Wisconsin co washed up 450z for the week. The Warren co bottomed their shaft and struck a prospect of about a dollar to the pan.

NEW PROSPECTS.—Harvey creek is now attracting some attention. It is said that an old channel has been found in the right bank, and a few companies are tunnelling to reach it. Some rich deposits have been found in Harvey creek from time to time, formed no doubt by a wash from the channel alluded to. On Keithley creek also a favorable prospect has been obtained by the Cooper co, who got \$48 at the bottom of a shaft just sunk. The aggregate amount of gold now being taken out from the Cariboo mines is comparatively small, but scarcely a month passes away without some new discovery being made, showing that the gold deposits stretch throughout a wide range of country.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last Mr. Beedy and Rev. Mr. Derrick were proceeding to Van Winkle when the tongue of their buggy broke and the horses ran away and upset the vehicle in the canyon dragging the rev. gentleman for about a rod under the buggy, when the horses extricated themselves and the buggy went over the canyon. Mr. Derrick received injuries which confined him to bed for two days, but we understand that he will be able to attend to his pastoral duties in Barkerville on Sunday as usual. Mr. Beedy escaped with slight injury.

MINING BREVITIES.—The Barker co washed up 2400z on Thursday at noon; the Foster-Campbell co, 390z; the Coombs co 360z for one and a-half days' run. The Felix co are doing well. The White Pine co got off the lead in the early part of the week, but found it again on Thursday. The Wilson co are cleaning up about 20z to the hand per day.

Letter from Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, W. T., July 19th: Immediately after the arrival of the Orfamme on the 16th inst., notices were posted calling on the citizens of the town to meet at 1 p. m. of said day at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures to express in some way the thanks of our citizens for the honor shown us by the distinguished arrival per said steamer of a number of Hon. Members to our National Congress. Therefore in accordance with the call our citizens met, and the meeting being called to order, Mr. O. F. Gerish was chosen Chairman and Mr. T. T. Minor, Secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved—That the citizens of Port Townsend hereby express their gratification in common with other residents of Puget Sound, at the visit of several members of the National Congress and their friends to our shores, and extend to them a cordial invitation to accept the hospitalities of the town, and to tarry with us as long as their convenience will permit.

Resolved—That we respectfully ask the attention of Congress through its Representatives, who have honored us by their presence here, to the following needs of this Territory, viz:

I. An appropriation for the purchase of a site for the erection of a Custom House thereon, inasmuch as the building which is at present in use for that purpose is neither safe, suitable nor convenient for the transaction of the revenue business of the district, and is moreover in its appearance and general condition, a disgrace to the Government.

II. Increased mail facilities throughout the Puget Sound District inasmuch as the present weekly transportation of the mail is insufficient for the requirements of either public or private business, both of which are continually on the increase.

III. Appropriations for facilitating communication between the waters of Puget Sound and the interior by the opening of roads and mail routes, and aiding such railroad enterprises as have already been projected or may be projected in the future.

IV. An appropriation for the geological survey of the Territory as the best means of furnishing information in regard to its character and resources.

V. The enactment of a statute by Congress making it compulsory on all vessels belonging to the United States, and all Government officers charged with the expenditure of public moneys, to purchase their supplies of whatever nature, in preference to those thereby preventing the enrichment of a foreign nation at the expense of our own.

Resolved—We ask the attention of Congress to the ample measures taken by the English Government for the protection of our neighbors on Vancouver Island by the maintenance of the Esquimalt near Victoria of several war vessels, and respectfully suggest that a vessel of similar character be stationed in the waters of Puget Sound for the protection of our commerce and public and private property.

A committee was then chosen, who, on the arrival of the steamer, presented the hon. gentlemen with a copy of the above resolutions.

Respectfully,
W. E. BARNARD,
Deputy Collector.

ROWLANDS' three great preparations for the hair, the complexion, and the teeth, are known in all quarters of the globe. Their famous "Macassar Oil" has been counterfeited in France, Germany, and elsewhere, but none of the spurious preparations have possessed the extraordinary properties of the genuine article. Rowland's "Kalydor" for the complexion has retained its prominent place among fashionable cosmetics notwithstanding the numerous new articles introduced for the competition. "Odonto" for the teeth is highly prized by thousands who have used no other dentifrice for years. Rowland's great success during the past two generations, and their present prominent position as manufacturers, may justly be attributed to the excellent character of their articles, and to the fact that unlike many other proprietors of established fame, they do not allow their cosmetics to deteriorate in quality.

The True Medical Doctrine.

Nature when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant* is needed. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence the properties of a stimulant, as invigorant and an alterative. Before three days have elapsed, from the taking of the five dose, a beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere and a complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the salowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, and which so much morbid matter is evaporation through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

Cathartic Pills,

for the purposes of a Laxative

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild and efficient purgative.

PUL

THE question of compensation to officers who built residences at New Westminster is said to be still engaging the Executive Council, and may possibly be acted upon. We warn the Administrator of the Government that any such procedure will meet with universal condemnation by the people, and we trust he will pause before lending his countenance to such an unjust appropriation of the people's money. It may be quite true that a resolution authorizing compensation was passed through the Legislative Council; but no legislation can make a bad act a good one, and the mere fact of its having passed is no reason why it should be carried into operation, when it is likely to lead to public discontent. Can the present holders of office have some intimation that when the new Governor arrives their services will be dispensed with; and that they are in duty bound to secure as much public money as possible before leaving their comfortable position? If this is not the case, Governor Musgrave ought to be duly informed of the job when he arrives, and although the whole transaction may be perfectly legal, it might be made an excuse for a change in the positions held by the various participants. If the builders of the residences had lost their positions when the Capital was removed there would have been some excuse; but inasmuch as they have drawn salaries at the public expense ever since, when many of those who have assisted in paying their salaries from that time have been nearly ruined by so necessary a change, it looks very much like cruel heartedness to press the payment of their bond of flesh so completely regardless of every feeling of delicacy or common fairness. Possibly these gentlemen may think that in being discharged under the new order of things, as it is possible they may be, that they as prudent men, should make the best of their present position. If that is the view they take of the question it may accord with a certain code, but it is taking up a position in which they may commit a great error (i. e.) they may lose the substance by plunging after the shadow. If compensation be now insisted on they may, to a certain extent, attain their ends, but it will cost them all public respect, and when achieved will really amount to very little, as they will be closely watched and extravagant claims may result in decided opposition. What if they obtain a few dollars each? Will that repay them for public esteem and the refusal in a future possible claim for compensation on their being discharged? Will any citizen raise his voice in desiring the present incumbents to retain such positions as it may be thought necessary to fill, when the reduction of expenditure takes place? We say, decidedly not; and any possible claims otherwise admissible would, with the bad impression created by carrying out the present intentions of the claimants, be strenuously opposed.

THE vicinity of Cherry Creek is known to be rich in silver. Prospecting parties long ago established this fact, and at least one well defined lead has been discovered and located there. Specimens from this lead, assayed at San Francisco, showed great richness, and the late W. H. Sutton, of Yale, proposed investing a large sum of money in the enterprise by opening up the lead. It is highly probable that had he been preserved to the Colony, the mine would to-day have been in successful operation. Under existing circumstances, little or no work is being done upon the lead for want of means; but it is proposed by several influential citizens to fit out a company and send them to prospect the entire district thoroughly. We have in our midst several miners who were at White Pine and Nevada during last spring, and they assert that they saw no indications of silver at either of those localities which would compare in richness with indications of a similar character at Cherry Creek. They come back to us, poorer in purse but richer in experience, to test the wealth of Cherry

Creek. They propose to start for the silver leads and investigate them thoroughly during the few weeks that remain when active operations may be prosecuted. In this praiseworthy resolve they should be strengthened by the active co-operation of every man of means amongst us.

Co-OPERATION IN AMERICA.—It is a singular fact that the co-operative stores which have been tried in the United States have nearly all turned out to be failures. A very excellent building association was established in New York on the co-operative principle, but it soon collapsed. The proprietors of some large iron works set up a store for their workpeople at which goods could be purchased at a little over cost price. The profits could be divided among the workmen. This, too, broke down. In New England the co-operative stores are generally successful. One cause of this is the superior attractions held out by the ordinary grocery store in America. In the first place ready money is not only not asked for, but long credit is given. Then spirits are usually sold in such shops, so that the family marketing may be carried on over the convivial glass. The co-operative store is obliged to do business in a more rigid fashion. Co-operation in whaling or piloting enterprises is found to pay.

We are requested by the Stipendiary Magistrate to state that in his reference to the English Postal Laws he did not decide whether they had force in this Colony or not, and that he merely referred to them as bearing upon the question at issue, should a similar prosecution be instituted in the future. Whatever may have been the intention of Mr. Pemberton it is quite evident that his decision was based upon the English and not upon the local statute. Under the latter the defendant's acquittal was certain, because the complainant failed to prove the carriage of the letter; and the reference to the English Act was not only unnecessary but in the face of previous decisions of high judicial authority, unfortunate.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The late Capt. Greenwood, who was struck down so suddenly, leaves a disconsolate widow and eight children who are entirely unprovided for. The breadwinner has been taken from them without a moment's notice and they are left helplessly dependent on the kind offices of a few friends. We cannot imagine a case in which human sympathy and aid are more loudly called for, or where the proverbial generosity of our citizens will find a more fitting opportunity for acting good Samaritans. We trust that some of those ladies who have so often come forward and distinguished themselves in acts of charity will volunteer their aid to succor a bereaved sinner and her little children.

MR SEWARD and party will arrive here in the Active, which is due to-day or to-morrow. We presume the comfort of the distinguished gentleman will be duly attended to by his countrymen, and Britons might well join in showing a slight mark of respect to a statesman who has filled so important and honorable a page in his country's history.

MISS MILLS' SCHOOL.—This school was examined yesterday. Present, Rev Messrs. Jenns, Somerville and Buss and other friends of the school. Twenty pupils were examined in arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, drawing and reading. The scholars presented a good appearance and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the examiners.

THE ORIFLAMME.—This steamship, with the Congressional party on board, arrived at Port Townsend at a very early hour yesterday morning, where she took on board a pilot and sailed at once for Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and Nainaimo. At the latter port she will take in about 300 tons of coal for San Francisco, and will reach this port about Monday next.

FROM NAINAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond arrived from Nainaimo yesterday morning, with a cargo of black diamonds for the supply of the French ship l'Astree. Capt. Radlin reports a heavy fall of rain at Nainaimo on Monday. The Shooting Star was under the shute when the schooner sailed, loading for San Francisco.

HOLLADAY CITY.—A map of this new claimant for the railroad terminus was shown us yesterday at Mr Franklin's rooms. The town is situated near Olympia and possesses every requisite for a commercial depot—good anchorage and fine harbor, and beautiful site.

MR THORNTON'S colossal statue of the Queen is now ready. It represents her Majesty in half military costume, such as she used to wear when visiting the camp at Chobham with the Prince Consort. It is 14 feet high, and will be placed in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has sold his great work in the Academy—the "Swannery invaded by Sea Eagles," to the Marquis of Northampton, for four thousand guineas. Mr. Millais's portrait of "Vanessa" has found a purchaser at the price of £700.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ says that fish is a kind of food which refreshes the system, especially after-intellectual fatigue. There is no other article that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet; and the evidence of it is in the fact that all the inhabitants of the sea shores, the world over, are the brighter population of the country. Fish contains phosphorus to a large amount, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and health.

THE STEAMER COLFAX arrived from Port Townsend yesterday afternoon. She will await here the arrival of the Active, from San Francisco, with Capt. Blinn on board, when she will convey that gentleman to his mill on Puget Sound.

THE BAND.—It is proposed to invite the band of l'Astree to visit Victoria on this or to-morrow evening to perform from the Alhambra balcony. A subscription should be started to pay the cost of their coming to Victoria. The treat would be one seldom enjoyed by our residents.

THE report that John Hart, of Comox, has been murdered by Indians, is believed to be incorrect, the sloop Alarm in which he was engaged in trading having been spoken by the Otter a week subsequent to the date on which he is said to have lost his life.

THE Enterprise, Capt Swanson, sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She took a small freight and about twenty passengers. Among the latter were Messrs. Barraud, H Nelson, Lachapelle and Capt Fleming.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Ripon (Wisconsin) Commonwealth gives the number of clover seeds in a bushel. He counted the seeds in one ounce, and found 17,300. In one pound there would, therefore, be 276,800; in one bushel, 16,608,000.

THE Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works will visit the settlements very shortly for the purpose of inspecting the roads with a view to placing them in a state of thorough repair.

A SUBSTANTIAL new crosswalk was yesterday laid from Mr Lomley Franklin's action room to the opposite corner of Commercial and Yates streets.

THE Beaver started North yesterday to resume her surveying duties.

Mr. Seward.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will the Secretary of State for the United States be allowed to come and go as Major-General Thomas was allowed to come and go—without the slightest notice being taken of his presence amongst us by the gentlemen who are now provisionally filling the highest colonial offices and drawing the highest colonial pay? Cannot a dinner or a picnic be arranged in honor of the distinguished visitor? One who has always proved himself a consistent friend of Great Britain.

JOHN BULL.

The Fanatics of Willis' Rooms.

(From the Spectator of June 12.)

A good many Peers and other gentlemen dined together at Willis' Rooms on Wednesday, to persuade each other that the present House of Commons is a sort of Irish bull, made simultaneously by the United Kingdoms, in sympathy with each other, and the House of Lords the true representatives of the people,—so made by a sort of divinely pre-established harmony, unexampled if not miraculous, and certainly quite without precedent in the political history of our nation. In this they appeared to attain a certain moderate success; but not one quite so complete but what the stronger heads amongst them had an uneasy feeling that there was something rotten at bottom in the convictions so so readily expressed. The Bishop of Derry (Dr. Alexander) betrayed, we think, his suspicion that there was some unhealthily lurking in the mutual assurances of the noble lords and right-reverend prelates, that the Peers are supported by a great majority of the people of England, when he remarked, reflectively,—and shall we not say by way of laying the ghost of a fear haunting his own mind?—that the words "Church and State" (of course in relation to Ireland) "went up to the throne of God not in the accents which men shouted over their cups, but in the accents in which they breathed them in their prayers." Evidently the right-reverend prelate would have felt easier in his mind if he hadn't seen the wine-cups (wine-cups, we have observed, is rhetorical for wine-glasses) before him, and had not observed that the words "Church and State" were being uttered then at least by not a few gentlemen in the accents which men shout over their wine-cups, and not in those in which they are accustomed to breathe their prayers. The Bishop felt that a good deal of their confidence might possibly be due to the "wine-cups," so he immediately reassured himself by saying it was not the wine-cups. Just so the timid butler, after the burglary in Oliver Twist, when he finds all his courage and the courage of his companions oozing away, intimated that it wasn't the

sight of the burglar with his pistol which cowed them all, but the necessity of climbing over the gate which had cooled the wonderful heat of their pursuit. Dr. Alexander is just in the same state of mind. "It isn't the wine-cups," he soliloquizes, "it's the intense depth of our spiritual feelings which gives us such a glow as we pronounce the words 'Church and State.'" But how did it occur to the right-reverend gentleman that it wasn't the wine-cups? Evidently through a restless feeling that perhaps it was,—in which we are disposed to concur with him.

For no one can read the reports of the various speeches at Willis' Rooms and not see everywhere the eagerness for that factitious encouragement for which uneasy men plead with each other by every inflexion of the voice and every turn of the style. The Duke of Rutland fortifies himself in the extraordinary delusion—of this dreamy character of which he is evidently more than half-conscious—that the House of Lords represents the people and the House of Commons not, by adding, for his own comfort, that at least the House of Lords has a right to speak its own mind openly about those very useful members of its own assembly,—the Irish Bishops,—of whom the Bill proposes to deprive it. Here his Grace evidently feels on comparatively firm ground. He is quite aware that the country has expressed as yet no opinion,—probably will never care to express an opinion,—as to the meritorious legislative character of the Irish Bishops as elements in the House of Lords. He can dilate on that without insisting on the paradox that a hereditary assembly has a secret national inspiration of which an elected assembly, and a quite recently elected assembly, cannot boast. The only defect of that invaluable argument from the preciousness of the Irish Bishops to the House of Lords, is that the Duke of Rutland evidently thinks so very much more of the preciousness of the House of Lords to the Irish Bishops. He insists on not being able to give them up, just as England or America insists on not being able to give up political refugees,—not that these countries really cling to the refugees for the strength added by such refugees to their counsels, but that this is a polite and respectful mode of leuding them their axis. The Duke of Rutland no doubt loves the Irish Bishops with a fond political love—for the moment. But would he find the House of Lords as blank without his Grace of Armagh, or Dublin, or the Bishop of Killaloe? When he makes it a matter of political privilege for the Lords themselves whether they can or cannot bear to be parted from the two or three Irish who adorn their deliberations, we think even he himself could scarcely deny that he is making rather a strategic use of the right-reverend Irishman, than avowing his real object. Had the Bill been one depriving the House of Lords of the assistance of these worthy persons without disestablishing or disendowing the Irish Church, we should scarcely have had the Duke of Rutland presiding over those "wine-cups," to which the Bishop of Derry made that eloquent but, we suspect, uneasy allusion.

But the signs of weakness—the indications that these valiant recommenders of valiant deeds are not really easy in their own minds as to the plans of which (with the assistance of wine-cups, for we observe, that even at Lymington the popular meeting convened to hear Mr. Gathorne Hardy encourage the Lords, "was again a banquet" they talk so loudly, are by no means confined to the speeches of one or two of the reconverts. Almost all these valiant persons feel compelled to refer to the elections in Dumfriesshire and Stafford as signs that the country is changing its mind though they might, just as well refer to the elections in Paris and Marseilles for that purpose. In Dumfriesshire everyone knows that the Liberal triumph in November was a surprise, and that when the battle had to be fought over again with full time for the application of the landlords' screw, there was but little chance for the Liberals. That victory, at all events, had just as much reference to the Irish Church Bill as it had to the financial statement of Count Cambray Digny in Italy. As for the Stafford election, it is clear, no doubt, that in a very corrupt and rather small borough, full of freemen, where the Tories had returned one of the two candidates before, they have now returned both—but a man must be driven to desperation for signs of reaction to regard this as one. We might as well argue that an ebbing tide had begun to flow from a ripple in a paddle on the beach which had no connection with the sea at all. Lord John Manners and Mr. Gathorne Hardy were nearer the mark when they spoke of the House of Commons as an assembly of which they are heartily ashamed, and avowed that, so far as the House of Commons is an indication of the national opinion at all, it lends not the slightest colour to the notion that the country is Conservative. It is logically far safer to take the certainly

paradoxical line of asserting that the House of Lords is (by inspiration) intimately acquainted with the present temper of the country, and the House of Commons, by a sort of divine judgment, shut off from all insight into it, than to accept the elections in such places as Stafford and Dumfriesshire as omens of political feeling, when all the elections of the United Kingdom which took place six months ago are treated as entirely valueless for that purpose. We observe that the Conservatives in their despair have called in the aid of Dr. Cumming, and have allowed him to prophesy the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, though not to support his prophecy out of the book of Revelations, as he must naturally have yearned to do. Since Mr. Newdegate was permitted to argue for an alliance with the Greek Church against the Roman, and to regret that we did not seize the opportunity to ally ourselves with Russia before the Crimean war,—surely Dr. Cumming need not have been so sedulously restrained from a style of argument evidently appropriate to the occasion. We have no doubt he could have found both the coming battle in the Pears and the Ecumenical Council in Rome, accurately forecast in the Book of Revelations, and their issues closely connected together, and we are quite certain that this style of argument would have been quite as profitable, and much more amusing, than that of most of the reverend gentleman's colleagues.

Clumber House in the Hands of Bailiffs.

A correspondent, writing to the Sheffield Independent, says:—Having had occasion to be in the neighborhood of Workshop on Saturday, I thought I would drive over as far as Clumber, the well-known country seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The afternoon was charmingly fine, and the whole place seemed vocal with the music of birds. Wherever sorrow hides surely it cannot be here, was the instinctive feeling amid the surroundings of such unmistakable evidence of wealth and luxury. At the left of the house there is a large paddock surrounded by a range of handsome new stables and outhouses; and in the paddock were a number of brood mares with foals running by their sides. I should think there were about a score of them and while looking at them one could not help thinking and feeling that, innocent though they were, they had in a sense been the cause of the disgrace that had fallen on their illustrious owner. Leaving this part of the park I next turned round and walked to the left, which brought me on to the bridge which crosses a large and beautiful lake, and where you have a full front view of the house, connected with which is an old chapel, with richly-stained windows. This clear-water lake stretches as far as the eye can reach, and is laid out somewhat in the serpentine form. On its surface were to be seen swans in abundance and a great number of wild water-fowl, and here and there is an artificial weir or dam, over which the water falls with beautiful effect, and all this surrounded by magnificent trees, gives the place a charming effect; and yet amid all this splendour, there seemed an air of neglect and dilapidation which betokened either poverty or carelessness. Things seemed everywhere to be running to seed or ruin. Looking at the house from the bridge, behind which there is a fine new chateau, the tall spire of which is conspicuous above the roof of the house, I observed that all the blinds in the house were drawn down, which seemed to indicate sorrow within; but it was not the sort of death, but disgrace, which in many senses is worse than death. The church and the paddocks were new—the work of the young duke. A taste for the turf, tempered with a tribute to the clergy, is an attempt to make the best of both worlds, which has so far proved a failure. Coming near to the house again, I made a few inquiries concerning the state of affairs, when I found that no less than eleven of the mysterious but very matter-of-fact people called bailiffs were inside. The only occupants are the servants, all of whom, I was informed, are under notice to leave. The bailiffs were stationed, like so many sentinels, in various parts of the house, and in some instances at the doors, and on various parts of the grounds. There was, consequently, a deep gloom cast over the place, and all that I came in contact with seemed to deeply deplore the sad condition of the family and the place. We were informed that Mr. Gladstone had been in the neighborhood only a few days ago, and was guest for the night with Lord Foley, at Workshop Manor. When it is remembered that the Premier is a trustee for the late Duke of Newcastle, his presence on the present occasion can be easily accounted for. The quiet, clean, and pretty little town of Workshop seems to be cast into deep mourning by the events at Clumber. When at the railway station, on my way home, who should I see but the veritable Padwick. Mr. Padwick, it will be remembered, has a claim of £95,000 against the duke, and it seems by his presence that the bailiffs and he, have some connection with each other.

During the visit to the Northwest, the Packet was the whiskey selling fine of \$500 having captain, which he the vessel was taken brought to Victoria seen by the advertisement, is to be sold day next by order. The Government when fines recovered fictitious and not paid any goods and chattel defaulter in due counsel care in such breach of the law than properly explain but that the proof be duly made clearment of the penalty the propriety of H doing all in their illegal traffic in aborigines; but who not absolutely caught is well that the can investigated by the cers that all proper because there are a question. It is big the minds of Capt Chief Commissioner a prima facie case we submit that it evidence should be Justice before ultimate taken in the matter the proceedings no Supreme Court in the Nanaimo Pacific ready to prove the vessel was illegal verdict adverse to to be met by the not think ourselves make any remarks cost of any over will have to come or we deprecate a to. We have a lively re- pense and trouble seizure of schooner Collector of Customs fraction of the law, admission by the illegality of the pro

We observe the Government is trying opinion from them servative predecessors sensation precedes sinian war. The res was highly credited tive Ministry, and he ferrad to by Conserv the hustings as re upon Conservative Mr. Mundell's, a Li- liament, takes exce to say that a great racterized the expe- estimated cost was but subsequent con- Sir R. Napier to tal- of 10,000, as origi- Mundella may thin- mine of political ca- is greatly mistaken- timates since the c- ing above the last, t- £8,500,000, a large- the first sum mentio- compared with the- the British arms- those who remembe- ner in which Br- were squandered- seems the height- about the cost of- ed expedition to A- cost of which is ki- to £8,500,000, the- mere trifle. With- expedition in 1808- soldiers died from- which was 10 time- Alysianian affair; troops returned in- tactics seem to hav- ing of old account- rather mean syste- gratifying to find, his liberal colleag-

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, July 24, 1869

During the visit of the late Governor to the Northwest, the schooner Nanaimo Packet was seized for a breach of the whiskey selling Ordinance...

We observe that the present liberal Government is trying to divert public opinion from themselves to their Conservative predecessors...

The game of Mr. Mundella which is generally esteemed as not worth the candle; and with the exception of furnishing a few newspaper items...

RITUALISM has received its death-blow in San Francisco and St. James' Church, where the system was inaugurated...

THE BARCLAY SOUND MURDERS.—H.M.S. Sparrowhawk is under orders for the West Coast. Her mission is to convey the Sheriff and the assisins of the thark John Bright...

BASE BALL.—The match game between the Olympic and Dominion Base Ball Clubs took place on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill...

Table with 4 columns: Name, Runs, Outs, Total. Lists names like Joseph Davis, W. G. Jameson, etc.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Miss Mills' school will be re-opened on Monday, August 2nd. The examination of the pupils of St. Ann's Convent school will commence to-morrow morning...

THE MEADOWS.—We learn that the Government has granted a lease of the Meadows to the company of capitalists who sent in their application some months ago...

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.—Yesterday Mr. Pitts, formerly operator at Cariboo, was dispatched by Mr. Lamb to Lopez Island in a canoe...

THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO THE NORTHWEST COAST. We have before us a printed report and journal of the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works of the proceedings in connection with the visit of his Excellency the late Governor to the Northwest Coast...

ACCIDENT AT ESQUIMALT.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of men were at work on the H.B. Co's wharf at Esquimalt, they were precipitated to the ground by the fall of a scaffolding upon which they were standing...

THE FIREMEN'S PIC-NIC.—Extensive preparations are being made for the Firemen's picnic, to come off on Saturday next at Medina's Grove. The 'boys' are determined that, in point of sociability and enjoyment, it shall excel all previous efforts...

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet at Smith's Hall on Friday next at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of selecting officers and transacting other business.

DEPARTURE.—The steamer G. S. Wright sailed at 11 o'clock on Saturday night for Portland. The come-aboard gun created the impression that the Active had arrived...

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND.—A notice in the Government Gazette reserves Mitchell (or Gold) Harbor. This reserve is made to encourage the prospectors who recently visited it in search of gold bearing quartz...

THE FRENCH SHIPS.—La Mothe Piquet sails to-day for San Francisco and will be followed, to-day or to-morrow, by l'Astree. A letter from Admiral Cloze, published in another column, states that a telegraphic dispatch will compel him to shorten his voyage and return speedily to San Francisco.

THE WESLEYAN CAMP-MEETING will commence on Friday, the 23d inst., at Maple Bay. The Enterprise will convey parties to and from the Bay.

THE CHERRY CREEK DISTRICT explorers will start in a few days upon the hunt for silver. They will meet with every encouragement.

THE ASTREE BAND.—Note from Admiral Cloze. I have received this moment a letter signed by twenty-three persons who request that I should send the band of the Astree to Victoria...

TO J. Kriemler, Esq., and 22 others. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, G. CLOZE

POPULAR FEELING IN IRELAND. On Monday night Mr Charles P. O'Conn or who under the nomme de plume of 'Cairn Theira' has been a contributor to the 'national' literature, delivered a lecture on Irish poetry at the Cork Athenaeum before a crowded and enthusiastic audience...

Important Experiments with Heavy Guns. The London Times gives the following interesting summary of the results of recent experiments with heavy guns at Woolwich. One pattern of the Woolwich 'colled wrought-iron gun' endured 400 rounds with ordinary service charges of thirty pounds...

Of the Squash (commonly written Squash) mines. Mr. Trutch says: Here Captain Mist, Mr. Lowden and myself went ashore to visit the coal workings at that place, and with the intention of getting off some coal so as to avoid the necessity of stopping at Nanaimo...

The Chery Creek district explorers will start in a few days upon the hunt for silver. They will meet with every encouragement.

TO J. Kriemler, Esq., and 22 others. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, G. CLOZE

The New York Tribune is an intensely anti-British newspaper. The organ of the war branch of the Radical party, and professedly anxious for a fight with England, it has alternately patted the Fenians and the Nova Scot a annexationists upon the back in the belief that "England's difficulty is America's opportunity."

The ambition of the Canadians is to extend their dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the possession of the new territories encourages them. Though to the farther north of the hunting grounds nothing invites the settler, yet the southern and fertile belt just above Minnesota has the capacity of receiving a population equal to that of England, and is upon the highway between Canada and British Columbia.

By It and Tay It.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the C. ast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

Distribution of Premiums Merited by the Pupils of St. Ann's Convent, Victoria, V. I., July, 1869.

- Miss Mathilde Delatre—1st class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Politeness. Miss Leila Fleming—2nd class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Good Conduct. Miss Virginia Campbell—3rd class, ribbon of merit, 1st prem. Good Conduct. Miss Emily Henderson—1st prem. Christian Doctrine.

City Council.

Tuesday, July 20. Present.—His Worship the Mayor, Councilors McKay, Russell and Gerow.

Communication from property holders on North Park street, asking for improvements to be made on the above street before the winter commences. Referred to Street Committee.

Communication from J. B. Timmerman, asking Council to do something towards the removal of thistles within the city limits. Referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from Secretary of Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Co., asking permission to hold meetings in Council Chambers. Leave granted.

Account from G. Stelly, for a box drain on Pandora street, amounting to \$7. Referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from J. Ragazzoni, with regard to Mr. Passerard letting houses to Indian women for the purpose of prostitution. The Mayor stated that according to Health By-Law all Indians, except those having certificates as servants, will be removed to the Reserve as soon as houses are built for their accommodation.

Account from H. F. Heisterman, for rent of Council Chambers. Ordered paid. Communication from F. W. Green, stating that he had accompanied the Street Committee to examine the work on Blanchard street, and found that the work was finished according to contract.

An account from British Columbian newspaper for the sum of \$20, and the sum of \$50 on account to Mr. Wells. Ordered paid.

Moved that the Clerk of the Council be instructed to issue notices for the election of a Councillor in place of Mr. Gibbs, for James Bay Ward, whose leave of absence has expired.

The Mayor stated that it was the duty of the Council to impress upon citizens the necessity of carrying out the Health Ordinance and every person who had any nuisance upon his premises to have it removed at once.

Moved that the Street Committee be empowered to employ a team for the purpose of hauling gravel for the repair of Fegard street. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE WISE WATCHMAN.—James Jones, another of the victims of Nathan Weiss, the traveling watchmaker, appeared to prefer a charge against the prisoner of obtaining a watch, a clock and a guinea from him under false pretences.

Magistrate.—What is the clock worth? Witness.—I should say it is worth \$10.

M.—You should say, well, what is it worth? W.—I think it's worth \$5 more or less.

M.—But what do you know it is worth? W.—Well, I suppose it's worth \$5, more or less.

M.—You suppose. Is it worth \$5, \$2 or fifty cents? W.—Well, I'm no watchmaker, but it might be worth \$5.

M.—Yes, but what is it worth? W.—Well, I should say—

M.—Come, come, swear to something. W.—Well, I should think—I should say—rather, I mean that it is worth \$250 (a laugh).

Mr. Thomas Russell, another victim, swore that prisoner came to him and got two watches to repair from him; and forgot to return them. Weiss offered witness a guinea for \$5 25.

Mr. Courtney appeared for the defence. The Magistrate said the public had been greatly galled by Weiss, and he should remand him until Monday to give other complainants a chance to come forward.

PICNIC.—The scholars of St Andrew's Church Sabbath School were yesterday entertained to their annual picnic. The place selected was Medina's Grove, where numerous swings and other amusements were prepared for the children, while their creature comforts were attended to by a copious supply of all the dainties which the active imagination of happy children could suggest.

About 150 boys and girls participated in the day's enjoyment which was much augmented by the assistance of the parents and numerous friends of the children, who paid a visit to the scene of the festivities. The joyous group continued their pleasures till half-past seven o'clock, when after giving three cheers for St Andrew's Church Sabbath School, they proceeded to their respective homes. It affords as much gratification to learn that the school is in a highly prosperous condition, and that there is a continuous increase to the roll of membership.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.—The steamship Active sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo, where she will coal and await the arrival of the Seward Party before proceeding on to Sitka.

The Municipal Council intend, wisely, to enforce the sanitary bylaws and, as the first step toward cleanliness, have adopted regulations respecting the Siwash, who must live on the reserve, except where they are servants employed by white persons.

An American codfishing vessel has arrived at Port Townsend from the East. There are six others on the way. An emigrant wagon reached Seattle a few days ago with a settler's family from Utah. They came over the line of road which it is proposed to follow in the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

A Councillor will be elected for James Bay Ward on the 29th inst., in the place of Mr Gibbs, who has overstaid his leave.

NAVAL.—From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city we learn the following information with regard to the movements of H. M. ships of war on the Pacific coast. The letter is dated from Valparaiso, May 31st.—The Camelson and Charybdis had left for this place, and are now fully due. The Boxer had arrived from England en route for this place. She may be looked for in the course of two months. The Topaze had sailed for England. The Zealous was still at Valparaiso. The Satellite will leave here for the Southern coast after the arrival of the ships now due. The gunboat Forward will be paid off and sold in two months. Commander Larcom will return to England. The Forward will be sold just as she now lies with everything in her except her guns.

CEMETERY FENCE ON FIRE.—Yesterday word was brought to town that the fence and brush at the Jewish Cemetery were in flames, and Messrs. F. W. Keyser and H. M. Cohen, [manager of the Cemetery,] proceeded to the spot in a buggy, and fortunately arrived in time to save a great portion of the fence and extinguish the fire before it had reached the railings surrounding the graves. The damage done is about \$80. The fire was discovered by a boy who brought the news at once to town.

CUTTING.—Henry Wolf was arrested by officer Kennedy yesterday morning, on the steamer W G Hunt, as she was about leaving for the Sound, on a charge of assaulting James Boland with a deadly weapon. The parties were in a saloon playing cards when the prisoner drew a knife and struck at him, cutting his coat and vest, but, fortunately, not penetrating the flesh. Mr Courtney appeared for the defence. The prisoner is remanded by the Police Magistrate until today.

THE EXECUTIONS.—The Indian convicted of the murder of Robinson, the Salt Spring Island settler, will be hanged on Saturday morning in front of the jail. The two Indians convicted of the John Bright massacre will be received on board H. M. S. Sparrowhawk on Monday and conveyed to the scene of their crimes, where they will be hanged. A strong detachment of Marines will accompany the expedition to preserve order. The execution will take place in the presence of the tribe.

FOREST FIRES.—Immense volumes of smoke may be seen ascending from the American side of the Straits; the whole country appears to be in flames. South of Seattle the woods are still on fire and the telegraph poles are buried again. If the interruption continues much longer, we shall have to send over our steam Tiger to stay the progress of the devouring element.

The great iron buoy brought up from the west coast by the schooner Alert, is an stray from Columbia river. It broke from its moorings several weeks ago. Yesterday it was elmsed by Commodore Watson of the U. S. Lighthouse Department and will be handed over to the Shubrick on payment of salvage charges.

WHALES.—Six enormous whales passed Clover Point yesterday morning—scarcely sporting and sporting in their native element within a short distance of shore. The oily carcasses seem to be aware that Roy has abandoned his whaling enterprise and gone away.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Joe Lane was sold by auction at Port Townsend on Tuesday for \$3000. The purchaser was Mr. J. Bosowitz, of this city. The Joe Lane is 150 tons burthen and is considered a staunch vessel.

The Seward Party sailed on the steamer W. G. Hunt yesterday morning for Sitka via Puget Sound and Nanaimo. An immense crowd congregated on the wharf to see them off. Dr. Franklyn, R. A., accompanied the party by invitation of Mr. Seward.

The HUDSON BAY Co's bark Princess Royal, Capt. Anderson, arrived on Tuesday, from Santa Cruz, whither she had conveyed a cargo of nitre from Valparaiso for the powder mills. The bark will proceed to the B. C. & V. I. Mills, Burrard Inlet, to load with spars for London.

NEAH BAY.—Major J. H. Hays, U. S. A., who has been appointed Indian Agent at Neah Bay, vice H. A. Webster, arrived on the Active.

SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE, elder brother of the Premier, was one of a delegation who waited upon the Earl of Derby to urge the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church Bill.

IMITATION CALICOES, made of paper, are now sold in England.

Geological Notes on Coal.

(From a Lecture by M. A. Moon, F.G.S., delivered in London.)

Has the thought ever occurred to the reader that the vegetation which has been converted into coal must have been vastly, ye immeasurably, abundant? True, the vegetation now in some parts of the globe is luxuriant to a degree of which we in these latitudes have little conception; but even that, I believe, is trifling in comparison with the

thick masses of vegetation that grow on the islands and fringed the shores of the old world. When you think of the number of coal-beds (being more than forty in some coal-fields), and the thickness of many of them—when you think of the areas occupied, not only by the British coal-fields, but by those of Europe, and especially of the North American States—the latter forming, it is said, an area of more than 200,000 square miles—yon are lost in astonishment at the prodigious accumulation of vegetable substance. That feeling of astonishment is however increased when you try to realize the quantity accumulated before it was pressed down and hardened by the overlying rocks into a stratum of coal; say, for example, the Tenyard seam of South Staffordshire. We may form some faint idea of the compressing, squeezing power of the immense pressure of rock masses, when it is remembered that quantities of stone left in worked-out mines have during the period of a few years been reduced from 6 or 8 feet to 2 or 3 feet in thickness, and become so hard and consolidated that when their removal has been necessary the workmen could not penetrate them without blasting. Then, if heaps of stones could be reduced to such dimensions by compression, what shall we say about the compression of soft, pulpy vegetable matter? It needs no telescopic eye to perceive that even to form an acre of coal 1 foot thick, an enormous supply of vegetable substance would be needed; but to produce a stratum of 30 feet in thickness, and covering an area of hundreds of square miles, like that in South Staffordshire, how much greater the supply still!

But whence arose this luxuriant vegetation that must have flourished during the coal era? Some have attempted to account for it by supposing that the earth was then placed in various unusual circumstances—that its interior heat affected its surface in a remarkably powerful manner—that it was then revolving through warmer regions of space, and the like. But a rapid, rich flora would adorn the earth's surface without calling in the aid of these unusual conditions. A warm, moist climate—not such a climate as we now find at the equator but one free from extremes of heat and cold—a climate like that found on islands in the temperate latitudes, and far away from large continents, would be sufficient, perhaps, for the production of the carboniferous flora which formed our coal.

It is also possible that then a larger quantity of carbonic acid floated in the atmosphere, thrown off from the lime deposits, which the plants would readily take up, and with which they would rapidly build up their organic structures. Judging from the various plants preserved in the dark-colored shales, one would naturally suppose they were not hard in their wood; in fact they appear to have been, as we have already intimated, of a soft, pulpy nature, like cactus plants and sugar cane, many of which must have grown large in diameter, lofty in height, and, we have not the slightest doubt, beautiful in form.

Another form of vegetation seen wherever coal is found is a gigantic reed, otherwise called a calamite. These trees evidently resembled the cane or bamboo, and had tall, hollow-jointed stems, marked with numerous parallel furrows. Their place of growth was unquestionably in swamps, and in the soft silt of the banks of rivers and bays. But many of the coal trees were different in some respects from the trees that now adorn the earth's surface. The present race of fir-trees have a small pith, but the coal fir-trees had piths of an enormous size. The Araucaria tribe of trees, to which the Norfolk Island pine belongs, is now confined to a small portion of the globe, when, during the carboniferous age, it was the prevailing form. There are other details respecting the flora of that interesting period, into which we cannot at present enter. But we find not only plants embedded in the coal and preserved in the dark-colored shales, but also the remains of insects, fishes, and reptiles. As Professor W. W. Smyth has observed, "We but recently knew that among these giant stems of sigillaria the busy hom of flying insects and the merry chirp of the cricket were heard, that scorpions curled their ominous tails, that land shells crept slily along, and that several genera and many species of reptiles either pursued their prey along the ground or climbed the tree, whose hollow trunks have formed the caskest to contain their remains. Here, then, is a godly population to vivify the scene which only a few years ago was held to be almost wanting in all but vegetable life; and when we consider the accidents which, amid the great decomposition of organic matter, preserved to us these remains, generally inclosed in ironstone nodules, we must feel confident that coming rear will have many an additional fact to disclose." But, before leaving the coal plants, there is one fact, to which we must beg to call attention; and that is, that nearly the same plants we have in our coal-fields are to be found in all the coal measures of Europe, North America, and even of China and Japan. And what is the significance of that fact? Does it not show that a similar climate, which we have said must have been a warm, moist one, prevailed over the northern regions of the world during the coal period? And, if so, what must have been the condition of the land with the same climate prevailing over the northern hemisphere? We answer, there must have been a different arrangement of land from that which now obtains in the region of the north, and consequently a different climate from that which now prevails. Instead of having immense continents, the whole area was dotted over with a countless number of islands, of various sizes, and at no great distance from each other. "These islands, as has been observed, if at no great distance apart, and if connected by marine currents, might easily have a similar vegetation; they might even possess identical species. That such islands should have a rapid succession of forest growth, and a quick accumulation of trees and vegetation in their hollows, is probable; and that they should have been subjected to occasional depression is only what we find now in the southern seas. There is no reason to doubt that there would be warmth and moisture enough under such circumstances to account for a rank growth of ferns and palms, mixed with gigantic pines, and a few reed trees, such as those which we still possess."

Our files bring us when order had been given, and the police gaged in disposing persons who were late troubles. A been set at liberty sentenced to various terms. A letter from the H. has been published, jesty declares that not to yield to pr The manager and a pel have been sente prisonment for exci strike among the m led to a collision w eight or ten perso Count of Palikao, has been sent to St. raneous actin of t press in traversing in an open carriage roughfares, captiva the people, and cheered. The Pa gaged in a contro blame for the recedial journals ascri investigation of the Or an factions, while declare that they police in order to a Large numbers of ris under the appr lution was immit Napoleon has had view with the Pas arrived in Paris, T ing to the new Spe fixed for the 18th J dreds of military a the oath. The 20 Madrid were also solemn adhesion to that part of the cen in consequence of question of a Rege in the Cortes, and supported the prary measure which ble Spain to select. In Austria the mos has been the summ to appear before Bishop of Linz for a Pastoral upon the regulating marria Minister, Count that preparations warlike purpoes, exhibiting contests ev ham terminated in Seely jun, by a Mr. Digby Seymo was in a most tur early in the day; by wartsians on e profusion; small m ambulating the tow into collision. The thoroughfares wer took the lead at s o'clock was be we hundred votes ab After twelve o'cloc ered ground prog citement increased. hour stone throw police and special powered a body of bayon ts fixed we House of Corroct of Col. Storcr, th the Exchange Ro broken at Mr. See rooms on the Lon smashed in two o the town. Some a large mob preve party of his frien central committe hon. candidate w hustled the penio and charged the space there. The and the Mayor (Riot Act. All th Market-place wer crowds and great which reached its was announced as Seymour, 4525. thanks from the h the dastardly mot of which narrow wards they smash dows.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 24, 1869

European Mail Summary.

Our files bring us to the 24th of June when order had been maintained in Paris, and the police magistrates were engaged in disposing of the cases of 1,100 persons who were arrested during the late troubles. A great number have been set at liberty, and others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A letter from the Emperor to a Deputy has been published, in which His Majesty declares that a Government ought not to yield to pressure nor to revolt. The manager and an editor of the Rapel have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for exciting to sedition. A strike among the miners at St. Etienne led to a collision with the military, and eight or ten persons were killed. The Count of Palikao, with reinforcements, has been sent to St. Etienne. The courageous action of the Emperor and Empress in traversing, without escort and in an open carriage, the leading thoroughfares, captivated the sympathies of the people, and they were cordially cheered. The Paris Press is now engaged in a controversy as to who is to blame for the recent disorders—the official journals ascribing them to the instigation of the Orleanist and Republican factions, while the Opposition papers declare that they were fomented by the police in order to alarm the bourgeoisie. Large numbers of persons did leave Paris under the apprehension that a revolution was imminent. The Emperor Napoleon has had a lengthened interview with the Pasha of Egypt, who has arrived in Paris. The ceremony of swearing to the new Spanish Constitution was fixed for the 18th June, and some hundreds of military and civil officers took the oath. The 20,000 troops now in Madrid were also to have given their solemn adhesion to the Constitution, but that part of the ceremony was postponed in consequence of bad weather. The question of a Regency is being discussed in the Cortes, and General Prim has supported the proposition as a temporary measure which will ultimately enable Spain to elect a suitable Sovereign. In Austria the most remarkable incident has been the summoning and compelling to appear before a magistrature of the Bishop of Linz for attacks contained in a Pastoral upon the laws recently passed regulating marriage. The Hungarian Minister, Count Andrassy, has denied that preparations are being made for warlike purposes. One of the most exciting contests ever held in Nottingham terminated in the return of Mr. C. Seely, jun., by a majority of 109 over Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C. The town was in a most turbulent state from very early in the day. Colours were worn by wartsians on each side in unusual profusion; small mobs of 'roughs' perambulating the town, and often coming into collision. The shops in the principal thoroughfares were closed. Mr. Seely took the lead at starting and by eleven o'clock was between twelve and thirteen hundred votes ahead of his opponent. After twelve o'clock Mr. Seymour recovered ground progressively, and the excitement increased. During the dinner hour stone throwing began, and as the police and special constables were overpowered a body of pensioners with their bayonets fixed were marched from the House of Correction, under command of Col. Storer, through the streets to the Exchange Rooms. Windows were broken at Mr. Seely's central committee rooms on the Long row, and panes were smashed in two or three other parts of the town. Some time after two o'clock a large mob prevented Mr. Seely and a party of his friends from entering his central committee-rooms, and as the hon. candidate was in danger of being hustled the pensioners were brought out and charged the crowd, so as to clear a space there. The disorder still continued, and the Mayor (Mr. J. Barber) read the Riot Act. All the avenues of the Great Market-place were blocked by enormous crowds and great excitement prevailed, which reached its height when the close was announced as follows:—Seely, 4634; Seymour, 4525. Mr. Seely returned thanks from the hustings, when a part of the dastardly mob threw stones, several of which narrowly missed him. Afterwards they smashed the Exchange windows.

AMONG the crowd of distinguished visitors who have come to see and admire our beautiful city, no one can claim precedence of the gentleman who arrived yesterday on the Active—the Hon. W. H. Seward. His great talents as a Statesman are admitted by all. Although the great events that were being enacted when he grasped the helm had evolved on the part of the American people, passions that must have more or less influenced him, Mr. Seward displayed an amount of tact during his administration that places him far above any former leader of the government at Washington. During the rebellion, when the reverses met with by the Federal troops created a feeling of undisguised dissatisfaction throughout the country, he so wielded his influence with the various parties as to keep them in check and render their attacks upon him futile. With a great many influential men opposed to him, he took care that they never joined in their opposition. His government was not always composed of the best men in the United States, either for administrative talent or patriotism, yet he managed even with such imperfect instruments to carry the nation through a crisis without parallel in modern history. Mr. Seward has always been esteemed for his affable manner, and gentlemanly bearing; his conversation is elegant and intellectual. He is eminently fitted for the front rank in a great nation, and must always be a highly esteemed member of polite society. One of his talented countrywomen says of him:— "Whatever men may grant or deny him, however partisans may differ as to his political course, certainly possesses, in an eminent degree, 'the genius to be loved'; he has borne joy and sorrow, success and failure, glory and detraction, with rare dignity, cheerfulness, and philosophy. If at times when momentous and solemn issues were to be met—at times of peril and excitement, this dignity has seemed even to his old friends like cool indifference, this cheerfulness like political *parfaite*, this philosophy too like an easy optimism, and we have said so, there was no unkindness in our hearts, as there is no reproach in our thoughts. Whatever he may think, we are not forgetful of his great past."

We need hardly remind our citizens that if an occasion can be obtained, they should spare no pains or expense in extending every courtesy to this great man. It would be accepted in the United States as a pledge of our friendship.

The Examination of the Pupils at St. St. Ann's Convent.

The examination of the scholars at this excellent Seminary occupied the whole of yesterday and realized all the praise that has been bestowed on those estimable ladies, the Sisters of St. Ann, for their care and industry in preparing these young girls for the battle of life. An open space at the north end of the convent was tastefully prepared for the exhibition; a framework of timber was covered with green branches and a spacious stage occupied the whole of one side. The legend "Love and gratitude to our dear parents" inscribed on a scroll ornamented the back of the stage, and a number of specimens of ornamental work—the productions of the pupils whose names were attached—adorned portions of the auditorium. The young lady pupils acquitted themselves in the exercises most creditably, displaying great progress for their years in the various branches of learning. The music was really very good. At the conclusion of the exercises a very interesting drama was performed by the more advanced pupils, which elicited great applause from a large audience. The young ladies performed their several parts with much gracefulness giving the best proof of the solicitude for their perfection in everything pertaining to the accomplishments and carriage of a lady, which is the chief object of education. It would have afforded us the sincerest pleasure to have given an outline of the exercises, and the plot of the Drama; but matter of great importance has poured in upon us and precludes more lengthened remarks. The list of prizes we are also reluctantly compelled to defer till to-morrow.

THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from San Francisco, having been 7 days on the passage. Thick fogs and heavy gales were encountered, and the steamer put into Port Orford for shelter. Here a fishing party was improvised and the gentlemen passengers caught several "whoppings" salmon. The voyage was prolonged by the bad quality of the coal burned. The Active goes to Nainimo this morning; she will coal and sail for Alaska on Friday. Capt Cooper has been engaged as pilot.

Arrival of Hon. W. H. Seward and Party.

The steamship Active, Capt Dall, having on board Hon Wm H Seward, Fredk. Seward and wife, A Fitch, Wm Smith, Judge S C Hastings, and a large number of other passengers, reached Brodick's wharf at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers named constitute the Seward party, who are on their way to Alaska Territory—a small parcel of real estate, comprising a few hundred thousand square miles, more or less, which, our readers will remember, Mr Seward purchased some two years ago while Secretary of State for the United States.

THE RECEPTION.

A large concourse of people were assembled on the wharf to greet the distinguished party. The American Consul—an old friend of Mr Seward—was the first man aboard and received a warm shake of the hand from the venerable gentleman, who was then introduced to numbers of our citizens who pressed forward to welcome him. All who approached received a hearty shake of the hand from the great Statesman, whose patriotic record during the fearful struggle of his country for existence has rendered his name world-famous. Mr Seward is a man who has turned the corner of seventy years. His figure is slight, and his face wears a tired, careworn look. A long cicatrice on the right cheek, extending to the chin, marks the path of the assassin's dagger on that terrible 14th of April, four years ago, when the Good President fell. The statesman's eye, undimmed by age, is singularly bright and expressive, and a certain indescribable gentleness of manner explains to a great extent the wonderful mesmerizing influence which he always exercises over those who approach him. After the first friendly greetings had been said, the party landed and were driven to the St. George Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for their accommodation.

At the hotel, Mr. Seward was taken in charge by a committee of American citizens, consisting of the American Consul, and Messrs. Edgar Marvin, G. Suro, U. Nelson, W. H. Oliver, E. Granini, Capt. Doane and E. Garcesche. An invitation to meet our citizens at a public dinner was declined by Mr. Seward until after his return from Alaska.

After luncheon and a short rest Mr. Seward and party were driven to Beacon Hill, Cadboro Bay and other suburban points of beauty and interest. Mr. Seward also called upon His Honor the Administrator of Government, and was warmly received by that gentleman. During the afternoon there were hundreds of callers at the St. George and showers of cards were left.

AN ADDRESS.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Seward and friends returned from the drive to the Hotel, where a deputation of gentlemen, headed by His Worship Mayor Trimble, presented the following address:

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. }
20th July, 1869. }

To the Honorable Wm. H. Seward—Sir—We, the undersigned residents of Victoria, have much gratification in welcoming you to this city.

We feel proud to have amongst us a statesman so distinguished as yourself, and regret that your present stay here is necessarily so brief as to deprive us of the opportunity of tendering you a public entertainment.

This pleasure, however, we hope to have on your expected return to this place from Alaska.

The address was signed by Mayor Trimble, Messrs. Tolmie and Finlayson of the Hudson Bay Company, Hons. Helmcken and Robson of the Legislative Council, Capt. Stamp, and Messrs. Stahlschmidt, Burnaby, Wilkie, Nathan, Southgate, Lanevas, J. Lowe, J. R. Stewart, and many others.

The Mayor, in presenting the address, made a few remarks expressive of the gratification it afforded him to welcome to our city so distinguished a gentleman.

Mr. Seward, in reply, said that he was happy to receive so marked an expression of good will from the representatives of a kindred people who, with his own countrymen, were engaged in extending the area of civilization upon the continent of America. He regretted that he could not find time to accept their kind invitation at present, but hoped, upon his return, to remain several days in Victoria, when he should certainly seize the earliest opportunity of meeting them. The deputation then withdrew.

A SERENADE.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the Volunteer Band, led by Mr. Haynes, serenaded the distinguished party. In response to vociferous calls, Mr. Seward appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd. The honorable gentleman spoke in an easy, conversational tone, and he alluded to the desire he naturally felt to see the whole of his country; he had never before beheld the Pacific Ocean and was on his way to visit the most remote portion of the land to which he belonged. He felt cheered and pleased beyond expression at the kind reception which had been extended to him here. Nearly the whole of the North American continent was now in the possession of two branches of the British race, and there was no reason why they should not continue to grow and prosper side by side and spread the light of civilization to the most remote corners of the continent. He charged the people before him not to allow the nation to which he belonged to outstrip them in generosity and justice, and concluded with a warm expression of friendship towards Great Britain.

Mr. Seward's remarks were received with loud cheers by the assemblage. He was followed by Collector Dodge, of Alaska, Fred Seward, Gov. Flanders, Mr. Fitch and several other gentlemen. All the speakers were introduced by the American Consul, and the remarks were generally brief and eloquent. During the evening the hotel was besieged by visitors; and all classes appeared to vie with each other in showing honor to the party.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Seward and friends will embark on board the Wilson G Hunt for Puget Sound. After visiting all the ports the steamer will convey the party to Nainimo, where they will rejoin the Active and proceed to Alaska, returning to Victoria in about three weeks' time.

From Barclay Sound.

The schooner Alert, Capt. Carleton, arrived on Monday night, three days from Barclay Sound. He states that the schooner Surprise had arrived there and landed the Indian witnesses who gave evidence in the John Bright murder cases. Capt. Carleton brings intelligence of a catastrophe which occurred about a fortnight ago to the Ahgustis, an Indian tribe on Clayoquot Sound. It appears that about 3 or 4 years ago a man-of-war proceeded to Clayoquot Sound for the purpose of chastising the Indians for some murders of white crews that had occurred on that coast. In doing so several bombs were fired that did not explode, and these had been recently found in the woods. An ingenious idea had occurred to some of the tribe that by boring the shells the powder they contained might be taken out. In furtherance of this happy thought a powerful fellow proceeded to make a hole in the side of the shell as he would have operated on a chunk of wood; the result was an explosion when the powder was reebed, which killed three of the deeply interested spectators of the operation and seriously wounded four or five others. The rancorous was completely demolished.

Capt. Carleton picked up a large iron buoy near Cape Cook, which has been fully identified as one of the Fraser river buoys.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. S. SHUBRICK.—The U. S. L. H. Steamer Shubrick, M. Rogers, Master, with Commodore J. M. Watson, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector of the 13th Lighthouse District, arrived yesterday. The Shubrick left Astoria Thursday and visited Tatoosh light and the other American Light Stations in the Straits and on the Sound, delivering the annual supplies and thoroughly inspecting the Stations. Off Dungeness Spit, Commodore Watson placed a red can buoy in 3 1/2 fathoms of water, bearing N. E. by N. distance, 1 1/2 miles from the lighthouse; all vessels are recommended to pass outside of this buoy. The Shubrick stops for coal. She will be remembered as an old visitor in these parts. During the troublous times of '61 and '62 a plot was set on foot by a number of Southerners for her seizure in this harbor and conversion into a rebel privateer, which was frustrated by the vigilance of her officers.

THE AMERICAN PAPERS. say that the new Minister, Motley, is more disposed than even Revere Johnson was to look upon everything done by an Englishman in high life as a special grace and favour to the human race—in fact, that he is the most desperate toady of the lot in the company of aristocrats. In Boston libraries the "peerage" is better thumbed than any other volume.

DR. FRANKLYN, Staff Surgeon, Royal Artillery, stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, arrived yesterday on the Active. Dr. Franklyn is brother to W. Hales Franklyn, Governor of the Seychelles Islands.

HON. W. A. G. YOUNG and family reached New York city on the 23rd of June and sailed for England on the following day.

THE ORIFLAMME arrived at an early hour yesterday morning with the Congressional party, and sailed again about noon for San Francisco via Astoria, where she will pick up the delayed passengers from Victoria.

New Anecdote of Bismarck.

The following anecdote is told in Herr Hessekief's life of Bismarck, the second volume of which has just appeared at Leipzig:—Hearing a guest in a tavern speak insultingly of a member of the royal family, Bismarck sprang to his feet, and exclaimed, "Leave the room! If you have not left before this glass is empty, I will break it over your head!" Of course there was an uproar. All the guests rose and began shouting and gesticulating. But Bismarck calmly emptied his glass, and then smashed it on the offender's head with such a hearty will that the glass was in shivers, and the head was left howling. A deep silence followed, in the midst of which the voice of Bismarck was heard asking unconcernedly, "Waiter, what does the broken glass cost?" General applause drowned the answer.

Mr. Alfred Waddington on the Overland Route.

Mr. Alfred Waddington has just published in London a supplemental book to his recent brochure on the overland route. The supplemental work furnishes an interesting sketch of the proposed line and has been favorably reviewed by the press. The Great Overlander appears more enthusiastic than ever in support of the cause.

"The discovery," says Mr. Waddington, "of a practical route through the mountains of British Columbia was naturally the first step towards opening an overland communication. I have already explained how that difficulty was overcome; and now that the Hudson's Bay Company have accepted the proposal made to them by Lord Granville for the surrender of the North-West territory, another obstacle, hitherto considered as next to insurmountable, has also been removed. The speedy accomplishment of this important measure, owing chiefly to the untiring efforts of the Canadian delegates and the good sense and energy of Lord Granville, can but encourage the writer to fresh perseverance in his efforts. The difficulties still to be grappled with are great, it is true, but the worst, it is believed, have now been surmounted. The future of the Dominion, the development of great resources, and the consolidation of its power depend on the opening up of a communication between Canada and the Pacific through the Red River settlement and the Fertile Belt. These will, therefore, now be quickly thrown open; the general confederation of British North America will naturally follow; and the lately so-called impossible project of an overland railroad (which, when accomplished will make Canada the emporium of the trade of Europe with China and Japan) may be looked upon ere long as a simple question of pounds, shillings, and pence. I am aware that the sum required (thirty-two millions, including interest until the road becomes self-paying) appears at first sight something enormous; but the applications to Parliament this session for bills relating to railroads in the United Kingdom alone (where any new line of railroad seems almost impossible) amount to more than sixteen millions, or over half that sum, with the chance of much smaller returns. With the enlightened assistance of the Canadian government by liberal grants of land, and a properly guarded system of guarantee, by means of which the credit of the Dominion might in the first instance be made available—especially if endorsed by the Home Government,—subscription lists to the above amount could be easily covered. The Government guarantee in India amounted, April 1, 1867, to a much larger sum, £27,254,802, and they have been a complete success as every body in financial circles is aware. Besides, by providing for the payment of the interest the above guarantee will be rendered almost nominal.

The Central Pacific Railroad across the American continent has just been opened. Its professed purpose is to transfer the Old to the New World, and when the commercial fate of England is trembling in the balance, the urgent necessity of a rival route of our own, independent of foreign regulations or tariffs, can no longer be disguised or the question lightly postponed. What the writer has so long been striving to forward will soon become the question of the day; and if, as some pretend, Englishmen can only act vigorously when fairly aroused, that day may not be far distant—when we shall set to work in good earnest to carry out this truly great and national undertaking and make up for lost time."

Australia and New Zealand.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Victoria by the re-election of some members of the Legislature who had been expelled for corruption. A Parliamentary committee for breach of privilege had been declared by the judges to be illegal, and an appeal to Privy Council is expected. The Intercolonial Commercial Conference has recommended a fiscal union of the various Australian colonies.

In New South Wales there have been extensive floods and numerous shipwrecks, caused by violent storms. A vessel with one hundred slaves has been captured and taken to Sydney.

The massacre at Mohaka, in New Zealand is confirmed, but the latest news from the threatened districts is more favorable for the colonists.

A letter was recently read in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, written by Mr. Robertson, of Colac, stating that between April, 1868, and the end of that year, he had a hundred men engaged on his run killing rabbits, and about 2,000,000 were killed, at a cost of £5,000. This year he has 60 men engaged on this work. It is thought likely that the impossibility of expiating the pest on large runs will hasten the division of the land into small farms, and thus the acclimatised rabbit may exert an influence as an agrarian reformer.

We heard the other day of an enthusiastic Protestant screaming in perfect good faith, "Gladstone is the devil himself, and Bright's very outward appearance proclaims him one of the frogs in the Apocalypse!" The three frogs in the Apocalypse, if we remember rightly, come respectively out of the dragon's mouth, out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. Mr. Bright certainly did not come out of Mr. Gladstone's mouth, so he cannot be the one who came out of the mouth of the dragon. Perhaps Mr. Cobden was the false prophet, and Mr. Bright is the frog that came out of his mouth; but how his personal appearance identifies him with any one of these Apocalyptic frogs is hard for ordinary men to apprehend.—Spectator.

The City Missionary Society of San Francisco complain that there is more destitution in that city than can be relieved.

vegetation that grow on the aged shores of the old you think of the number of more than forty in some of the thickness of many of think of the areas occupied by the British coal-fields, but rope, and especially of the States—the latter forming an area of more than 200,000 are lost in astonishment accumulation of vegetable a feeling of astonishment is when you try to realize accumulated before it was hardened by the overlying return of coal; say, for example of South Staffordshire some faint idea of the heating power of the iron of rock masses, when it is quantities of stone left in a few during the period of reduced from 6 or 8 feet to thickness, and become so hard that when their removal has been worked could not penetrate blasting. Then, it heaped reduced to such dimensions what shall we say about of soft, pulpy vegetable is no telescopic eye to perceive form an acre of coal 1 foot minus supply of vegetable is needed; but to produce feet in thickness, and cover hundreds of square miles, like Staffordshire, how much ly still!

These luxuriant vegeta have flourished during the have attempted to account that the earth was then as unusual circumstances—heat affected its surface in a a fearful manner—that it was through warmer regions of like. But a rapid, rich flora the earth's surface without of these unusual conditions. climate—not such a climate at the equator but one free of heat and cold—a climate on islands in the temperate away from large continents, nt, perhaps, for the produciferous flora which formed

able than a larger quantity floated in the atmosphere from the line deposits, would readily take up, and would rapidly build up their Judging from the variegated in the coal, and beautiful, the dark-colored shales, one suppose they were not hard in fact they appear to have already intimated, of a are, like ecotus plants and any of which must have diameter, lofty in height, and, slightest doubt, beautiful in of vegetation seen wherever a gigantic reed, otherwise te. These trees evidently ne or bamboo, and had tall, stems, marked with numerous

Their place of growth was in swamps, and in the soft beds of rivers and bays. But soil trees were different in om the trees that now adorn os. The present race of fir all pit, but the coal fire-trees enormous size. The coal strata to which the Norfolk Island now confined to a small porbe, when during the carboniferous was the prevailing form. details respecting the flora of period, into which we attempt. But we find not only d in the coal and preserved ored shales, but also the reeds, fishes, and reptiles. As t. Smyth has observed, "We new that among these giant is the busy hum of flying inerry chirp of the cricket was rious curled their ominous shells crept limply along, genera and many species of pursued their prey along the bed the trees, whose hollow rmed the basket to contain Here, then, is a goodly popu the scene which only a few held to be almost wanting in e life; and when we consider hich, amid the great deomon matter, preserved to us generally inclosed in in stone et feel confident that coming many an additional fact: before leaving the coal plants, act, to which we must beg to and that is, that nearly the ave in our coal-fields are to the coal measures of Europe, and even of China and at is the significance of that of show that a similar climate, said must have been a warm, walled over the northern reord during the coal period? must have been the condit with the same climate pre- northern hemisphere? We must have been a different land from that which now gion of the north, and consequ climate from that which instead of having immense whole area was dotted over number of islands, of various to great distance from each islands, as has been observ- distance apart, and if coe currents, might easily have sion is only what we find ern seas. There is no reas there would be warmth and under such circumstances a rank growth of ferns and th gigantic pines, and a few ch as those which we still

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES

Europe. LONDON, July 12.—Bright and Foster have withdrawn the resignations which they recently tendered in the R-form Club.

BELFAST, July 12.—There was a riot here yesterday between Orangemen and Catholics. For a time, mob law was supreme, and much excitement prevailed. At 8 o'clock the rioters dispersed—only one arrest was made.

It is reported that Lord Howden has been appointed Minister to Spain.

The assignees of Overend, Gurney & Co. will pay a dividend of one shilling in the pound in September, making a full payment to all creditors of their claims, with the exception of accrued interest.

The Ministerial crisis in France increases in intensity. The constitutional opposition in the Corps Legislatif declare their ultimatum to be the retirement of Minister Rouher, while the people desire his retention, and as reluctant to dismiss him on account of his ability and devotion to the Imperial Government.

Rouher's failure to comply with the wish of the Emperor and tender his resignation is severely criticised. Yesterday the proprietor of one of the leading journals said: "M. Rouher your time has come—clear out! I know it?"

Answers Rouher, "but my wife won't resign." This is literally true. Madame Rouher objects to giving up the honor which she received at the palace as the wife of the Chief of the Emperor's Ministry.

The majority of the Assembly are opposed to the propositions demanded by the members of the left centre, which are—1st, a responsible ministry; 2nd, autonomy of the Legislative Assembly.

The Emperor is therefore obliged to temporize with the majority who do not wish to openly defy the present deadlock, but must within a week.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Corps Legislatif today a message from the Emperor was presented and read by Minister Rouher. The message states that the Emperor was resolved to convolve the Senate to consider the following questions: viz: The right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; simplifying of methods for presenting and examining amendments of laws; submission of commercial treaties to the Corps for approval; control of the budget; abolition of any incompatibility which exists between parties holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and an office in the Ministry; and extension of the right of interpellation, and other questions with the Senate hereafter to be considered.

The Emperor's Majesty these measures will meet all the demands. In conclusion he asks the Deputies to consider how often he has abandoned certain of his prerogatives in favor of the public interest for those already granted, which form integral portions of the Empire. They ought to leave intact those rights which have been expressly conferred to him by the people, and which are essential conditions of power as safeguards to order and society.

The message announces no change in the Ministry. The reforms which it professes are generally considered to amount to a bona fide concession of ministerial responsibility as an element of the executive government.

PARIS, July 13.—The session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately protracted. Resignations of Ministers have been accepted but they will continue to hold office until successors are appointed.

The Thiers party, deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation. The Des Deputes to Jay, commenting in the political returns promised by the Emperor, thinks it impossible to differentiate their meaning, and justifies not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

LONDON, July 14.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Rensel, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The Oxford boat crew have gone into active training. The Prince of Wales will visit the palace stables of George Park, for the Exchange during the present month.

LONDON, July 15.—The retirement of M. Rouher from the French Ministry is now definitely settled. There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday when the prorogation of the session was announced.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone discussed the Central Asiatic measure. He said it was English policy to rule subject countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He said he was amazed that the Lord Mayor's interview with Sheer Ali did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that they should remain as neutrals between Russian and British influences.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special to the Herald from Paris says the resignations of Rouher and Lavolette have been accepted. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new members will be transitional. M. Emile Ollivier refuses a position for the present, but will probably accept in the end. The Radicals are indignant at the programme of the Legislative body.

LONDON, July 13.—Derby hoped that the Lords would firmly resist all attempts of the Commons to modify the amendments. The bill was read a third time. The question then came, "shall the bill pass?" Earl Devon moved an amendment permitting Bishops to hold their seats. Earl Gray accepted the amendment. Lord Cairns opposed it, but it was carried by a majority of 98. The vote was received with cheers.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, July 12.—The Herald's special from London says that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday it was resolved that the Government could not concur in any of the amendments to the Irish Church Bill that will in any way impair the principle of total disendowment. It is rumored that Lords Clarendon, Granville and Harrington have evinced a disposition to yield, but were finally overruled.

The Herald's special from Paris states that a meeting of the Ministers of the Privy Council was held today in order to discuss the Emperor's message to the National Assembly, which organizes on Monday, when the Left Centre will present its resolution. Rouher will read the Emperor's message which concedes the demand of Left Centre in relation to the autonomy of the Assembly. As yet no change has been effected in the Ministry.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Herald's special from London says: At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was resolved that the Government would not concur in any of the amendments to the Irish Church Bill that will in any way impair the principle of total disendowment. It is reported that the following is a true statement of the finding of the South African Koh-i-noor: Swartbooy, the finder who now lives at Sandfontein, on this side of the Orange River, was asked to tell all about the finding of the diamond, and thereupon he, pointing to the opposite bank of the river, said: "Do you see the hill there, about 800 yards from the river, with the hut on it?" "Yes," Swartbooy then rejoined: "That is my hut; I am a Griqua, and I was living there about two months ago, when one morning I ran out of the hut to turn some goats, which were straying, and about 200 yards from the hut, on the ground, I saw a peculiar-looking stone, and on taking it up I felt convinced that it must be a diamond, although I had never seen one. I carefully put it away, and only showed it to a few mutual friends, cautioning them not to say anything about it should go to Waterboer's ears, who would claim it. Shortly after, I returned to this [the colonial] side of the river, and entered the service of my present employer. I told him I had a diamond, for which I wanted 100 goats or sheep, but I did not produce the diamond and nothing came of my offer after this. One day I gave it to my nephew and told him to take it to Sobak Nekirk, and ask him what he would give for it. I then sold it to Nekirk for 500 sheep 10 head of cattle and a horse." The Cologne Advertiser says: "The magnificent diamond which our readers will recollect was purchased by Messrs. Lillienfeld Brothers, from M. Van Nieuw, who bought it from a Hottentot turns out not to be the stone which has been so long in the possession of the Caffre doctor." Mr. L. writes: "Mr. Emile Hoffa has this week brought in three diamonds, of which one weighs ten and a half carats, another 4½, and the third 1½ carats. Mr. Steyn, a trader, brought in a small diamond weighing 2 carats and Mr. Jacob Naude has brought in two diamonds, weighing 3½ and 1 carat respectively. It seems as if these gentlemen hecited to state where the above mentioned stones were found, since an embargo has been laid on the splendid diamond, weighing 99½ carats, at present the property of Messrs. Lillienfeld Brothers. It seems to me that there is good intention on the part of Messrs. Grimmer, Green, Mathews, and others, yet their speculation with Captain Waterboer is a coup d'etat in which I have no belief. It may be added to the above that on Friday last it was understood in Capetown among those likely to possess good information that the 'Albany' speculators wished to dispose of their presumed rights for £100,000.—Standard.

A DELIGHTFUL RUSSIAN TOWN.—MR. CONSUL BARROW, in his report on the trade and commerce of Kerich during the year 1868, states that the market prices have risen in every item, the necessities of life being in some instances double the amount they were sold for last year. There is one solitary little bank, which refuses to change a Bank of England note, though ready to lend money on it for interest, and which is content at the close of the year to show a balance on the credit side of something less than £100. The population shows a marked tendency to increase, and assassinations keep it at par. There are no public works—except the battery, nor are there likely to be any improvements, as nobody seems to take any interest in the amelioration of the town. Mr. Barrow's account of the progress of crime—should excite the admiration of our roughs and burglars. He says it is fearfully on the increase. Robberies, murders and suicides succeed each other, and although the police are unwilling to make known the exact figures, it is supposed that not less than fifty people have been murdered during the past year, some in broad noon-day and in frequented places, and about twelve have destroyed themselves; these latter belonged principally to the better classes—generals, colonels and young ladies figuring on the list. On each occasion the suicide was effected by means of a revolver. The police, about seven in number, are in every respect inefficient, and are constantly in a state of intoxication.

An 'habitual criminal' was convicted lately at the Middlesex sessions. He was 29 years of age, and had previously undergone several sentences of imprisonment and penal servitude. He was now ordered to be kept in penal servitude for ten years. At the same session a surgeon charged with having committed a robbery at the residence of Colonel Trevelde, equity to the Prince of Wales, were sentenced to two years hard labor.

Some of the Southern railroads are sadly out of repair. A local journal says of one of them: "This route is slow and sure. An experienced surgeon and undertaker are on every train. Passengers' valuables will be taken care of, whether slightly, seriously or fatally injured, or otherwise."

Nevada.

VIRGINIA, July 10.—It was found necessary to again close the avenues to the 700-foot level in the Yellow Jacket mine today, the gas being so abundant and bad that the workmen could not work in the mine. It is believed that fire is still present in the Crown Point mine, and in quite extensive quantity.

Canada.

QUEBEC, July 13.—An unseemly contention like that which occurred at Montreal took place today between the different national societies here on the presentation of an address to the Governor General. The President of St. Jean Society claimed precedence; the others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused. The Governor, fearing a dispute, refused to receive any of them.

THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND.

The legal interdiction has of course debarred the present holders from sending to Europe the large diamond the discovery of which has given rise to so much speculation and caused so much sensation. It is reported that the diamond is to go to England in the steamer, and that it has been insured for £30,000. We have been assured that the following is a true statement of the finding of the South African Koh-i-noor: Swartbooy, the finder who now lives at Sandfontein, on this side of the Orange River, was asked to tell all about the finding of the diamond, and thereupon he, pointing to the opposite bank of the river, said: "Do you see the hill there, about 800 yards from the river, with the hut on it?" "Yes," Swartbooy then rejoined: "That is my hut; I am a Griqua, and I was living there about two months ago, when one morning I ran out of the hut to turn some goats, which were straying, and about 200 yards from the hut, on the ground, I saw a peculiar-looking stone, and on taking it up I felt convinced that it must be a diamond, although I had never seen one. I carefully put it away, and only showed it to a few mutual friends, cautioning them not to say anything about it should go to Waterboer's ears, who would claim it. Shortly after, I returned to this [the colonial] side of the river, and entered the service of my present employer. I told him I had a diamond, for which I wanted 100 goats or sheep, but I did not produce the diamond and nothing came of my offer after this. One day I gave it to my nephew and told him to take it to Sobak Nekirk, and ask him what he would give for it. I then sold it to Nekirk for 500 sheep 10 head of cattle and a horse." The Cologne Advertiser says: "The magnificent diamond which our readers will recollect was purchased by Messrs. Lillienfeld Brothers, from M. Van Nieuw, who bought it from a Hottentot turns out not to be the stone which has been so long in the possession of the Caffre doctor." Mr. L. writes: "Mr. Emile Hoffa has this week brought in three diamonds, of which one weighs ten and a half carats, another 4½, and the third 1½ carats. Mr. Steyn, a trader, brought in a small diamond weighing 2 carats and Mr. Jacob Naude has brought in two diamonds, weighing 3½ and 1 carat respectively. It seems as if these gentlemen hecited to state where the above mentioned stones were found, since an embargo has been laid on the splendid diamond, weighing 99½ carats, at present the property of Messrs. Lillienfeld Brothers. It seems to me that there is good intention on the part of Messrs. Grimmer, Green, Mathews, and others, yet their speculation with Captain Waterboer is a coup d'etat in which I have no belief. It may be added to the above that on Friday last it was understood in Capetown among those likely to possess good information that the 'Albany' speculators wished to dispose of their presumed rights for £100,000.—Standard.

At a dinner at Long Branch to-night, Gen. Frank Blair being called on, spoke in behalf of Stonewall Jackson and the Southerners, during which he was loudly hissed. Admiral Farragut called him to order. Bad feelings prevail against Blair. He subsequently explained that he meant to say the Southerners were brave soldiers.

It is stated six fatal cases of cholera occurred in this city this week. They were brought from Cuba.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Several parties have begun an air ship for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic in 15 hours.

St. Louis, July 10.—The artesian well at the Insane Asylum, sunk 4,000 feet, is now to be abandoned. The last 1,000 feet cost \$500 per foot. It is now proposed to raise a private subscription and proceed with the boring.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The water is 10 feet deep in the Court House square at Lagrange. It is estimated that 25 houses have been seen passing down the stream, and the river is still rising. The town of Columbia is entirely drowned out.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Herald says that Col. Warren, one of the Fenian prisoners lately released from an English prison, had an interview with President Grant, and obtained a letter from him to Secretary Fish, directing an investigation of all cases of imprisonment specified by Warren.

July 7.—French cable was successfully landed this forenoon at St. Pierre, and the splice was made with the store cable, connecting with the land office there.

The Tribune's special says it is reported that the directors of the English Atlantic Cable have secured a controlling interest in the French cable. The Herald calls upon American capitalists to lay a cable to be owned and operated by Americans.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The commercial excursion party from Chicago had an interview with Brigham Young at his residence at Salt Lake, yesterday. During the conversation he told Senator Trumbull that he would probably bear of some federal official being put out of the territory. If done, he might be sure it would be for good and sufficient reasons. Trumbull advised him before taking such a step to make known his grievance to President Grant, who will not admit a violation of law to go unpunished. The Mormons treat the excursionists with cold, distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.

Mexico.

Recent elections show a government gain. The volcano of Colima threatens to destroy the villages and towns at its base.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 9.—General Valmendez has captured the rebel out-robbed camp at Margo, containing a powder mill and a quantity of war material.

KINGSTON, July 9.—The steamer Quaker City arrived here on the 28th ult., and sailed yesterday, destination unknown.

Gen. DeRoda has issued orders to commanders of jurisdiction adjoining them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens and arrest none on vague suspicion.

HAVANA, July 13.—Dispatches from Puer to Principe to the 9th, say that railroad communication to the coast is free of interruption.

The rebels attempted to surprise San Miguel near Navitas but failed.

Col. Tribier reports that he had an engagement with rebels in Sagua district, in which the latter suffered heavy loss.

The Editorial Duel.

From the New York Tribune, June 20th, Jose Ferrar de Couto, the editor of the El Cronista, the Spanish newspaper published in this city, who lately fought a duel at Lundy's Lane, Canada, with Francisco de Porto, editor of the Cuban paper La Revolucion, was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday. He was arrested on the complaint of Lorenzo Thomaselli, the proprietor of a barber's shop on Broadway, who states that the prisoner came to his place of business on May 31st, and seeing a caricature hanging upon the wall under which some one had written "Jose Ferrar de Couto," the accused seized it, tore it into fragments, and calling the writer of it "poltroon," "coward," and many other such names in Spanish, vowed revenge. It resulted in a duel as has been published, in which Francisco de Porto, the aggressor, was seriously wounded. The examination in the case is set down for Wednesday next, until which time De Couto was released on parole.

GLARING DAYS AND BRILLIANT NIGHTS.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gotenburg, four hundred miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight when it was as light as it is in England an hour before sunset. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the streets. It seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night, as the sun round the earth toward the north pole; and the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it only three o'clock. The next time he woke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude 72 degrees the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in that latitude with hired persons and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

DURING the life of Berryer his friends formed themselves into a society for the purchase of his valuable collection of papers, as a pretext for offering the old man a sum sufficient to relieve him from the pecuniary difficulties under which he was then laboring. The members of this society recently met for the purpose of deliberating as to the ultimate destination of the documents in their care, which are of great historic value, consisting of all the documents relating to the trials of Chateaubriand, Lamennais, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Dupin, &c. M. Berryer had carefully preserved every letter addressed to him from the year 1816. These he had scrupulously put in order, according to their dates, as well as the subject to which they related. The collection is complete, and contained in 80 separate portfolios. The society have unanimously selected M. Charles de Laocome, whose works have been crowned by the Academy, as editor of these interesting and important documents. He is likewise charged with the task of compiling the life of Berryer, for which purpose his family have entrusted him with all the private documents they possessed that could throw light on the subject. The most singular speculations as to the history of the past, and Berryer will thus be made public.

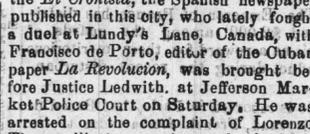
A WIDE-AWAKE NOBLEMAN.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from London as follows:—

As there is no war with America, after all, you will have a large flight of English tourists. I know some who are going, and would have gone, I think, at almost any risk, to study the germs of the great future in American politics and society. Among others, you will have the young, plucky and clever Viscount Adair, son of the Earl of Donravon, one of the most intelligent and advanced of the young nobility. He is barely of age, is just married to a great heiress, and will inherit, with his Earl's estates of perhaps £60,000 a year. There is no nonsense about him, and he is of the stuff to go anywhere and do anything. He is not afraid of new ideas, and experiences. He held out his hand and took in a live lump of coal which Mr. Home, the spiritualist took glowing from the grate. When the Government refused to take volunteers on the Abyssinian expedition, he went to the editor of a London journal, and volunteered as a special correspondent. Young, noble, rich, liberal, connected by birth and marriage with the most powerful families in England and Ireland—his brother-in-law is, I believe, the richest commoner in Ireland—you may well suppose that he will find in America many interesting subjects of investigation.

SAWYER & HANCOCK.—London Chemical News states that this material, which is prepared from the fine tangle of the Hebrides, is being extensively used in England as a substitute for animal charcoal as a filtering medium for water, for deodorizing sewage, cleaning white glass, removing acidity from and deodorizing wines, and precipitating and deodorizing vegetable alkaloids.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It cures cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system is so saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfeeling tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to brood infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface of the skin, or in the interior, in the heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or four eruptions on some part of the body. Hence the medicinal use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: Itch of the skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nerve Diseases, Neuralgia, and the various Urinary Affections. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nerve Diseases, Neuralgia, and the various Urinary Affections. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nerve Diseases, Neuralgia, and the various Urinary Affections.

Supplies of Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the most inveterate Venereal Diseases, Ulcers, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and Stricture, and remove all the morbid humors, and restore the system to its natural vigor. It is a powerful purgative, and its effects are more rapid than any other medicine. It is a powerful purgative, and its effects are more rapid than any other medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Whooping Cough, it should be kept in every family. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the various affections of the throat and lungs, and should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although Scrofulous disease is incurable, still great numbers of cases, where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. So common is its use, over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the various affections of the throat and lungs, and should be provided with this antidote for them. Although Scrofulous disease is incurable, still great numbers of cases, where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. So common is its use, over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, it is never injurious to any patient. The number and importance of the cures in the same districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ayer's medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgment we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacquainted persons, either residing in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

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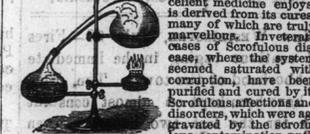
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, it is never injurious to any patient. The number and importance of the cures in the same districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ayer's medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgment we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

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For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

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