

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NO. 37.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

In our last issue we alluded to the disheartening circumstance of the almost total cessation of Canadian immigration. The subject is one with which our interests are more closely interwoven than is generally considered by the inhabitants of Vancouver Island and British Columbia; for it is quite evident when we examine our position carefully, that it is to Canada more than to England we shall be obliged for years to come to depend for a British immigration. Anything, therefore, that curbs the influx to the Eastern Provinces must, in the natural course of things, act on us. The schemes put forward by Canadian statesmen as remedial projects are matters of no small interest to these colonies, and will have no insignificant bearing on their destiny. Two great remedies are brought forward by the rival classes of politicians—the one to develop by colonization roads the vast extent of territory already under the Canadian government, and to make the land laws more liberal, and the other to open up the Far West. The first aims at, besides other things, a homestead measure similar to that in existence in the neighboring republic, and the latter at opening up a highway to the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys. The true policy will probably be to combine both schemes.

There is certainly no earthly reason why two hundred thousand British subjects should be added yearly to a foreign power, while British colonies are languishing for want of population. Yet we find the most important of these colonies crying out not only for immigration but for something to stop the emigration that is leaving its shores for the adjoining Republic. From 1860 to 1863 inclusive, Canada spent nearly \$200,000 on immigration, or on the average \$50,000 a year; yet the fruits of the expenditure are to-day scarcely discernible. The lesson should not be lost on us, whose position is analogous in more ways than one to our Eastern fellow-colonists. Fifty thousand dollars a year is a small sum, to be sure, for a new country of three millions of a population to spend in bringing immigrants to its shores—the Australian colonies, with about one-third the inhabitants, have spent fifteen times the amount—still it is too large a sum to be thrown away. Had the ingenuity of Canada been exercised more in providing means to attract the emigrant from Great Britain—had the energy of the country been devoted more to those pathways that led to such successful results in the adjoining Republic, there would have been no cry to-day about the numbers leaving the country. It may be true, as the Toronto Leader asserts, that the cause of this unprofitable state of affairs is to be found in the unfavorable contrast which the Canadian land system presents to the system in vogue in the United States; it may be true, according to the Toronto Globe, that the Western States be blessed with a greater extent of fertile land than is to be met with in Canada; but the thing however is certain, unless equal attractions can be laid before the European emigrant, Canada is bound to lose instead of gain by the future. "The only possible competition," says the Globe, which British North America can set up, "is by opening up a highway to our own fertile prairies in the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys. We have there a region exactly similar to Illinois and Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. We have a good road into that district, and when open it to colonization, we would not be the mortification of seeing thousands of our young men pass by us. It seems but as yesterday when Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were regarded as the western limits of civilization. Since then Illinois and Wisconsin have sprung into existence, and still later, Iowa and Minnesota. The process is going rapidly forward. Dakota has recently been declared a 'territory' of the Union, and it will not doubt soon take rank as a 'state.' Then look to Kansas and Nebraska, Nevada and Utah. Where, ten years ago, primeval solitude was only disturbed by the tramp of the red man, hundreds of thousands of civilized inhabitants are now settled, and the din of commerce commingles with the humdrum of other arts and appliances of civilization." "During the late session of the Canadian Parliament the Confederation scheme aban-

doning the country, but it will be found that even Confederation will not attain the great end which is sought unless it is supplemented by a land policy that will at least present as many advantages to the intending emigrant as the system in the States. If Upper Canada is to be the "Far West" of the adventurous—if the rolling prairies that lie dormant between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains are to continue "tabooed" through the want of communication with the British Provinces east, all the Confederation schemes in the world won't arrest or at least divert for a moment the tide of emigration to the States. It is to the opening up of a great highway towards the Pacific and to free grants of land to actual settlers, that the British portion of the North American continent has any prospect of being peopled up. The Confederation scheme made the first necessity a cardinal principle in its programme, but it is evident the Government of Canada has yet much to learn and much to relinquish on the land question. The same may indeed be said of all the British colonies on this continent. We must in spite of ourselves adopt the American principle, and count every man added to the population as so many hundred dollars of augmented wealth. Situated as we are in Vancouver Island, so far from the centres of travel, it is necessary we should hold out even greater inducements than the neighboring States. No man will walk a hundred miles for an article he can get as good and as cheap at fifty; and we can never hope, outside our gold mines, to attract a population, unless we can prove conclusively that we are giving the highest price for the immigrant. Not only, however, must our land policy be an exceedingly liberal one, but every measure for the safety and comfort of the inhabitants will have to be adopted. The bills which were thrown out of the Upper House, and which aimed at engraving on our colonial jurisdiction many of those wise provisions which have worked so successfully in America, will have to become the laws of the land, even if the inhabitants are obliged to resort to extremities. Vancouver Island cannot, in fact, any more than Canada, afford to be one whit less liberal than the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

Execution of Harrold, Payne, Atzerott, and Mrs. Surratt.

DOINGS of the SHENANDOAH.

News from Europe, California, Mexico, Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the "Colonist."

CAPE RACE, July 2d.—The China, from Liverpool 24th and Queenstown 25th, has arrived.

General political news is unimportant.

Advices from America by the Persia caused a decline in American securities.

English papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Switzerland; his interview with the Emperor is said to have widened the breach between them.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant; the business of the session is closing up; it will end in about a fortnight.

The Opinion Nationale had received warning for an attack on the Government speeches in the chambers.

In Spain a general amnesty had been declared for offences against the Press Law.

Marshal O'Donnell has made a speech in the Cortes setting forth the Government policy, which includes the recognition of amicable relations with foreign powers.

In Italy it is reported that the negotiations between the Mexican Embassy and the Papal Court had been interrupted and the Embassy will leave Rome and Neglia and return from Mexico. Florence papers confirm this rupture.

The report of the Hudson Bay Company is ready in regard to the claim of the company against the United States; hope is expressed that the question may be concluded before the end of the year.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable was shipped on board the Great Eastern as soon as the balance of the paying-out machinery was put up. The telegraph fleet would sail for Valentinia.

It was expected before their departure from

Valentinia that the United States Government steamer would join them. The vessels will probably leave Valentinia on 10th July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about 25th. Directors of the Company have decided on following a uniform tariff between all points of the United States and British North America to Great Britain of twenty pounds sterling for twenty words or less, and one pound for each additional word; to the continent of Europe, twenty-one pounds for 20 words, and one pound one shilling for each additional word. To Asia and Africa, twenty-five pounds for twenty words, and one pound five shillings for each additional word; addresses, dates and signatures all to be counted and charged in the message. Messages for the first three months will be charged in cypher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first, there will be such an accumulation of business that great delay will arise in the transmission of messages, but they intend to put a new cable in as fast as possible, and then reduce prices.

The cable will be opened for business as soon after it is laid as possible. All messages will be forwarded in the order in which they are received at Valentinia and Trinity Bay. The new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company sells in London at a premium, and the old or £1000 shares at £560 sterling.

On the 21st June the shareholders in the Telegraph Construction Company visited the Great Eastern by invitation from the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. On the following day, Mr. Adams, the American minister, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, and large numbers of other distinguished people visited the ship.

The health of Mr. Adams was drunk at dinner on board. Mr. Adams, in returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish that the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overburdened with telegrams, now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries. The interests and object of Great Britain had all along been to maintain peace, and now that the contest which had distracted the United States had been put an end to, the same object they had in view was peace also.

No more visitors would be admitted on board the Great Eastern before she sailed. The present condition of the cable is all that could be desired, and those most interested in it seem perfectly confident of its completed success.

New York, July 6—Gold 140. 10th, 140.

[From the Columbia and Times.]

EASTERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock at the Baltimore depot, the president's car just arrived from Gettysburg, ran into a freight train, owing to the misplacing of a switch. Signor Bunaga, Chilean Minister, and A. J. Halfin, who read the poem at Gettysburg celebration, were severely cut about the head. Col. Simpson, of the 8th Army Corps, A. S. Shaw, of the State Department, T. R. Milton, of the Executive Mansion, and L. L. Cronz, of New York, were slightly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan on the 4th and 5th, amounted to \$5,500,000.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—About 170 applications for pardon were granted to-day, of which 138 were of North Carolina, recommended by Governor Holden.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that in consequence of the rumor in that city on Monday last that the negroes contemplated an insurrection, the guards were doubled, and other precautionary measures taken by the military.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says that Gen. Hatch, commanding the district of Charleston, states that some planters in their contracts for labor made with their freedmen, have introduced clauses introducing a system of peonage, the negro being bound to work out any debt that he may hereafter incur to his employer. In consequence of this the General issued orders declaring such contracts null; he also gave notice that in contracts to labor no language must be introduced intimidating freedmen. Planters design at some day to contest the question of emancipation of negroes.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Herald's Washington special says the President, for the first time since his illness became serious, left his bed to-day. Judge Advocate Holt was the only one admitted to see him to-day, and it is supposed that his business concerned the findings of the Military Commission.

The Tribune's Washington special says it appears that just previous to his departure for Cuba, John C. Breckinridge addressed a private letter to his friend, E. M. Bruce, formerly of the rebel Congress, of which the following is an extract: "I have had no news from the outer world since I disembarked near Woodstock, Ga, the last Confederate force east of Chattahoochee. I trust there will be wisdom enough in the government at Washington not to drive a brave and suffering people to remedies that spring from despair. Every man should exert what influence he possesses to make the present cessation of hostilities permanent and honorable, and let it be remembered that there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—In accordance with the findings and sentence of the Military Commission yesterday, David C. Harrold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and George A. Atzerott, are to be hung to-morrow by the military authorities. Dr. Mudd and O'Loughlin are to be imprisoned for life. Spangler is sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged were executed to-day. On petition of Mary Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clement, Judge Wilder, of the Supreme Court of this district, issued a writ of habeas corpus to General Hancock, commanding him to produce in court this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, the body of Mary E. Surratt, or show the cause of her detention. The writ was served on General Hancock at eight this morning by United States Marshal Goodina; he immediately consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of War. At ten o'clock the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Court had no power to enforce the writ.

To-day soldiers were placed around the Arsenal to prevent admittance of persons to the scene of the execution, none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by General Hancock. The relations of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon. They were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Atzerott and Payne.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door opened. Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers; next to her followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by their respective ministers of the gospel. Front seats were reserved for them on the platform in the following manner: Mrs. Surratt, then Payne, Harrold, and Atzerott. The officers entrusted with the execution and ministers occupied the intermediate positions. Gen. Harrold, who had been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department approving sentences, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted. A heavy guard was placed on the walls surrounding the ground, while soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Several hundred civilians were present, anxious to be spectators of the solemn scene. Priests attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been attending on Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to Gen. Harrold, officers and soldiers who had charge of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, and seemed to have compassion for his misery. The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne's forgiveness of all sins, and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott also gave thanks for him to General Harrold for his kind attention, and then invoked the mercy of God on the prisoner. The condemned were then requested to rise from their seats, when the chains were removed. They were all now on the drops, their hands fastened behind them, and their legs banded above and below their knees, while the caps were placed over their heads. Atzerott, while being prepared for execution, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, farewell! I be warned by the fate of the man now before you." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in another world." As soon as the noose was put around each head, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjusted, a section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching, but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct and were afterwards taken down for burial, rough coffins being on hand for that purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were complete. General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings. It is said that Payne made a statement last night in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and it is also said that all the other prisoners subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of important witnesses against her.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott and Harrold remain in the graves to which they were consigned yesterday. The military authorities are undecided whether or not to deliver them to friends.

Mudd, O'Loughlin, Spangler and Arnold are to be taken to the penitentiary on Monday.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: The work of confiscating the property of leading rebels was inaugurated in Richmond on Monday last, much to the consternation of the people, by the seizure of the famous Tredegar Iron Works by Government agents. A description of a large amount of other property liable to confiscation has been taken, and the tenants thereof notified to pay no more rents to rebel proprietors.

The Herald's correspondent who has been through Northern Alabama, says that region is almost one continuous field of cotton. The planters are giving attention to the business again this year almost as much as before for former years. Negroes are now working for former masters for wages. The new labor system appears to progress well.

The Times' special dispatch has the following story: "That Mrs. Surratt's spiritual advisers were not permitted to visit her until they promised they would not proclaim their belief in her innocence from the scaffold, is untrue."

Government has sent an officer to Andersonville, Ga., to make special investigation into the brutal and inhuman treatment of Union prisoners, with a view to bringing before a military commission the rebels who had charge of our soldiers when this treatment was being practiced. Some of the guilty parties are already in custody of the Government.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—At a festival given to Gens. Sherman and Cox at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, Sherman alluded to the charge that while he was in command in Kentucky he had demanded for the campaign two hundred thousand men. He said the fact was that when asked by Secretary Cameron he explained the difficulty of marching into Tennessee by different lines—one by Nashville, the other by East Tennessee, with a force smaller than the rebels confronting him on those lines. He had but 43,000 men to meet an opposing force of 180,000 men. When asked by Secretary Cameron how many men he needed, he replied for the present campaign 60,000, and before you can reduce the South to subjection you must have 200,000. This statement was made in presence of Secretary Cameron's military secretary, and was afterwards published in Eastern papers in a garbled form.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Vera Cruz correspondent mentions a rumor that the cession to France of the Northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Durango, so long talked of, would be finally consummated in a decree to be issued by Maximilian about July 1st. The Emperor Maximilian was still on a tour in the interior. The Empress had left the capital to meet him. They were both well received by the people. Guerrillas in different parts of the country were still giving plenty of employment to the Imperial troops.

Over ten thousand French soldiers for Maximilian recently arrived at Vera Cruz and passed to the interior. More were to come.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The whaling bark Milo, Captain Howes, arrived this morning, bringing news of the most extensive and wholesale destruction of American shipping yet committed by any rebel pirate since the beginning of the war. On the 1st April, the pirate Shenandoah reached Ascension Island, where she found the San Francisco whaler Edmund Curry, Hawaiian bark Harvest, American bark Pearl, and ship Hector. All these were burned, and their officers and crew, except those who joined the pirate, were left on Ascension Island. She then sailed for Okotsok sea, where on the 27th she burnt the whaling ship Abigail, whose crew went on board the Shenandoah. Then Manning, her second officer, joined the Shenandoah as pilot, and not only steered the pirate towards our whaling fleet, but gave information where it lay. She arrived off Cape Thaddeus at the entrance of the Arctic Ocean on the 20th June, where she burnt the Ephraim; next day she fell in with and burnt the William Thompson. The Jarah two days after captured the schooner. The captures had become so numerous that Captain Waddell concluded to bond the Milo, instead of burning her. This he did in the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and putting all his prisoners who had not deserted their flag, on board, he gave her a clearance for San Francisco. Near where the Shenandoah was last seen, was a fleet of whalers, comprising about sixty vessels, mostly icebound, and it is the opinion that they have all fallen a prey to the pirate. The Shenandoah has two rifled guns at the bow, two heavy guns aft; she is a full rigged steamer with iron frame, iron masts and iron lower yards and topsails. Her length is about 250 feet; she is slight built, and could be easily destroyed by the poorest of Uncle Sam's naval vessels provided she could be got into range.

Arrived—the Brother Jonathan. Sailed on the 19th, steamer Sierra Nevada, for Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The ships E. Cary, Hector, Harvest, and Pearl were burned at Ascension Island by the Shenandoah, had about \$150,000 worth of sperma oil on board. About fifty suits have been commenced in the U. S. District Court, to-day for confiscation of, as many different lots of wines and liquors the whole valued at about \$150,000, for alleged violations of the Act of March 3d, 1863, in entering the goods at the Custom House in false and fraudulent invoices.

The jury in the case of Ophir v. Burning Moscow Mining Co., tried in Virginia City, retired yesterday morning and up to this time have not agreed on a verdict.

The correspondent of the Bulletin makes the suggestion that the Governor or naval officers telegraph to the British authorities at Victoria and request them to send a British gunboat now in Esquimaux harbor in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. At least three weeks time could thereby be gained; now that England has withdrawn her acknowledgement of belligerents to the rebels, she is bound to regard the acts of this privateer as piracy, and inasmuch as the Shenandoah is armed and manned by Englishmen, and is making use of the English flag as a decoy in her work of destruction, it would certainly be entirely legal, besides being an excellent stroke of policy for the authorities of British Columbia to despatch a man of war in search of the pirate in view of the Shenandoah making her appearance in our waters. The local underwriters, it is understood, have fixed the rates of insurance against piratical risks 3 per cent. on vessels bound up the coast and back, and one per cent. on vessels up from the Equator, and hence to the Sandwich Islands.

Legal tenders 73½@74; markets unchanged.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Advices say Barrios was captured while endeavoring to escape to Panama in a schooner. Barrios was sent to Leon.

Excursion—A large number of our townspeople availed themselves of the trip of the Enterprise to Nanaimo on Saturday to pay a visit to that flourishing clackan.

Liable Remedy.



's Ointment.

ad or Stiff Joints.
In the London Dispensaries
much less cure, any chronic
healthy action; while the Oint-
ment is effectually rubbed into
the effects will be immense.
en can derive advantages from
on other means fail.

s.—Scald Head and Skin
Diseases.

arise from an impure state o
ost cases the liver and stom-
ach. The Pills will speedily
healthy action; while the Oint-
ment is effectually rubbed into
the effects will be immense.
en can derive advantages from
on other means fail.

Kidneys, Stone and Grave
complaints more benefit may
be derived from adopting the
remedy than is frequently brought
by any other treatment. It
is rubbed into the small
region of the kidneys, it will
in a few instances, give it
or eight of the Pills should
be given to circumstances.

Sore Throats, &c.
In case of so serious and dangerous
a complaint would not be recom-
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effect in every other case.

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The English are essentially a Conservative people. Unlike, however, the Chinese in their worship for the past, they are ready to give up their predilections when they are unmistakably unprofitable. The inhabitants of the Eastern world are in the habit of paying a kind of adoration to their ancestors and their opinions, solely on the ground that they belonged to an age gone by. With the English, on the other hand, there is a reverence for the useful as well as for the ancient, and in most cases when the two great national gods come into collision, the hoary-headed past is obliged to give way to the utilitarian present. It is not, however, without a pang that the old sentiment or custom is given up, and the process of abandonment, like the wounded snake, drags its slow length along. It is almost amusing to witness the conflict that is perpetually going on in the national breast between sticking to the good old English way or adopting the new-fangled ideas of some daring Briton or ingenious Yankee. We see it in every invention, peaceful or warlike; but probably it is to be found in greater proportions in that fight which always takes place in the relinquishment of public lands for public benefit. To give away an acre of the national domain to the poor despicable immigrant is to John Bull like the extraction of one of his own teeth. The American Government, with a prodigal hand, donates the public land to those who will settle upon it and attach themselves to the institutions of the country. The English colonies, in most instances, are not generous enough to bestow the land on the actual settler, but even when they do bestow it, there is a grudge as well as a parsimony in the gift that robs it of more than half its usefulness. We find in the Canadian papers a general lament about the emigration from the mother country having totally ceased to flow into the North American colonies, while the neighboring States are absorbing a greater influx than ever. It is shown that thirty years ago the position of affairs was just the opposite. Then the British portion of North America was receiving the greater bulk of the emigration from Great Britain. The causes, however, which led to the Canadian rebellion and the rebellion itself produced a widely different result; the tide of British emigration set in towards the States, and it has been, as a general rule, increasing in volume ever since. While Canada was struggling against official misrule, the United States were holding out every conceivable inducement to the emigrant from Europe. A liberal land law on the one hand and political privileges on the other were the temptations placed before the disheartened subjects of European monarchies. The inducements, however, when the war commenced, had to be increased, and under the wise rule of President Lincoln a further instalment of land privileges was granted. One hundred and sixty acres of land as a free gift, says the American Government to the landless every where. "Only come and file your declaration to be an American citizen and there is a homestead to you forever." Is it any wonder that the emigration from Europe goes south of the great lakes, instead of north? "What have we done," says the Toronto Leader, "to meet this competition? Our free grants are confined to a few leading roads and newly opened districts, and are restricted in quantity to fifty acres. It is evident that other things being equal, or the emigrant supposing them to be equal, we cannot succeed in attracting emigrants while so great a disparity in the conditions of the offers held out to them remains. If we mean to succeed we must offer the emigrant the same advantages that are open to him in the States." This condition is so evident that we are only astonished that any neighboring country could progress without it. It is, however, the old preposterous idea about the value of unoccupied landed property. The American knows that it is population that creates value in land, and he makes everything subordinate to this idea. The Englishman holds on to landed property, raises the Union Jack, and fancies all the world will come and sit beneath its folds. But the result goes in favor of the Americans. "Not only," says the Leader, "is the emigration from Europe passing our doors and not stopping till it reaches the Western States; large numbers of our young men are going, in the same direction, or at all events to some part of the States. We can scarcely take up a Canadian paper without seeing evidence of this exodus. It is nothing more than occurs in the Eastern States; whence there is a constant movement of population westward. But the difference is that the New Englander in moving does not expatriate himself. He is still at home in the West. The Canadian, on the contrary, is on foreign soil, the moment he crosses the frontier. The free gifts of the land offered in the States do not, perhaps, prove so tempting to Canadian, as to European, emigrants, but they are not without their influence."

This is truly a disheartening state of affairs for our North American colonies, and affords a sad commentary on their colonial policy. If, however, Canada with her contiguity to Europe and with her fifty acre free grants, is unable to arrest even a fraction of that host which is yearly landing on the shores of the Republic, what is our chance of an immigration with the speculator in possession of the best lands, and with a Government that views as a miser does his gold, every acre of Crown property.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT SCHOOL.
List of Prizes Awarded.
Good Conduct—1st premium, ex aequo, Mary Ann Cameron, Matilda David.
EXCELLENCE—1st p. Cecilia McQuade, Mary Ann Murphy; 2d p. Marie David, Mary Kelly.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—1st p. C. McQuade, Emily Henderson; 2d p. Matilda Allard, M. Kelly.
LITERATURE—1st p. C. McQuade; 2d p. M. A. Murphy.
GEOGRAPHY—1st p. C. McQuade, M. Kelly, Agnes Laumeister; 2d p. M. Allard, Florence Marks.
MODERN HISTORY—1st p. A. Laumeister, M. A. Murphy, C. McQuade.
MYTHOLOGY—1st p. Marie David, A. Laumeister, M. Murphy; 2d p. M. Allard, M. Kelly, F. Marks.
BOTANY—1st p. C. McQuade, M. Allard; 2d p. A. Laumeister, M. Kelly, F. Marks.
ARITHMETIC—1st p. First Class—Marie David, A. Laumeister, M. Murphy; 2d p. Frances Myers.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION—1st p. C. McQuade, M. Allard; 2d p. A. Laumeister; 3d p. F. Marks.
WRITING—1st p. Marie David, M. Allard.
FRENCH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION—1st Class, 1st p. Marie David; 2d p. Matilda David. Second Class, 1st p. C. McQuade, M. A. Murphy; 2d p. F. Marks; 3d p. Emily Henderson, Teresa Lichenstein. Third Class, 1st p. M. Lagrange; 2d p. Rebecca Solomon.
DRAWING—E. Henderson, Martha Laumeister, Matilda David.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—First Division, 1st p. Annie McQuade, Frances Mayer; 2d p. M. A. Murphy, M. A. Cameron; 3d p. Jane Huston, M. Laumeister. Second Division, 1st p. Laura Peakes, Eliza Todd.
VOCAL MUSIC—1st p. M. A. Kelly.
FANCY WORK—1st p. C. McQuade, M. A. Murphy; 2d p. M. A. Cameron, A. Laumeister; 3d p. Eliza Dunsmuir, M. Lagrange, Carrie Huston.
FIRST CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.
EXCELLENCE—1st p. Emily Henderson, Matilda David.
GEOGRAPHY—1st p. M. Laumeister, A. McQuade; 2d p. Mary A. Cameron, F. Mayer; 3d p. E. Dunsmuir, Maggie Leighton.
COMMON SUBJECTS—1st p. A. McQuade.
HISTORY OF ENGLAND—1st p. Matilda David, F. Mayer; 2d p. E. Henderson; M. Layton.
ROMAN HISTORY—1st p. M. Laumeister, M. A. Cameron; 2d p. A. McQuade.
ARITHMETIC—1st p. Matilda David, A. McQuade; 2d p. Emma Myers.
WRITING—Second Class, 1st p. E. Dunsmuir, Mary Melotte.
SECOND CLASS.
EXCELLENCE—1st p. Teresa Lichenstein.
GRAMMAR—1st p. Jane and Carrie Huston; 2d p. T. Lichenstein; 3d p. E. Lichenstein.
GEOGRAPHY—1st p. E. Lichenstein; 2d p. T. Lichenstein; 3d p. Emily Eyres and C. Huston.
HISTORY OF AMERICA—1st p. Emma Marks, Jane Huston; 2d p. Mary Barry, Sarah Gardiner.
HISTORY OF GREECE—1st p. E. Eyres.
ARITHMETIC—1st p. Bertha Myers, S. Gardiner; 2d p. E. Lichenstein; 3d p. M. Barry, E. Marks.
WRITING—Third Class, 1st p. S. Gardiner, B. Myers.
SECOND DIVISION—SECOND CLASS.
EXCELLENCE—1st p. E. Todd, R. Solomon.
GRAMMAR—1st p. E. Todd; 2d p. R. Solomon, Sarah Cohen; 3d p. Fanny Eyres, Kate O'Dwyer, Paulina Laumeister, Carrie Leigh; 4th p. Maggie Gillin, Sophie Cameron, Emily Riddley.
GEOGRAPHY—1st p. Mary Deyhan; 2d p. M. Gillin, S. Cameron; 3d p. L. Peakes, Lizette Notwood.
HISTORY—1st p. R. Solomon, P. Laumeister; 2d p. M. Lagrange.
ARITHMETIC—1st p. Emily Riddley, Kate O'Dwyer.
THIRD CLASS.
GOOD CONDUCT—Annie Sandwith.
ASSIDUITY—Ex aequo—Mary Moots, Jane Hutchison.
READING—First Class—Ex aequo, Rebecca Myers, Emilie Boulon, Susan Barry, Angusta Cohen, Adelaide Catman.
Second Class—Ex aequo, Hannah Walsh, Isabella Frankel, Matilda Desjardes, Annie Wallace, Emma Munro, Ella Brodick.
Third Class—Ex aequo, Henrietta Colford, Emma Langley, Mary J. Murray, Charlotte Riddley, Sarah Belasco, Mary Kate Brito, Adelaide Cook, Annie Belasco.
WRITING—Ex aequo, Mary Moots, Bonita Brito.
ARITHMETIC—Ex aequo, Annie Sandwith, J. Hutchinson, Mary O'Dwyer, Fanny Egan, Maria Holden, Ellen Cohen, Caroline Grant, Ellen Phillip, Eliza Nelson, Alice Lewis, Angelina Friza, Annie O'Dwyer, Elizabeth Lash, Annie Tully, Nancy Cohen, Emma Webster, Josephus Newberger, Jannette Diton, Julia Hambourg, Kate Chio, Teresa Brito, Dolores Guatierrez, Maria Riddley, Agnes Lash, Ellen Egan, Maggie Walsh, Kate Mahoney, Ely Mahony.

CANADIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.—A private letter from London to the Montreal Gazette states that the delegates have been very well received at the Colonial Office, and that the results so far have been most satisfactory. An advance in Canadian securities has also taken place, to the extent of £1 on Government stocks, and as much as 23 on Great Western six per cent bonds.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Wednesday, July 19.
SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Dobbs, formerly a policeman, was yesterday found dead by the police at the residence of the inebriate Dr. Walker. Deceased, who had been drinking hard, is said to be very respectably connected at home. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.
SAILED.—The bark Royal Charlie was towed out of the harbor last night by the steamer Otter, and will sail for Freeport Mills to load with lumber for Melbourne. Mr. H. Nathan, Senr., owner of the vessel, will leave this colony with his family, by the Royal Charlie, for Australia.
AN INQUEST was held by the Coroner yesterday on the body of Dobbs, the unfortunate man who drank himself to death on Tuesday last. The jury returned a verdict of death through excessive intemperance.
DEATH IN HOSPITAL.—John Williams, a native of North Wales, aged 50 years, died in the Royal Hospital yesterday from the effect of a fall into the hold of a vessel a few days ago.
Friday, July 21st.
THE FIDELITY.—This unfortunate steamer is lying opposite Lang's wharff, her hold being still full of water. Her boilers have been taken out, and lie on her deck. The break in her side, caused by the impact of the Alexandra, is partially above water, and shows that the force of the collision must have been terrific. The whole of the bulwarks of the vessel for a length of from 15 to 20 feet, have been swept away, and the aperture in her hull is some five or six feet wide at top, extending several feet below the water line. The only wonder is that she did not sink on the very spot when struck. The half-inch iron of which the hull is composed, is crumpled up as if it had been brown paper, and the strong planking of the deck is cut in nearly two feet beyond the foremast, and splintered up like a bunch of matches. Had the stem of the Alexandra struck two feet further forward, it would have caught the foremast, and the consequences would undoubtedly have been much more serious than they really were. The Fidelity will shortly be removed inside the harbor for repairs.
LEACH RIVER.—Active preparations are now going on. There is not a necessarily idle man on the creek. Some companies have already commenced working, and the greater portion of the rest will be ready by Monday next. Admiral and Mrs. Denman and attendants were met by Barnett, the expressman, yesterday, at Kibblewhite's, where they took lunch. They were bound for the mines, and intended to stay till Saturday.
DONATIONS TO THE INSTITUTE.—His Excellency the Governor has presented to the Mechanics' Institute a beautiful and valuable silver medal struck in commemoration of the marriage of Victoria, Princess Royal of England, with the Crown Prince of Prussia in January, 1858. A. J. Langley, Esq., has also presented to the Institute the Illustrated Catalogue of the World's Exhibition of 1862, in four volumes.
H.M.S. FORWARD. Lieut. Com. Fox, sailed for the west coast, yesterday morning, with supplies for the exploring party. Ms. Supt. Hankin went up on her to visit the Indians.
Monday, July 24th.
ASSAULT.—A man named Walters was charged in the police court on Saturday, with violently assaulting a Fort Rupert Indian named Jack, by striking him with an iron bar. The parties it appeared had some difference respecting the purchase of a bottle of spirits. Mr. Courtney for the accused pleaded guilty to the assault, but alleged that it was done in self-defence. After hearing several witnesses the case was remanded until this morning for medical certificate as to the nature of the injuries inflicted.
FROM NANAIMO. The steamer Enterprise arrived last night at twelve o'clock. A young man named Alexander Porter, an employe of the Coal Company, was accidentally drowned on Saturday while bathing. His body was recovered. The following vessels were in port: H.M.S. Cameleon, steamer G. S. Wright, schooner Milton Badger, bark Knight Bruce, bark Antelind, bark Perle (arrived yesterday afternoon), schooners Marcella, Alpha, etc.
PICNIC. The members of the Turn and Sing Verein Societies, with their friends, repaired yesterday to Parson's Bridge, where they thoroughly enjoyed themselves in the prettily arranged grounds attached to Brown's Hotel. The proprietor has gone to considerable expense in laying out his property. He has added a fine ball room to the premises, and with the dancing pavilion, tea arbors, and shady retreats introduced into the garden, has made it one of the most agreeable places of resort for picnic parties to be found in the neighborhood.
THE ARTESIAN CO. Allusion is elsewhere made to gold having been struck by this company. Private advices received from up above are most satisfactory, and the shareholders are elated with the prospect of dividends being soon declared in lieu of further assessments.
LEACH RIVER. Operations are now being vigorously carried on, and in a few days more many of the claims it is expected will be yielding their hidden treasures in payable quantities. Good pay has already been taken out by some of the miners.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—The telegraph again mystifies the movements of the mail steamer by announcing that she left San Francisco on the 19th for Victoria. Concluding however that she comes as usual via Portland, she will hardly be due here at the earliest before Wednesday morning. The news by the Anderson to-morrow may possibly make the matter more certain.
The Overland Telegraph.
PARTICULARS OF MR. MCKAY'S EXPLORATION FROM WILLIAMS CREEK TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
Mr. J. W. McKay, who has just returned from exploring the line of country lying between Williams Creek and Tete Jaune Cache for the best route for the Hudson Bay Company's new Telegraph line through the Rocky Mountains has kindly favored us with the following interesting narrative of his proceedings.
Mr. McKay left Kamloops on the 6th April last, and proceeded up the north river of the Thompson to the head of its eastern tributary, a distance of about 180 miles. This tributary flows out from the western end of a lake about two miles long. The eastern end discharges by a small stream which flows eastward for about six miles and falls into the main branch of the Canoe River. The party, consisting of Mr. McKay, a Scotch Canadian named John Nishol, a half-breed Baptist Salahoney, and a Shuswap Indian, struck a large valley lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains and parallel with them. This valley extends from the northward and westward to the southward and eastward along the base of the Rocky Mountains the entire length of British Columbia. The main streams and various tributaries of the Columbia and Fraser flow through it. Open and fertile spots were seen here and there, and although as early as May 10th the grass was eight inches long, the aspens were in leaf, and the service berry in sunny spots was already in blossom. There was no snow to be seen in the valley, and Indians stated that there were portions that they were in the habit of wintering horses in where the snow during the most inclement winter seasons never lay deeper than two feet. Grouse and rabbits were seen in abundance. The party, with three guns, killed in six hours game enough to provision them for six days. Leaving the Canoe river they crossed a level plateau of a mile and a half covered with a thin scattered growth of Douglas pine and spruce, and reached the Canberry lake which feeds one of the tributaries of the Fraser. Following the course of this tributary about twelve miles they struck eastward about three miles and reached the Fraser at Tete Jaune Cache. From this point the party took a direction nearly due west, crossed one range of mountains through a good pass, and reached a stream known as the river of the Shuswaps, which flows into the Fraser about eight miles below Tete Jaune Cache. On the west side of the valley of this stream runs a very high range of mountains. After following up several minor streams the explorers finally succeeded in finding two passes one by Bear River Valley and the other by the upper Swamp River Valley. The mountains consist mostly of micaceous slate formations traversed by powerful veins of quartz abounding in metallic sulphurates of carbide, iron, and mountain marmot are here seen in abundance. Mountain goat are also plentiful in certain localities. This range presents a series of high, triangular snow peaks. Between the peaks are immense glaciers. The mountains are steep and are wooded, particularly on the eastern side, are frequent and dangerous. Distances were observed where forest trees over two feet in diameter had been carried away across the valley below, and 300 feet up the mountain side opposite. It is this range of mountains that can be seen from Leach Mountain and is probably mistaken by miners for the Rocky Mountains. The weather here was most unfavorable. Continual showers of rain and snow fell. The ground became damp and nearly useless, and the Shuswap Indian took flight and deserted. John Nishol fell, and monitory symptoms of mountain fever. Provisions were nearly expended and Mr. Kay therefore decided upon returning to the Fraser and descending by canoe to Fort George for fresh supplies. They reached the Fraser a few miles below Tete Jaune Cache. Finding no vessel available for instant use, the party made a raft, dropped down the Fraser about six miles, found a large poplar tree, felled it, and Mr. McKay and Baptist made a canoe with two small axes in two days. Nishol being too ill to work, from this spot they reached Fort George in five days, a distance by water of about 350 miles. John Nishol died the night before the party reached the Fort. The body was taken to Fort George and decently buried, the funeral service being read over the corpse. Nishol was a good, steady respectable back woodsman supposed to come from the neighborhood of Windsor, Upper Canada. He had suffered from mountain fever about two years before on Williams' Creek, and it was supposed that he had contracted the disease on that range. He was a stout and healthy man, and was a member of the Hudson Bay Company. Some excitement was caused in New Westminster on Friday last by the punishment of a hand of board the telegraph company's steamer, Geo. S. Wright, in a collision with 76 signatures was sent to the Colonial Secretary on the matter, stating that the man had been hung up on the rigging by the thumb, and, assuming the Colonial Secretary that a repetition of the proceeding would probably create serious disturbance. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bulkeley's explanation of the occurrence, which is that the man, after having received two months' imprisonment in San Francisco, has shown his disposition to desert, and was accordingly hanged, and it was made fast to the rigging over his head, but left in a standing position. The idea was to shame the man and not to hurt him.

NEWS FROM PEACE RIVER.
From one of the partners in the fur trading firm of Breneman, John & Co., who returned to the Mouth of Quesnel on the 1st inst., we have obtained the following particulars from Peace river. Our informant, in company with four others, left Mouth of Quesnel on the 22d July, 1864, and proceeded in boats to Salmon river, about 25 miles above Stuart's river. They proceeded up the former stream about 40 miles, where they had to make portage of four miles, which brought them to a lake about 8 miles long. Out of this lake a small stream flows in the direction of Peace river. The party descended it about 220 miles to the junction with Parsons river, where the two streams unite and form what is known as Peace river. The country all the way from Fraser river is flat, heavily timbered with cottonwood and pine, and abounds in lakes, upon which are vast quantities of ducks and geese in the season. The party went down Peace river about 200 miles to St. Johns, a station of the Hudson Bay Company, where Mr. McKenzie is in charge. The Indians were not very numerous along the route, but those met with were very peaceable and friendly; they belong to the Beaver tribe. Finding very few Indians at the Fort, the traders went on to Dunvegan, where they established themselves and traded with the Indians, the Beavers also, who numbered here about 250 all told. The natives go off to the mountains in the winter, where they hunt for bear and moose, which they kill in numbers sufficient to live on in summer, besides selling large quantities of the meat to the Hudson Bay Forts. Our informant's party followed the aborigines to the mountains on dog-sleds, where they traded with them. The country around Dunvegan is open prairie fitted for agriculture, the Hudson Bay Company officials having raised crops successfully there. The winter is very cold however, the ice in the river being fully seven feet thick. The Indians do not cultivate any land, and are a lazy set of beings, who will not even work for the white man for money. Our informant states that if the telegraph company imagine that they will get the Indians in the interior to pack, they will be woefully disappointed on their arrival amongst them. There were no miners on Peace river last summer, those engaged there before that having abandoned it on account of being unable to make wages. Our informant will shortly return to Dunvegan, where some of his company remain with goods for trading. So far they have not had any thing in their enterprise, having many difficulties to contend with and overcome, which can only be done by remaining for some years in the country. The fur traders did not prospect on any of the rivers for gold.—Cariboo Sentinel.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.
[From the Columbian.]
"OASIS" JACK.—This customer has not been recaptured, and it is highly probable that he has made good his escape. He sent a letter of farewell night before last to the governor of the prison, informing him that he had committed no crime and was about to leave the country. We fancy the country is as well without him.
TELEGRAPHIC.—Mr. Libby, of Collin's overland telegraph, returned yesterday from Fort Alexandria, to which place the poles are now laid on the ground. The wire is stretched out of Yale as far as the Alexandria bridge. Work on this side of Yale has been suspended, awaiting the completion of the road by Government.
CARIBOO.—The only news of importance which has reached us from Cariboo since Thursday is the report that the Artesian Co. have struck excellent prospects.
THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—His Excellency Governor Seymour will leave to-day by the steamer Lillooet en route to Cariboo, via Douglas and Lillooet. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, as far as Lillooet.
FROM YALE.—The Lillooet came in from Yale on Thursday, and the Reliance yesterday. The water is rising, and has reached within three feet of extreme high water mark at Yale.
THE WEATHER.—The weather has been very warm during the last few days, the mercury ranging as high as 82° in the shade.
CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, July 15th, 1865: Duties (import) £759 17s 9d; do. (export) £787 12s 1d; harbor dues, £16 3s; headmoney, £16 8s; tonnage dues, £70 18s 6d; fines, £1. Total, £1,651 18 10d. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 32.
LAID UP.—The steamer Sir James Douglas has been taken off the route to Nanaimo and the northern settlements. The cause of this step is said to be that the Government will not insure her, and the charterers also declining to do so. The withdrawal of the steamer will be a serious inconvenience to all the settlers on the north coast, and we hope prompt steps will be taken to remedy the grievance.
A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER will be given by the American residents of Victoria on Wednesday next, in the Lyceum Hall, on the occasion of his arrival in this colony. Mr. Colfax is expected by the Anderson to-morrow morning.
CLOVER POINT HOTEL.—Mr. Henley, of the Clover Point Hotel, informs the public this morning through our advertising columns, that he has not taken out a city license this year, and will consequently keep his house as a temperance hotel in future.
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, and all the people, merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players, thereon must be mingled that justly popular preparation for the 16th of August, Sozondan, from the immense demand there is for that article. Well, it only proves that we are becoming wiser and wiser every day, for it truly merits all that is said in its favor, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious benefit, and preserver of the health of the world ever produced.
All Druggists and Perfumiers sell it. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

The Weekly Colonist.
In our yesterday's remarkable rate New Westminster that so far from Columbian duties increase, the price very opposite was thing so palpably that we have on conclusion, to show flour or any other on the mines at in comparison way connected vantage of the British but is due entire of supply and demand the present year, too was almost the Customs and full blast. The commodity is great, and the market admit of a much consequently of hand. As the the transit to the ticable, and the the spring prices lus to the forward tion so soon as market became pendent of the number of the. The prices fell have flour, selling ure of 18 cents be only temporary entire summer, gin for the pe bound to go up, amendment ordi sumpion much object of the ord with England, tries has most the steam com Francisco has of cogues' of Vi outlies in the showed how the attempt to channel. The fore, simply to ported goods, that direct trad summer goods to they could be had an opportu inasmuch The consequen obliged to acco agreeable horn created duties. These increases position taken really more ob price of goods. When, for in pound on Will Westminster, to the value of so glaring in the price of allow, the dut beside, the price it virtually m whether the d pay in the p 25; but the on of the country when the price of the Solidation the prices were d travel made d derivable' fr Ordinance, he thing like a Government, the Ordinance at which pro nothing constr constructed in. If our New instead of try which have defence of a p mischievous, tions at an official expen country and much more se away to hagg that is altho retrocession, boring colony would be for purposes, and increased im being contrib persons to pe used for a greater dis to than it is im plicate the both domestic bought expen ledge which

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, July 25, 1865

CARIBOO AND THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

In our yesterday's issue we alluded to the remarkable ratio of increase in the price of flour in Cariboo...

MINISTER ITEMS

The Colubian. - This customer has not and it is highly probable good his escape. He sent all night before last to the prison, informing him that no crime and was about to...

is a quality as ruinous to the country as it is to the individual, and we are very much mistaken if the present year does not bring out forcibly as well as practically the great fact that colonies were made for the people and not for officials.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

The bark Golden Gate, the flagship of the Western Union or Russo-American Telegraph, was to leave yesterday for the Gulf of Anadyr and the shores near Behring Straits...

THE COURT THAT WILL TRY JEFF DAVIS

It has been decided to try Jeff Davis in the district of Columbia, for high treason. The following is an account of the court:

LATER FROM MEXICO

We are indebted to the Mexican Consul, Don Jose Godey, for copies of the Periodico Oficial of Chihuahua, to the 23d of May, the latest date received from that place.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY

Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London Dispensary would be of little benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints...

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means has failed, if applied immediately, and not delayed until the patient is beyond recovery.

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AMMUNITION. TARGET. Represents average A shooting at 500 yards with ELEY'S GRENADE CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Patent Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridges, Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Etc.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

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

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Known first-class Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 12 CULLUM ST., RENOVURCH ST., LONDON.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. A certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

REAL JAPAN BLACKING

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

DAY & MARTIN'S

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Thursday, July 25, 1865

A WESTMINSTER POLONIUS

There is a "strong weakness" to use an Irishman's society to ape the aristocratic; and strange to say the lower we go in the social scale the more deeply rooted we shall find this characteristic. No man has so great an abhorrence of eating peas with a knife as a Westminister Polonius. Every departure, indeed, from the strict rules of etiquette gives him more exquisite pain than if you were drawing his teeth with a pair of pincers. He is essentially a critic of men and manners, and like a true critic, is difficult to please. If you give him a glass of Imperial Tokay, he will put on a shrewd look and declare it more detestable than the most villainous of Falstaff's sack. If you show him one of Raphael's masterpieces, he will pronounce it a mere dabb. If you place before him a choice selection from Don Giovanni he will declare the composition execrable; if you go into the political world and read him Gladstone's speech on reform he will declare the "fellow" to be a vulgar demagogue; nothing in fact you can show him will meet his appreciation unless it comes under the heraldic seal of Lord Snooks. Then you might present him with a glass of Epsom salts, and he will smack his lips and declare it to be wine of the purest vintage; he will bow down in perfect adoration before the picture of Old Mather Hubbard in the child's story book; he will clasp his hands in ecstasy over the sublime music of the burdurgurdy, and go into raptures at the eloquence contained in the "last dying speech and confession" of Bill Bykes. The climate of Europe has been distinguished for the growth of this remarkable trait in human nature; but Vancouver Island and British Columbia can lay claim to a goodly share of the characteristic. We have no insignificant number of this grotesque school even among the small population of both colonies, but the press seems to have got the best specimens of the breed. On looking over the pages of some of our contemporaries a stranger would be really inclined to the belief that James Yellowplush himself was the presiding editorial genius. There is such a refined abhorrence of everything that is popular—such an unceasing detestation of men publicly striving to abate public wrongs—such an aristocratic desire to call every agitation a demonstration of the vulgar, and such a penchant for styling every public man a demagogue, that it is difficult to believe any man out of livery to be the writer.

Was it done with these peculiarities in Victoria, but it would seem that the growth of flunkeydom has attained its greatest perfection in New Westminster. There the official atmosphere appears to have driven out whatever little manliness the press previously displayed. The *Columbian* that was wont to say nothing too plain-spoken, has come down to a sipping echo of the official lip. If it does not indulge in the eulogistic of the dogmatic representative of patriotic blarney it would seem rather from inability than from want of desire. If it does not call Victoria a "hawid bog" and its inhabitants "vulgar fellows," it is certainly not because it objects to the style, for the "deuced nawsty demagogue" is on its tongue quite a pat. At all times and at all seasons it is ready to swear by the "beloved cousin" of Her Majesty and the official Government of British Columbia. The cloud is shaped like a camel if Her Majesty's representative or the Colonial Secretary only says so; it is backed like a weasel, if the hint is only given; and looks very like a whale if the "official" whim or caprice will so have it. *Polonius redivivus*. "Come, my old customer, don't you think an increased duty on attitudinizers who are not raised in the country will decrease the price of food?" "Certainly my lord; and Polonius enlightens us on this problem in colonial statesmanship. The *Columbian* says: "In looking over our files we find that at a corresponding period last year flour was quoted at 40 cents, while the lowest point it reached during the year was 34 cents, nearly double the price it is the present moment. So much for the dire effects of the new tariff." The price of flour this year has fallen at Cariboo to 18 cents a pound, while the lowest price last year was 34 cents; but flour pays a higher duty this year than it did last; ergo, the higher the duty the lower the price. "All ye 'political mountebanks and demagogues' in Victoria barken to this, and 'forever after hold your tongue.' Talk of the discovery of perpetual motion or the philosopher's stone! Why here is an invention that beats them both hollow—an invention by which the price of an article can be lowered at will, and lowered down to zero: Do you want flour down to nine cents in Cariboo? Then double your duty. Do you want it at 4? Then double it again. How purblind was the English Government at the commencement of the American war, that it did not put on heavy duties on the cotton importations! The whole Lancashire distress might have been prevented. Cotton would have been both cheap and plentiful. We are really afraid of New Westminster contemporary in its anxiety to fall down and worship the official god, is becoming

rather dazed in its reasoning faculties. "Political mountebanks and demagogues" are no doubt excellent terms to come from that exalted state of aristocratic refinement that flourishes around the charred stumps of a primitive city; but it is rather too bad that the unfortunate demagogues should be called upon to witness so overwhelming an evidence of the absurdity of their theories, and so convincing a proof that two and two make five.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[From the correspondence of the S. F. Alta.]
WASHINGTON, June 16.
In former letters I have expressed surprise that Great Britain, France and other nations continue in operation their "proclamations of neutrality," notwithstanding the "Confederate" Government has been wiped out of existence. They have, however, slightly modified them, as to the time of our national vessels remaining in their ports. I have recently learned from a distinguished official source, who knows all about the matter, the reason for those powers thus acting. They have been smarting under the effects of the blockade, which had captured so many of their vessels with contraband goods (without which the South would have long ago have yielded to our arms) and therefore make a point as to its legality. This is a weak pretence, but nevertheless it is indulged in by those nations, which is nothing more than an endorsement of illegal practices. They had entered into a combination to acknowledge the South as a belligerent, thus encouraging privateering by vessels built purposely in England, for that purpose, and which never entered a Southern port. But the good news has come in an official form, that the Government of the Netherlands refuses longer to be bound by such a league of injustice, and hence has withdrawn from the European arrangement. The chain has thus been broken. Our Government has addressed letters to all European Governments, asking, in justice, for the repeal of the proclamation, and the Netherlands has made the first satisfactory response.

Nothing new has taken place in the matter of our demanding from England indemnity for the seizures and destruction of property by the Alabama and other British ships under rebel colors. But the demand has been renewed since the accession of President Johnson to the Executive office. It will be recollected that in May last a proclamation was issued to the effect that our Government will retaliate in kind on foreign nations which continue to acknowledge belligerent rights to the rebels to our detriment. This matter will soon be brought to an issue, for Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the European Squadron, will make the issue. The proclamation has been officially scattered through the Navy as the rule of its conduct. The most amusing but preposterous suggestion from abroad is that we should assume the "cotton debt" in England—not that we can be made to do so, but as a measure to produce a better understanding with our trans-Atlantic neighbors. This is in accordance with the constructive application that we must pay for the loss of all runners who sought to run our blockade, in order to help the domestic enemy. Foreign nations will soon learn that we are not fools, and that we do not appreciate their extravagant pretensions. The bugler might as well beat the sherrif for indemnity, as for Great Britain to put in her bills for her deserved losses. The *London Times*, the biggest rebel in England, now pleads for the life of Jeff Davis, and is joined in this by nearly if not quite all of the British press. Whatever it is to be the fate of Jefferson, it is presumed that our Government will be destroyed by its own policy, and will not particularly appreciate, much less ask, advice from the quarter which has given so much aid and comfort to the enemy.

HOW EARL RUSSELL SNUBBED MASON.

An important chapter of history has lately come to light. As in the multiplicity of your exchange papers you may not have seen it, I enclose the following article from the *Atlanta Georgian Intelligencer*, which shows how and why Mason was snubbed by Earl Russell. The *Intelligencer* says: "After Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston or Earl Russell—we do not remember which—he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granted him in London. Two days in advance of the day named for his reception, Mr. Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British Minister to the appointed conference. The day passed, however, and no usher appeared to introduce or convey Mr. Mason to the British Minister's presence. Another passed, and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. Annoyed at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends at Court, made it known to them, and they, it is said, expostulated with the British Minister at his cavalier treatment and neglect of a gentleman who had been invited to London in an official and on official business. Whereupon the following, in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment by an official of the Government: "That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit London and have an interview with the Minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, but on the day preceding, a deputation, representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by that Government, either in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the vast accumulation of manufactured goods of every description, and stored away in every warehouse almost in the kingdom, amounting to a supply more than sufficient for two years' demand, besides enough of the raw material on hand to last them for at least two years more. "That if the war continued, England would be saved from general bankruptcy and nothing else could save her. That even if the South were conquered, slavery abolished, and the labor to grow the staple withdrawn from it entirely, it would be better for Eng-

land and for its manufacturing interests. The former could vigorously encourage the growth of the staple in her East India possessions, and the latter could have time to get off their accumulated stock of goods, to manufacture their raw material upon hand, and to prepare their machinery for the manufacture in future of the coarser East India staple. The facts and the arguments prevailed. The British Minister was sorry, but Mr. Mason could not be received, and the Southern Confederacy must take care of itself.

The *Intelligencer* asks why this intelligence was withheld from the people at the time it was communicated to the Confederates Senate, and adds: "Had the delusion then been removed from the people's mind of cotton being king of foreign recognition, the war might have ceased two years ago, with less advantage to Great Britain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day. But oration and recrimination are now out of place. Cotton is not king, war is not and never can be king. This, like some theories of our Government to which the South has given credence, and long maintained—such as are embraced in the doctrine of State Rights and State remedied—are henceforth to be and must be considered baseless political fabrications. One people, one Government, united for the general welfare, at peace, if it will let us, with all the world, but united against it whenever assailed. And so we go for a new, and we trust, a peaceful and prosperous future."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *Enterprise*, arrived from New Westminster Wednesday afternoon, bringing forty passengers and a Cariboo express in the hands of Dietz & Nelson, also our special telegraphic despatches, which appear in another column.

CARIBOO.

The *Steamer* of July 8th has the following: "Extraordinary yield of the Ericsson Co. \$30,816 in One Week. This claim seems to increase in richness every day. The amount taken out for the week ending 2nd inst. was 1400 ounces. For the week ending yesterday the 9th it amounted to 1926 ozs.; viz., on Tuesday, 883 1/2 ozs.; Thursday, 439 ozs.; Sunday, 603 ozs.; making a total of 1926 ozs., worth \$30,816. Out of this sum the shareholders will have to contribute nearly \$1000 to the Government for Export tax. The dividends paid on each interest yesterday was \$2,500, leaving a balance after that amount was paid in the treasury of the company."

GROUSE CREEK.

Bed Rock, Flume.—The company who were so fortunate as to secure the right of putting a flume here are losing no time in prosecuting the work. The flume was commenced only in August last year, and there is now upwards of seven hundred feet completed apparently in a most substantial manner. It is not so large as either Antler or Williams creek flumes, but, in our opinion, it is as capacious enough for a creek the size of Grouse. The company will never have any trouble with "tailings" from the flume, as at the point where they are discharged there is a fall of at least twelve feet. A vast deal of work has been done this season in ground sluicing the bed of the creek where it is designed to lay the flume, and thus profit will arise to the company at the same time the work is going forward.

CUNNINGHAM CREEK.

The news from this locality is not at present of a very exciting character, but in the course of a week or so we fully expect that matters will take a more lively turn. The ditch was completed last Saturday afternoon; the sluicing of the ditch above the flat is such that hydraulics can be worked with from 70 to 100 feet fall; there are two pipes at work now, and several others are getting ready; the hydraulic system of sluicing is the most profitable of any where sufficient fall can be had, and this creek seems pre-eminently suited for the adoption of the process.

Oro Fino Creek.

A company of white men have taken up ground on this creek, and intend putting it to a flume. A large number of Chinamen have been at work upon it, but like all their countrymen here they have evaded payment of license and reporting fees. Since the white man made a raid upon them we learn that quite a number of the Celestials have taken out licenses.

STEVEN'S CREEK.

Mining on this creek is progressing satisfactorily. The Blackpool bed-rock flume company washed up, on Friday last, sixty ounces of coarse gold. They have discovered the old lead which has been for some time past supposed to be lost. The Matrimonial company, below Brown & Ker's have been engaged in ground sluicing for the last four weeks. Their bed-rock looks remarkably well, coarse gold being easily found on the exposed rocks. They will wash up in about a week hence.

ROBERT'S OF JULY IN CARIBOO.

There was scarcely an observance of Independence Day on Williams' Creek. The only outward and visible sign was two American flags at Barker's, one in Cameron's, and one over a shaft house on the creek. The fact is that there are now comparatively very few American miners in Cariboo, the imposition of the hostile tariff and the Gold Export Tax having driven them out of the country last spring.

ACCIDENT.

An accident of a rather painful nature befell Mr. David Grier, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Grier was working in the shaft of the Bald Head claim, in which he is a shareholder, the bucket used for hoisting the clay out of the shaft was about being lowered when it got disengaged from the rope and fell down a distance of twenty feet on Mr. Grier, striking him on the left arm and fracturing one of the bones below the elbow. Dr. Bell was summoned and attended immediately; under his care the unfortunate sufferer is getting on well.

A JOURNALIST'S JOURNALS.

A man who represents himself as a miner, called at the Gold Commissioner's house on Wednesday last, and finding Mr. Cox in the office, he tried to extract an opinion from him as to how he was to jump a claim. The Commissioner told the impudent intruder that he was in the wrong place

to get any advice on the subject, and he had better decamp. Not heeding the worthy magistrate's advice he would be further importuned for his opinion on the point, when Mr. Cox committed him there and then for contempt. After undergoing two hours solitary confinement in the lock-up of the prisoner was brought before the Commissioner. He offered the most humble apology for his conduct, and promised it left off never to be seen near the precincts of the court house again. Mr. Cox discharged him and he departed a wiser if not a better man for the short incarceration. This is just the right way to stop the reprehensible practice of which Judge Begbie's son-in-law lately on the bench has had his share.

ST. ANNA'S SCHOOL, EARLY EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the scholars of the St. Anna's Convent took place Wednesday. A convenient structure had been erected at one end of the building, covered with evergreens, and provided with seats for the accommodation of visitors, who attended during the day in large numbers and manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. A very pretty platform, carpeted and decorated, was constructed for the examination of the girls. Immediately in front of the drop curtain sat the Right Rev. Bishop Damer, the Lady Superior, teachers and examiners.

The pupils, numbering perhaps over one hundred, and all tastefully dressed in white, trimmed with blue, presented a picture of neatness. The programme was a long one, occupying from nine a.m. until half-past six p.m., with an interval of an hour and a half at 1 o'clock. It would occupy too much of our space to give full details of the proceedings, interesting though they were. The girls were examined in spelling, arithmetic, geography, religion, history, ancient, modern, and scriptural, grammar and syntax, botany, heathen mythology and subjects of a general character. They were also exercised in reading in the English and French languages, music, vocal and instrumental, and exhibited their progress in elocution by giving some excellent recitations in verse and prose in the English, and French languages, appropriate speeches, dialogues, and *petite* dramas. To the various questions propounded to the girls by the Rev. Mr. Sieberet and others, they replied readily and exhibited great proficiency in most branches of their studies, being seldom at fault. Where all evinced such careful tuition and a marked desire to do credit to themselves and their teachers, it would be invidious to mention the names of those who carried off the palm, as they received their reward in the distribution of prizes. We cannot, however, refrain from alluding *en passant* in a complimentary strain to the great advance made by the pupils in the acquisition of the French language.

Besides class lessons and readings in this language, the girls performed a little French drawing-room play, in which Miss Cecilia McQuade took the leading character, and with Miss David and the rest of the *troupe*, dramatized the text with admirable precision, and entered thoroughly into the spirit of the plot. The former young lady also gave an excellent recitation in verse, evincing considerable powers of elocution. Mrs. Murphy and Miss Laumestein delivered addresses to the teachers and visitors in a most creditable manner, and met with deserved applause. The songs and recitations of different kinds, were highly appreciated, and rendered them independent of each other. The proceedings, in which the young ladies were especially happy, and afforded great entertainment to the listeners. In these, Miss Florence Marks, Miss A. Laumestein, Miss McQuade, Miss Murphy, Miss Kelly, the Misses David and Lightfoot, and other girls, distinguished themselves. In the last play of the school, the first named young ladies really portrayed the characters assigned them, with much power and feeling.

We next turn to music, in this department, great satisfaction was afforded by the pupils. Two or three choruses, here sung by nearly the whole school, embracing "little nites" of children, scarcely able to walk without assistance; their small voices blending pleasingly together. The Misses Lightfoot sang a duet with great taste, and the Misses McQuade, Kelly, Murphy, Marks, Lightfoot, David and several others also gave evidence of vocal talent. At the conclusion of the proceedings a French farwell chorus "Cent adieux" was very correctly and effectively rendered to the accompaniment of one of the Sisters. The instrumental performances which interlarded the programme likewise afforded much gratification. In this department Miss Annie McQuade, Miss Cameron, Teresa and Ella Lightfoot, the Misses David, Fanny and Emma Myers (and two or three other little girls whose names we failed to catch), are deserving of especial mention and reflect the highest credit on their teacher. The only fault that could be found by the most exacting was perhaps a tendency in some cases to slacken the time, particularly in the overture to *Tancredi*.

Before concluding our notice we must take a brief glance at some of the beautiful fancy work exhibited on the walls, the handy work of the scholars. Here again the girls showed that their leisure hours had been rationally employed. Some large framed pictures in wood, work "Pheasant and flowers" by Miss Cameron, St. Patrick, by Miss McQuade, "Boy and poultry" by Miss A. McQuade, and a large handsome cushion by Miss A. Laumestein were generally admired as well as some of the pencil drawings. Altogether the examination was one of the most pleasing and gratifying we have witnessed, and if in the course of our remarks we have omitted to mention a deserving name we can only ask our young friends to forgive us the unintentional omission, and the small promise not to offend next time.

The visitors' department particularly in the afternoon was thronged with attentive listeners, and the dramatic scenes afforded great delight, especially to the juvenile portion of the auditory. The arrangements in every respect were completely successful.

His Excellency Governor Kennedy with Mr. and Miss Kennedy, arrived about four o'clock, and the children immediately sang the national anthem. At the termination of the national anthem I had out sound and

the programme a tree was brought in laden with the richly flavored madeira crown, the heads of the fortunate recipients of prizes, and Miss McQuade called over the names of the lucky ones, who received their "little treasures" from the hands of Governor Kennedy, and were crowned by the Bishop, Kennedy and others. [Owing to the great length of the Prize List we reserve it for publication to-morrow.] This done His Excellency addressing the girls, remarked that it really did him good to see so many happy faces before him filled with sunshine and joy, and he hoped it would be long before cares and troubles would overtake them. He begged of his young friends to remember, now that they were about going home, the good lessons they had been taught. They might not appreciate the exertions of the worthy Sisters and the good Bishop, but in after years they would remember and feel the good effects of them. It would teach them obedience, to curb their tempers, and generally to regulate their conduct. He would beg of them to improve at home, what they had learned and prove a blessing to their parents. His Excellency then paid a high tribute to the system of moral and religious instruction pursued at Convent Schools of which he had seen so many. He said he attached great importance to early training, and that it was in the natural course of things that these he saw before him should some day become the head of a house, and if not taught themselves, how should they teach others? It was a pitiable sight to see parents unable to direct their children in the proper path for their advancement. Some might find themselves removed to a distance, and as good as well as nullified in their efforts so would it manifest itself in their teachings hereafter. The scholars had given proof that they were in a progressive state, and in taking leave of them he must again tell them that he owed these blessings to the Bishop and the Sisters who had washed over them. The proceedings were closed, and the company dispersed at half-past six o'clock.

INTERCOLONIAL. The return made by the minister and Victoria yesterday on the Westministerians Victorians to the ham and J. W. Bowling of Messrs. Both gentlemen, without opening a bowing by Richard with a leg before taken then went inmediately yielded ball from Richard by Clarke, and so sued, both gentlemen singles; on Clark sharp run, however, wicket, and although been made owing was at length getting scored six. Several singles but running was very the fielding was a world here lost after adding 12 to fired before a run taking six place the first run, which then sent in Card was very good, he play, scoring double. His companion to a shot from by Powell, who, single, went out ardon. Howard and the game was ing beautifully scoring several 2 players steadily next hits for 2, cumbered to a trem and retired amid having made a 2's and singles. eleven, then too ball, in stepping from Pooley, but thus giving the runs.

The Westminister wicket, sending Twentyman to the Howard, Clarke began slowly ar ing very close to a "bailer" opened, the scoo Richardson, who hit, and was gle at mid-wicket. the two kept the making no runs caught out at m ley the Westm and commenced leg, which, ho Powell, and re then followed w long leg for on straight hit for spendid, "bail middle stump. Wallace follow second ball, w into the hands next went in, the ball up near Fisher next made to steal was of hand a Weaver's wicket. The prospects looked rather for a score of 1 and a active wicket for each ball, but his Peckes took hit, being sent ards a Berkeley went in, and looed. A tremendous dropped Fisher closed their in.

The players Lusch's, where and liberally justice was don which had ju with lively an On returning to took the wick Howard, On an overthrew, safely, and the to the great counted on J Daniel took B good style, w bowing when caught by Wa Card next took owned, Howard and getting a fine ball fr stepped and followed, but a blow over the abled him, who shortly made a however, only left him, being Card now re with a tremen followed by in into the field bowling, after ever, a straight boundary was came out with the bat, follo a hit for two, leg hit for two, now became h as they follow were lucky e

A FINE YACHT.—Through the courtesy of Capt. Feddersen, of the fine bark *Perle* we were shown over his vessel yesterday. The *Perle* is a very handsome clipper bark of 500 tons burden, insured A 1 for nine years, of which she has not yet been two years at sea. She is very strongly built with heavy caken timbers and massive iron knees is copper fastened, and seems to possess every requisite for safety and strength. She has a very comfortable and handsomely fitted cabin with ample accommodation for four first class passengers. Her sailing qualities are very superior, Capt. Feddersen informing us that she can make her 12 knots, under light or laden. She is now seeking, but will probably proceed to Nanaimo, to load for San Francisco, whence she will return to Hong Kong. Captain Feddersen is greatly pleased with this country, and expresses his opinion that it is destined ultimately to become a great commercial port. He even talks of paying land and in a course of a few years settling land with his family. He thinks that an emigration of the poor agricultural class of Germany might be attracted to these colonies, if some advantages were offered by the Government, there is a large class of frugal, industrious people, who, by selling their small plots of houses and plots of land in Germany could pay their passage to these colonies, and if some advantages were introduced by which they could be assisted till their farming returns rendered them independent of each other. Captain Feddersen thinks considerable numbers might be induced to come here. It is only by putting forth some special efforts of this kind that our Government can ever expect to attract an immigration to this far off land.

THE GOLD EXPORT TAX.—We are informed by Mr. J. W. McKay, an excellent authority who may be regarded as "excellent" authority, that the oppressive impost recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature, is producing as we have from the outset feared it would, incalculable harm to the sister colony. Without venturing an opinion on the abstract principle of the tax, they say the effect will be soon visible in the number of miners that it will be the means of driving from the country.

A NATURAL H.M.S. CLIO ARRIVED AT PANAMA from the Sandwich Islands on the 16th, bringing on board Queen Emma, the wife of King Kamehameha, and her suite of 30 English.

The *Clio* is now doubling on her way to this station, bringing the superannuated crew of the Pacific Squadron, and their families.

A BARRA AVIS.—The Government has length succeeded in finding a gentleman in the rural districts competent to assume the onerous duties of county clerk of the Peace. The *Gazette* of yesterday contained the appointment of W. H. Franklin, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace, and to be Deputy Magistrate at Nanaimo, for Cowichan and Comox. The *Gazette* letters at least, will hardly be a matter of thank when they had to come down to Victoria for justice, and to be a constable.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Government has appointed the appointment of Henry Wakeford, Esq., to be Auditor for Vancouver Island, and to be the Auditor of Her Majesty.

ONE OF US FOUND.—The *Gazette* of yesterday accepts the tender of Philip Coran to supply well at Government House, for 1000 feet in place of that of William Baxter, who the *Gazette* says, "cannot be found."

ESCAPED FROM GAOL.—The *Columbian* says that Oregon Jack, escaped from the New Westminster Gaol on Monday last by climbing over the prison wall. He had not been in the prison more than a few days, and was recaptured.

HARBOR.—The Chilooten Indians, about 1000 in number, arrived at New Westminster on Tuesday morning last, and in consequence of the

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH

The return match between the New Westminister and Victoria Cricket Clubs came off yesterday on the Beacon Hill grounds. The Westminsters won the toss and sent the Victorians to the wicket, Messrs. Callingham and J. Wilson taking the bats to the bowling of Messrs. Pooley and Richardson. Both gentlemen, however, speedily retired without opening the score, Callingham being bowled by Richardson, and Wilson going out with a leg before wicket. Daniel and Whitaker then went in, but the former almost immediately yielded his stumps to a splendid ball from Richardson. His place was taken by Clarke, and some good steady play ensued, both gentlemen scoring several 2's and singles; on Clark calling his comrade for a sharp run, however, the latter being at his wicket, and although a run might safely have been made, owing to loose fielding, the ball was at length got in and Clarke retired having scored six. J. Barnett next went in, and the scoring went slowly and carefully on several singles being made at both ends. The running was very bad, however, and but that the fielding was extremely loose both players would have lost their stumps. At length, after adding 12 to the score, Whitaker retired before a ripper from Pooley, Bacon taking his place; he, however, went out in the first run with leg before wicket, having just saved his duck-egg. The Victorians then sent in Card. The bowling at this point was very good, but Barnett made fine steady play, scoring doubles with an occasional single. His companion, meanwhile, after stopping a few splendid balls, lost his leg stump to a shooter from Pooley, and was succeeded by Powell, who, however, after marking a single, went out before a rattler from Richardson. Howard of Esquimaux next went in, and the game went steadily on, Barnett playing beautifully to very severe bowling, and scoring several 2's and singles. Howard also played steadily, well making several neat hits for 2's. At length Barnett succumbed to a tremendous shooter from Pooley, and retired amid the plaudits of the field, having made a score of 19, consisting of six 2's and singles. Edwards, the last of the eleven, then took the bat, but at the second ball, in stepping back to a long pitched ball from Pooley, hit his own wicket and retired, thus giving the Victorians eleven out of 55 runs.

The Westminister eleven then took the wicket, sending in Messrs. Bullock and Twentyman to the bowling of Daniel and Howard, Clarke as the wicket. The game began slowly and carefully, the bowling being very close, but Twentyman lost his stumps to a "bailer" from Howard, having just opened the score. He was succeeded by Richardson, who, however, went out at his first hit, and was cleverly caught out by Edwards at mid-wicket. Weaver took his place, and the two kept the wicket steadily some time, making 10 runs, however, till Bullock was caught out at mid-wicket by Howard. Pooley, the Westminister captain, next went in, and commenced with a splendid hit to long leg, which, however, was fielded by Powell, and resulted only in a single. He then followed with a straight hit for 2, and another single, when a straight "bailer" from Daniel caught his middle stump, and he retired for 7 runs. Wallace followed, but gave up his bat at the second ball, which he put up over his head into the hands of Callingham. Dr. Black next went in, but after scoring a single put the ball up and was caught out by Edwards at mid-wicket. Fisher next took the bat, and an attempt was made to steal a leg-bye, but Joe Barnett was of hand and shield the ball straight into Weaver's wickets, who retired for a single. The prospects of New Westminister now looked rather bleak, 7 wickets having fallen for a score of 19. Good succeeded Weaver, and by active play managed to keep his wicket for some minutes, till Daniel picked a ball over his head, and he retired for 10 runs. Pooley took his place, but followed immediately, being sent home by a bailer from Howard at mid-wicket. The last of the eleven, then went in, and some runs were made through loss of fielding on the part of the Victorians. A tremendous shooter from Daniel, however, dropped Fisher's timber-yard, and the eleven closed their innings for 25 runs.

The players here adjourned for lunch to Lunch, where long-table was tastefully and liberally spread in the garden. A simple junction was done in the stands, and the band, which had just arrived, resounded the repeat with lively and cheerful strains. On returning to the field the Victorians again took the wicket, sending in Barnett and Howard. On attempting run, however, for an overthrow, Barnett walked home too leisurely, and the ball dropped into his wicket, to the great disgust of the Victorians, who counted on Joe for another good score. Daniel took Barnett's place, commencing his bowing style with two 2's of Richardson's bowling, when a slip of his hand was sharply caught by Wallace, and he retired for four. Card next took the bat and some runs were made, Howard doing the most of the batting, and getting a three, a two, and a single when a fine ball from Richardson lifted his off stump, and he retired with eight. Whitaker followed, but did not last long, a severe blow over the eye, which temporarily disabled him, when Pooley took his place and shortly made a splendid straight hit, which, however, only brought two, when Whitaker left him, being caught at slip by Wallace. Card now resumed his bat and commenced with a tremendous hit into the air for two, followed by another magnificent slip, but into the field for three, both from Pooley's bowling; after another hit for a single, however, a straight drive back to the bowler was beautifully caught by Richardson, and Card came out with seven runs. Clarke then took the bat and began with a fine forward drive for three, followed by another for two, and a sharp hit off for one, then came another drive for two, and Bacon followed with a leg hit for two, and a cut for one. The game now became highly interesting, and the hits as they followed rapidly one after the other were loudly cheered. Twice in succession,

again, Clarke sent the ball straight over the bowler's head, taking two each time. Bacon came again with a splendid leg hit down to the race course for four, being loudly cheered. Clarke's career was now, however, brought to a close, a pretty ball from Pooley taking his middle stump. The captain was heartily applauded, as he came out, by the spectators, who had now numbered in great force, several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen being scattered over the field. J. Wilson next took the bat, but retired with his favorite leg-before-wicket, without adding to the score. Callingham came next, and he and Bacon brought down loud cheers by each making a fine hit for three, when the former lost his stumps to a ripper from Richardson. The Victorians now scored 55 with two wickets to go down. Powell then went in, and with Bacon succeeded in running the score up to 62, the latter making some fine play, when a ripper from Richardson scattered his stumps, and he came out amid the applause of the field, having made 17, the only highest score, so far, of the game. Edwards, the next man, now took his place, and some beautiful play was made by Powell to Pooley's bowling. A fine hit among the spectators round the scoring booth for three brought the score up to 68, to which Edwards added one, when Powell was cleverly caught out by Pooley, and the Victorians left the wicket having scored 69 to 102 to win.

The New Westminister eleven now resumed the willow, with a stern determination to win, if such a thing were possible, although the odds were heavily against them. Berkeley and Bullock took the wicket, but the former dropped his stumps to Daniel's first ball, and was succeeded by Good, who by active play made several very close runs, when he was caught at point by Howard, having with Bullock run up 14. Pooley now took the bat, and made some slashing hits, putting the ball up in the air several times to a great height, and giving some fine matches, which, however, were not taken. The score now showed 84 runs, and only two wickets down, and the hopes of the Westminsters began to rise. Gets, which had been offered at five to one on the Victorians, now fell to three and two to one. Bullock worthily seconded Pooley, making a steady score of singles and 2's. Pooley however, here stepped out to a ball of Howard's, missed it, and down went his stumps amid the applause of the Victorians. His score of 12 consisted of five twos and singles. Richardson next took the bat, and great things were confidently expected by the Westminsters; but, alas! fate's fortune here deserted them, for Richardson's wickets fell to Howard's first ball, amid tremendous cheering. He was followed by Wallace, but the luck seemed to have turned as Bullock, who had kept in since the beginning of the game, succumbed to a ripper from Daniel, and came out with 11 runs. Dr. Black now joined Wallace, and the two kept the field for a length of time; Wallace making several fine hits, including a splendid drive for 2. Dr. Black now retired for 6, caught out by Howard. Wallace immediately followed, beautifully caught at long leg by J. Wilson, and retired amid the cheers of the spectators, having scored 12. Fisher and Twentyman next took the wicket, but the latter, at his second ball, dropped his stumps to Howard, and was succeeded by Weaver, who began with a fine hit for 3, followed with a 2, but almost the next ball from Howard scattered his timber yard, and he was dismissed with 5 runs. Pecke, the last of the eleven, now took his post, but at Daniel's third ball his comrade yielded up his stumps, and the score closed for 67, the total score being 90, leaving the Victorians victors by 34 runs. The game was probably the most interesting ever played in this city, and certainly attracted a large number of spectators than any similar occasion. His Excellency the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. Misses Kennedy, a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, equestrians, and several hundred pedestrians, were on the ground, and remained nearly the whole day, showing the warm interest in the match, as was evinced by the numerous messengers to the scoring booth, enquiring the state of the game.

The playing of both sides was very good. The Westminister bowling was beautiful. Messrs. Pooley and Richardson keeping their wickets a change throughout the game. Their fielding, however, particularly during the early part of the game, was very poor. The Victoria fielding on the contrary, was with occasional exceptions, excellent, and the bowling of Messrs. Daniel and Howard very good, the slow ballers of the latter proving most desirable in fielding wickets of their opponents. Indeed it was generally remarked that Howard was the best of the following list of scores:

Table with columns for batsmen and their scores. Includes names like Callingham, Richardson, Wilson, Daniel, etc.

Beckley not out. 1. Wides, 3. Byes, 4. Leg Byes, 1. Total, 23. NEW WESTMINSTER. Bullock, b Daniel, 11. Good, b Howard, b Daniel, 9. Richardson, b Howard, 6. Pooley, b Howard, 12. Wallace, c Wilson, b Howard, 13. Black, c and b Howard, 6. Fisher, b Daniel, 1. Twentyman, b Howard, 1. Weaver, b Howard, 5. Pecke, not out, 0. Wides, 7. No Ball, 1. Byes, 4. Leg Byes, 1. Total, 67. THE VICTORIANS. Daniel, 17. Berkeley, 12. Bullock, 14. Good, 12. Pooley, 12. Richardson, 12. Fisher, 12. Twentyman, 12. Weaver, 12. Pecke, 5. Wides, 3. No Ball, 1. Byes, 4. Leg Byes, 1. Total, 102.

The Dinner. At eight o'clock the cricketers, victors and vanquished, together with a large number of invited guests, sat down to an excellent cold collation, provided by Peterkin in Huskinson's Hall. His Excellency the Governor occupied the head of the table, supported by Captain Lang and Ensign Elliott, V.R.C.; Messrs. Drake, Franklin, W. S. Green, H. Wakarua, Jackson, &c. Captain Pooley, of the Westminister eleven sat opposite His Excellency, and Captain Clarke of the Victorians occupied one end of the tables. Upwards of one hundred guests sat down to dinner. The band occupied the seats of the room and played a variety of pieces during the evening. On the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Drake, as proposer, proposed the following toasts: The Queen. The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family. His Excellency the Governor, who the proposer said he was sure was a good patron of the noble game of cricket, not only from his attendance at the game here, but because he believed that His Excellency must have been an enthusiastic cricketer himself (applause). The toast was received with loud applause. His Excellency responded in his usual happy manner. He said he would be very sensible indeed if he did not feel gratified at the warm reception he had received, not for its own sake, but because it showed that the spirit of true loyalty pervaded the community. He had always been and would always be a warm patron of all many games, in his youth he had been a keen cricketer, and he had also been an enthusiastic supporter of another athletic sport, viz, rowing—a sport in which he had been somewhat successful, having been one of a crew of four brothers who had won no less than thirteen public cups in all four—(applause). He hoped to see a rowing club established here, and would gladly do all in his power to aid and encourage such a movement (applause). The Army, Navy, and Volunteers—coupled with the names of Captain Lang and Mr. Card. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and reported to by the gentleman named, and also by Mr. Pooley, who was called on to reply for the New Westminister Eleven.

The New Westminister Cricket Club—proposed by Mr. Drake in a few very felicitous remarks. He said the Victoria Club had not the New Westminister, but the British Columbia Club (no, no!) well it let them bring down the whole of British Columbia, and we would meet and try to beat them (applause). He hoped we should be able to say instead of an inter-colonial match, a New Westminister match (great applause). Mr. Pooley, captain of the New Westminister Eleven, responded in a very fluent manner, saying that if they had been able to bring down four or five of their cricketers, they would have given the Victorians some of their better cricket, indeed they were not too hard for their wickets. He hoped next year to give the Victoria club another trial, and his club would do their best to carry off the laurels. Mr. Elliott being called upon for a song, gave "The Booby English rose," amid much applause. The crozier said Mr. Lafont would now favor the company with some music; Mr. Lafont accordingly gave some of his astonishing feats of bird-whistling amid great applause. Mr. Drake here exhibited a large photograph in a gilt frame, by Mr. Gentle, of the United Eleven, and in a few handsome remarks presented it, in the name of the Victoria Cricket Club to Mr. Pooley for the New Westminister Club. He hoped that next year the New Westminister Club would have the opportunity of presenting the Victorians with a similar compliment (laughter).

Mr. Pooley responded in a humorous manner, thanking the Victoria Club for the handsome compliment. The Club he repeated had been handsomely thrashed and he hoped it would do them good. They had seen in the fielding of the Victoria Club an example for them to follow, and he trusted they would profit by the lesson. He would with the leave of the Crozier propose a toast which had been neglected too long. The Victors of the day—The Victoria Cricket Club. Responded to by Captain Clarke, of the Victoria Eleven, who humorously remarked that this was the only occasion that he had been named as the victor of the evening, and he felt quite incompetent to respond in the least in fitting terms. Mr. Drake here favored the company with a song, "I'll be a King in a shanty night." The Press was proposed in a very eloquent speech by D. B. King, Esq. Responded to by Messrs. Mitchell, Higgins, and Plummer. Mr. Lafont here gave the company the Mocking Bird" amid loud applause. The Fire Department—Proposed by the Crozier, in a few pithy and humorous remarks. Responded to by Assistant Engineer Thain, in a few pithy and humorous remarks. The Ladies—Proposed by Mr. Good. He said he could say for himself and his club that the defeat was tempered by the sensation that it would carry joy to many a fair heart (applause). He was a lucky thing for the Victoria Club that they had not been

beaten, or they would never have dared to show their faces at home (laughter). He begged to propose the toast of "The Ladies," coupled with the name of Mr. Edwards (loud laughter and calls for Edwards). Mr. Edwards responded humorously. He would like to ask why he had been called on? Was it because he was like a lady? (loud laughter). He thought the ladies should be present to speak for themselves (hear, hear). As it was, he begged in the name of the ladies to return them his sincere thanks. Mr. Callingham then favored the company with a song, which was well received. Mr. A. C. Alport followed with "Over the style, Mary," most beautifully sung, and reputation earned, when he sang "The Village Blacksmith" in splendid style. The crozier (again) got on his feet, saying (for the 25th time) Gentlemen, this is a convivial meeting! (Laughter). So he would call on Dr. Black for a song. The said gentleman complied with a fine song, which was received with much applause. His Excellency, in one of his neatest speeches, proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. Drake. Received with tremendous cheering. Mr. Drake very happily responded, and called on Mr. Lafont for a "nigger song," when that gentleman gave in excellent style an Ethiopian melody, assisted by Mr. Ramona on the guitar. His Excellency here took his departing company rising, and the band playing God Save the Queen.

Mr. Daniel proposed the health of a gentleman who had done more than any one else to make the meeting successful, and that too at personal loss to himself, "The health of E. B. Thomas, Esq." (Applause). Mr. Thomas briefly responded, and Mr. Drake, as chairman, Mr. Drake, with great applause. Responded to by Band Master Haines, and grand chorus by the band. After a number of further toasts and songs, the company dispersed, after having spent, in the words of the chairman, "one of the most convivial meetings" ever held in Victoria. The dinner (by Peterkin) was faultless; the wines, provided by Thomas, of the Bee Hive, were more varied, and of better quality than we have seen at any similar occasion, and the whole proceedings were characterized by the greatest jollity and good feeling.

NEW ZEALAND. Affairs are not going on satisfactory in New Zealand. The army marches about and does nothing, and General Cameron asks for 2,000 more troops from home. Sir George Grey, on the other hand, talks in his dispatches of reducing the number of the Queen's troops, and published a very shrewd dispatch on the subject, asking for an explanation of the difference between General Cameron's language and Sir George Grey's, while for all that appears they are acting in perfect concert. Mr. Cardwell orders peremptorily the reduction of the English force by five regiments, and warns Sir G. Grey that the colonists cannot look for any help from home for defending the land they are going to confiscate. The friendly Maories are doing more for us in a military way than the English troops. General Maita Kingi, in the Waikanae district, gained a victory over the fanatic rebels on the 24th February, concerning which he sent a very modest despatch to the settlement. He took the fanatic chief and many Maories prisoners, but though they had made up their minds to eat him, if they had been successful) thivalously released them all on their taking the oath of allegiance and giving up their arms.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The news from the Cape is unpleasant. The Colonial Government wants to "locate" the Kafir chiefs on the land marked out for them after the American fashion, and the chiefs object to be located. Sundry most formidable of them all, refused point blank to obey, and Orell, our old opponent, though not so quite plain-spoken, is supposed to be in communication with him. There is talk about plots, the fact is, the signs which precede a Kafir war are reassuring. If a prophet jumps up in the next three months, and prophesies arise among the Kafirs in all forms of excitement—Mr. Gladstone's next surplus will be a small one. SPECTATOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE G. S. WRIGHT. The Collins' Telegraph Company's steamer Geo. S. Wright, Captain Marston, arrived at Esquimaux harbor on Monday night, and came round to Victoria yesterday afternoon. She brought up Col. Bulkeley and a staff of assistants for carrying on operations in British and American Territories. The Wright left San Francisco on the 10th, but came to anchor off Fort Point, and started again on the 12th. She lay over the Company's flag-ship "Golden Gate," which is now on its way north, and will not call anywhere en route. The Wright is in fine trim order. Her upper deck has been removed, and replaced by a neat deck house, affording sufficient accommodation for the ship's and company's officers. Her machinery has also been overhauled, and many improvements made. She made a fine run up in four days. At eight o'clock the Wright took the schooner Milton Badger in tow and sailed for Nanaimo, where the schooner will load coal for the north, and the steamer will proceed to New Westminister to land some of the party, after which she will return to the port. To the courtesy of Col. Bulkeley and Captain Marston, we were indebted for files of San Francisco, Alcazall, and Flag, to the 12th of a fast and pleasant voyage.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS. DATES TO JULY 12th. ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED MAN COMES. Lafayette Foster, Vice-President of the United States, is on his way to this city, as he was at Salt Lake ten days ago. Call 3th. A GOOD APPOINTMENT. We learn by private letter received by the last mail, that Mr. Henry Toomey, of this city, has been appointed United States Consul at Munich, Bavaria. Mr. Toomey is an old Californian, and eminently deserving of the appointment. AN IMMENSE FUNERAL.—The funeral of John Hart, the last of Mulligan's victims, took place from the house of the Berea Book Company, on Geary street, yesterday, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, including all delegations from every company in the fire department. A NEW QUICKSILVER DISCOVERY.—A new quicksilver lead has been discovered about nine miles north of the new Almaden mine. The lead is located on Silver Creek, Rancho Yuba, and opens out on the hill side. VERDICT IN MULLIGAN'S CASE.—We, the undersigned jurors, convened to enquire into the cause of the death of William Mulligan, find that the deceased was a native of New York, aged 36 years, and that he came to his death from a musket ball, the musket being held and fired by Police Officer Mortimer Hopkins, on the 7th day of July, 1865, in this City and County, while in the discharge of his duty, and acting under instructions from his superior officer.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE EDWARD SCHIFFEL, musician by profession, and a member of the Musical Fund Society, were followed to the grave yesterday by a large number of his late companions and friends. The Dead March was performed by the largest band we have ever seen in San Francisco. OFF FOR THE NORTH.—Messrs. J. B. Cross and Bowles, (Richardson's) for Placerville on Thursday, left for Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, via Sacramento, Marysville, and Red Bluffs, yesterday at four o'clock, on the Sacramento boat. They propose to go on to the Central Pacific, or Dutch Flat Railroad, to its most southern terminus; thence to Marysville by stage, thence by steamer to Red Bluffs; and thence by stage again to the Columbia River. They will return here by sea, about the 1st of August, and will remain in California until about the middle of that month, then return to New York via Panama. A HERO FROM THE WAR.—Dr. T. J. Blakeney, formerly a prominent citizen of Sacramento, returned to California from the Atlantic States on the steamer Golden City. He entered the army early in the war, and fought throughout the McClellan campaign, and was at the terrible disaster at Ball's Bluff, and escaped by swimming the Potomac for a distance of over 6 miles. After Dr. Blakeney received his fatal wound, Dr. Blakeney assisted in conveying him from the field. He first joined Col. Baker's regiment, but subsequently, and in the Potomac campaign, was attached to the 11th Pennsylvania regiment. At the battle at Savage's Station, Blakeney caught an ugly rifle ball in his shoulder, which he carries to this day. He has during the last two years served his country in Texas, and there, as in the Potomac campaign, won laurels of which many a more experienced soldier might well feel proud.

LATE PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Brooks, for several years the Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union, and also a clerk in the United States House of Representatives, has been appointed Naval Officer, and Hon. Thomas B. Shannon, ex-member of Congress from California, has been appointed to the Port of San Francisco. The appointments are to take effect on the 27th of July. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State. ANTONIO, THE MURDERER.—The steam yacht Levina, that arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminister, brings the news that a telegram had been received by Governor Seymour, from San Francisco, to the effect that Antonio, the murderer of poor Mr. Ogilby, was in that city, under the surveillance of the police. Mr. Brew, Chief of Police, came down in the Levina with the necessary papers for his extradition, and was a few hours too late for the mail steamer. He will probably go down on the land.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—A private telegram from a gentleman in San Francisco states that he would leave for Victoria by the steamer sailing on the 26th of July.

Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

DEMAGOGUE ON THE BRAIN.

Augustus Sala, in one of his recent letters on America, describes the residents of the New York Broadway as being afflicted with a disease he terms as "flag on the brain." The haunting bunting, the pictorial representations that stretch across the street from house-top to house-top, are evidences in his eyes of a morbid taste for the flaring trippery of the banner. There is something in the remark, but its force and appropriateness are borrowed from the very class of people he caricatures. The phraseology is truly American. In California we meet often with the rather paradoxical term of "feet on the brain," but no one misunderstands the application, and it conveys probably in the strongest manner the idea of that kind of moonmanism which occasionally takes possession of holders of or speculators in mining stock. We have amongst certain people in both Vancouver Island and British Columbia a disease which the English language finds a difficulty in expressing—a morbid affection of the thinking faculties on all matters connected with public interest which is not easily denoted in the medical lexicon. We shall take a leaf from Mr. Sala and our American neighbors, and describe the malady as "demagogue on the brain."

No sooner is any measure brought forward for the public benefit than these unfortunate afflicted person howls out "Demagogism." The more popular the measure the more rabid the denunciation. Let a public man attempt to apply those laws which have done so much towards the settlement of other new countries, and the effect is like holding up a red flag before the eyes of a mad bull. The brain of the patient becomes alarmingly excited, and with eyes wildly staring, and gestures ferocious, he hurls at the head of the unlucky politician the word "Demagogue."

Let us see, however, what is the result of the "demagogue" legislation. Hitherto the most substantial interest on the island has been the most languishing. The agricultural prospects of the country up to the present year have been of the most hopeless character. Men who had taken up farms in '59, '60 and '61 gave up their occupation and left the country in disgust. The majority of the pre-emptors settled upon the soil as a kind of forlorn hope, looked helplessly on the difficulties to be encountered before the produce could be raised, looked dimly at the probabilities of getting it to market when it had been raised, and viewed even in a more hopeless light the prospects of finding profitable customers when they had the produce in Victoria. To those who were already on the soil, everything was blank and gloomy; to those who came to the country as intending settlers the circumstances that presented themselves were of the most disheartening character. This was the state of affairs when the "demagogue" policy came into work. It was then thought desirable that the farming interest should be encouraged—that the land should be settled up, and that efforts should be made to retain a permanent population in the country. The necessity was doubly pressing, when other interests on which the country had previously relied were sustaining at the time a severe reaction. The "demagogue" scheme, without taking a single stone from the commercial fabric, went to build up the interest in languishing agriculture, and so we see to-day, amid all the dullness in trade, a healthy appearance for the first time since '59 in the cultivation of the soil. Go where we will throughout the country districts, where the speculator's curse has not sealed up the resources of nature, we find the earth bringing forth its fruit. The whole appearance of things has changed. The quantity of land under cultivation in some places has doubled—in some quadrupled. The farmer himself is a different man; the settled gloom and wretchedness which were wont the prevailing characteristics of the cultivator of the soil have given place to a healthy energy and hopefulness, and nature seems to have rewarded him with the promise of an abundant yield. Small as the inducements were which the House of Assembly held out the past session to the farmer, they were sufficient to give such a stimulus to cultivation as will render us no longer dependent on our American neighbors for many of the necessities of life. The Victorian market will the present year be almost totally supplied with Island produce, and supplied at a price with which Puget Sound cannot successfully compete. The dreadful prognostications of dear food which were uttered by some of the political economists when the question of affording the farmer some encouragement for his labor came up, will be most unmercifully falsified. We feel bound to say that the present year will be one remarkably cheap for every kind of produce. Of course in this particular it will casually appear that the general community will be benefited at the expense of the farmer; but it is only casually it will seem so. The largely increased quantity of produce, which the agriculturist will be able to send into market will allow of a very considerable reduction

on former prices. Here then we have the first instalment of "demagogism." Let us hope we shall continue to see such blows at the true interests of the country; let us look forward to the day when the ruin of the island shall be complete, and the thousands of acres of land now in their wild, primitive condition, turned into grateful producers of the necessities of life, all through the action of those horrible, and much to be condemned members of our community the "political demagogues."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special to the Colonist.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Washington special despatch to the Times says: A comprehensive order relating to the consolidation of the different Army Departments of new Military Divisions will be issued as soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed. Several corps of the Army of the Potomac will each be reduced to divisions, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Wright, the headquarters to be at Martinsburg, Va. The 23rd Corps Division is to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Mott, the 15th Corps Division by Brig. Gen. Meade, the 11th Corps Division by Brig. Gen. Getty. A new Department formed, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Western Virginia; Major Gen. Hancock commanding; Headquarters, Baltimore. The Department of the East to remain as it is, but Gen. Hooker will succeed Gen. Dix in command; Headquarters, New York.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Gen. Logan has issued an order mustering out 15,000 men belonging to the Army of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An adjourned meeting of citizens of Richmond was held yesterday. A memorial to the President, which was read, represented that the twenty thousand dollar clause in his proclamation of amnesty was daily causing great embarrassment in transacting all kinds of business, and praying it be withdrawn.

There is a letter from H. G. Taite, of First National Bank, Richmond, to the Commissioner, also favoring the repeal of the clause referred to.

Petitioners state they took the oath prescribed by the proclamation of Lincoln, March 26th and December 8th, 1864, in full belief that by so doing they secured pardon extended, and that business had been paralyzed by the decision of the Attorney General. A memorial will probably be signed unanimously and forwarded to the President in a few days.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Herald's correspondent from the Department of Sheridan and Canby says, up to 21st June, ten thousand men of Kerby Smith's rebel army have been paroled. Ninety pieces of artillery and twenty thousand stand of arms have been surrendered. Of General officers of Smith's army sixteen or eighteen have been paroled, including Buckner and old Sterling Price.

Gen. Shelby and Magruder have taken refuge in Mexico. The Imperialists of Matamoros have recently been much excited by a report that there will shortly be seventy thousand United States troops along the Rio Grande.

TEXAS, July 1.—The Herald's correspondent from the Department of Sherman and Canby says, up to 21st June, ten thousand men of Kerby Smith's rebel army have been paroled. Ninety pieces of artillery and twenty thousand stand of arms have been surrendered. Of General officers of Smith's army sixteen or eighteen have been paroled, including Buckner and old Sterling Price.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald's Athens, Georgia, correspondent says some light is thrown upon the hitherto secret proceedings of rebel Provisional Government at Montgomery, Alabama. They also show that the rebels lost no time when once they got fairly to work in organizing their government, which they had in full operation in less than five weeks from its assembling. At their Annual Congress there was a feeling in favor of naming the Southern establishment Republic of Washington, which was defeated by majority of one vote. Propositions were made to insert in the preamble of the constitution a recognition of Divinity of both the old and new Testaments of the Bible, and in body a provision enforcing observance of the Christian Sabbath. The former was understood, had been voted down out of respect to Judah P. Benjamin; the latter in deference to the people of Louisiana and Texas. Many other curious disclosures besides these noted were made by documents.

A special to the Times from Washington 2d, says General Pope has arrived on order of the President and General Grant to consult concerning the treatment of Indians in his department; it is believed Government will prohibit traders from coming in contact with them, and the whole management of Indian trading will be taken into the hands of Government as probably the only means of prohibiting continual hostilities with various tribes north-west.

NEW YORK, 3d.—Inquiries at the White House this evening elicited the fact that the health of the President was worse than at any period of his present illness, though no immediate danger is anticipated. Surgeon-General Barnes has been called to consult with Dr. Burroughs, who has thus far been his medical attendant.

WASHINGTON, 30th.—Mosely, the guerilla, having been pardoned, has opened a law office and settled in Culpeper, Va.

The Herald's South Carolina despatch of the 26th says the rebel Governor Clark of Miss has been committed to Fort Pulaski, Savannah river.

Rebel ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Fremholm, recently sent to the stronghold, has been released by order from Washington and was in Charleston.

R. L. Carruthers, at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, who in 1863

had himself elected rebel Governor of that State by a few hundred followers, was arrested at his home in Lebanon, Tenn., on 24th, and committed to await trial for treason.

WASHINGTON, 3d.—Robert Quid has been released; he is expected here soon from Richmond.

NEW YORK, 30.—The Tribune to-day publishes an important expose of the stockholders of the United States Telegraph Company concerning proposed extension of that line to the Pacific, which is deeply interesting.

The friends of John Wilson, present auditor of Treasury, are proposing his name for Assistant Secretary.

The Tribune's special says the expenditure of Government during last year amounts to one billion two hundred million dollars.

A Washington special says Major T. T. Eckert, Superintendent of Military Telegraph, will to-morrow commence his duties as Assistant Secretary of War, vice Dana resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Pacific Warehouse, corner of Broadway and Battery streets, caught fire at 11:30 o'clock last night, and the entire structure was destroyed. Loss about \$160,000 in goods and building. Standard Bros. had fifty thousand worth of benzine at the time in the building; they were mostly insured. Most of goods destroyed belonged to importers, who were in the majority of cases insured. The heaviest loss falls on owners of small lots of merchandise who failed to effect insurance. The warehouse is the property of W. S. Clark, but whether insured or not we have not learned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, arising from storage of benzine and coal oil.

Gold in New York on the 10th instant was 140, advancing to 141 on the 12th, and quoted at 142 on the 13th.

Legal Tenders 74 @ 7 1/2% this morning, weakening to 73 1/2 @ 7 1/4 this evening.

Flour without quotable change.

Wheat heavy and drooping under increased receipts.

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NAVAL FUNERAL.—The remains of Albert Gilbert, carpenter on board H. M. S. Sutlej were interred yesterday. The hearse was followed to the cemetery by a number of marines and seamen, attended by their officers, who marched to the solemn strains of the ship's fine band.

DOUBT.—We learn from private sources that the reported death of Col. Moody may yet prove to be unfounded. The rumor seems to have originated in the demise of a near relative.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Acute Rheumatism. In all severe pains in the joints and muscles, after due formation with hot water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkably efficacious at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable. After due formation with hot water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkably efficacious at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. In these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable.

LEGAL TENDERS IMPROVED TO-DAY; few transactions in them; dealers hesitate to buy or sell; they are quotable at 74.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE 30 premium. Gold bills 1 1/2 @ 2.

Flour, extra, \$6 75 @ \$7; superfine, \$6 to \$6 75.

Wheat, firm, sales 1050 sacks No. 1 at \$2 30; 200 do do, \$1 95.

Barley, in fair demand. Steady sales, 1225 sacks at \$1 05 @ \$1 10.

Oats, small sales, new crop, at 1 1/4.

ARRIVED, yesterday, ship Nonpareil, 52 days from Hong Kong. Rice was tending upwards under prevailing belief that crops would be hopelessly short. No. 1 China was variously quoted at \$5 30 to \$5 50 per package, while some parties quote it as high as \$6 50.

Sailed on the 16th—ship, Isaac Jaynes, Nansaimo; bark Monitor, Humboldt; bark Jeannette, Humboldt; brig Cleopatra, Humboldt. July 17, brig Sheet Anchor, Victoria and Port Angeles.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DROWNED.—On Sunday night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, a passenger named Timothy Lays fell from the gangway plank of the steamer Brother, at Esquimalt harbor, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, and on his person was found a draft for \$300 on Messrs. Walls, Fergus & Co., with \$6 and a bit in silver. An inquest was held in the afternoon by Coroner Dickson, and from the meagre evidence that could be added, the jury returned an open verdict. We understand however that material witnesses left previous to the enquiry by the mail steamer. It is said that Lays was smoking his pipe on the plank, and the night watchman on board ordered him to go to the wharf for smoke. Lays obeyed with reluctance, and was backing on to the plank when he fell over. Assistance was at once rendered, and some parties succeeded in raising him partly out of the water, but unfortunately either they or he got their hold, and Lays was again precipitated into the water, and was not seen again until his dead body was found. Deceased was a native of South Boston, Mass., and was on his way from Portland to San Francisco. He is reported to have come from the Cascades, and to have been possessed of a purse containing gold dust of the value of \$1400, but the latter statement lacks confirmation. The funeral will take place from the corner of Government and Broughton streets this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—Rufus Hall, a small Alabama slave boy, was brought yesterday before the Police Magistrate charged with stealing a watch of the value of \$9. Willis Bond, on behalf of the accused, asked for a remand to enable him to obtain assistance from the colored resident of the jail, and have him taken proper care of. A Chinaman who claimed the watch was heard. The prisoner was asked whether he pleaded

guilty or not guilty of stealing the watch, and replied "guilty." Bond then addressed the Court, urging that the lad did not know the meaning of the word steal.

Mr. Pemberton.—The boy has pleaded guilty, I cannot bear you.

Bond.—But I have a suggestion to make which has just struck me.

Magistrate.—I have already heard you, and you made a very good suggestion, the boy has now pleaded in plain English.

Bond.—But this is a better one. The lad was brought by a Southern gentleman who is now in British Columbia, to this country, and of course he knows his fathers, and brothers, and sisters, and mothers, and so on, and if I can get them to take charge of him, I need not make myself obnoxious to the Court.

Magistrate.—What is the meaning of the word obnoxious?

Bond.—Offensive, I fear I offend.

Magistrate.—Certainly not; you are an amiable child, Mr. Bond.

Bond.—(with dubious expression) Yes, sir! Magistrate.—You made an excellent suggestion, and I allow you one week to see it carried out.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived yesterday afternoon from Nanaimo and way ports. She brings the second number of the Nansaimo Gazette, from which we learn that several of the buoys indicating the channel in the entrance of the harbor, have been carried away, and the real give promise of speedily following.

More permanent buoys are to be erected. W. H. Franklin, Esq., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the districts of Cowichan and Comox. Hay harvesting had commenced on Nansaimo river. Produce of all kinds was being brought from the neighboring farms to market.

FOR THE WEST COAST.—We understand that the gunboat Forward will leave on Wednesday for the west coast, taking Superintendent Hankin, who is directed by the Governor to find Battle's prospecting party, and see that they are all right. Should they have found nothing, they are to be taken to Neotika Sound to prospect.

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Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of Chlorodyne. Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Brown M.D.C.S.L. (ex-King's Medical Staff) the recipe of which was confined solely to the hands of Dr. J. Collis Brown, is a most valuable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all the above mentioned ailments.

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Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

WOMAN ATTORNEY. Joseph Hilliard, a man in a dwelling Giddlebean, on 1st May last. The Attorney General's prisoner was defended by Mr. Bishop. The court having laid a charge on the premises, intention, as charged by him, to injure that endless cause, quipped the whole. After hearing the jury were locked when being called there was no charge they were therefore will be tried again.

The Assizes. The court today in hearing instructed by Mr. prosecution, and Bishop for the prosecution was adjourned against Mr. G.

The Assizes occupied all day Michael Higgins lengthened address, the jury Mr. Ring gave the verdict set at

THE EMBE BEFORE CHIEF Regina v. Crutchebank, on Bank of British \$5,000 from the cashier, was heard yesterday. Mr. Messrs. Drake & Messrs. Ring & Messrs. Peakes prisoner. A challenge on the order to leave the case Mr. Cary, the jury, re-adjourned the case papers at the treat in May last, nesses into the medical witness court, which was James D. Wall, tort branch of sworn—Beaman August, 1862; and Mr. Rusht, the duties of a bank; the clerks of the manager did not suspend the staff list May, Henderson; a witness had peering capacity as cashier on M bank keeps a by putting the and a ship is or credited in cashier or accou under the sole who hands the ant or cashier, the treas sale to the jury between the safe; if safe are open cess to all-part his money in the treasury witness kept safe; if inn both keys cou one party un was a separa the accountant inner door eke took the outer the inner key; between the 1 try; absence rank was Mr. the inner door inner door and was taken out with the safe the further on most about every day but key during had the accou by counting money was occasionally, pa the usual, pr anything str bags previous from \$5,000 the cash in 1 quarter; the was balance counted by m in the safe ag ference of tw difference in a time the mo

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

Only Good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of food.

Caution. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Janitor, Green & Rhodes.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURDICKS.

CRINOLINES and CORSETS.

THE GARDINUS PATENT RUBBER.

Washing made Easy.

THE FAMILY WASHING.

Clycerine Soap Powder.

Washing made Easy.

THE FAMILY WASHING.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

[Before Chief Justice Cameron.]

MONDAY, July 17.

WOMAN ATTEMPTED ARSON. Joseph Hilliard was indicted for attempted arson in a dwelling house belonging to Anne Giddebean, on Fisguard street, on the 24th May last.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop.

The overt charge against the prisoner, was having laid a quantity of spirits of turpentine on the premises of the prosecutor with an intention, as was intimated by threats used by him, to injure the prosecutor.

The difficulty appears to have arisen in that endless case "jealousy." The case occupied the whole of the day.

After hearing Mr. Ring for the defence, the jury were locked up for nearly two hours, when being called into court they stated that there was no chance of their agreeing, and they were therefore discharged. The prisoner will be tried again.

Tuesday, July 18.

THE ASSIZES—Regina vs. Higgins, for perjury—The court was occupied all day yesterday in hearing this case; Mr. Cary, instructed by Mr. Green, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop for the defence. Several witnesses for the prosecution were heard, and the trial was adjourned until to-day. The charge against Mr. G. Cruickshank will be heard to-morrow.

Wednesday, July 19.

THE ASSIZES—The Supreme Court was occupied all day yesterday with the trial of Michael Higgins for perjury. After a very lengthened address by Mr. Ring, for the defence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Ring gave notice of application to have the verdict set aside.

Thursday, July 20.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

[Before Chief Justice Cameron and a Jury of 12.]

REGINA vs. CRUICKSHANK.—The trial of Geo. Cruickshank, on a charge preferred by the Bank of British Columbia, of embezzling \$5,000 from the bank safe, was commenced yesterday.

Mr. G. H. Cary, instructed by Messrs. Drake and Jackson, prosecuted; and Messrs. Ring and McCreight, instructed by Messrs. Peartree and Green, appeared for the prisoner. A large number of jurors were challenged on both sides; the witnesses were ordered to leave the Court prior to the opening of the case.

Mr. Cary, in laying the case before the jury, recapitulated at some length the particulars of the case, as already reported in the papers at the trial before the Police Magistrate in May last. Before putting his witness into the box, he requested that the medical witnesses be ordered out of the Court, which was accordingly done.

James D. Walker, late manager of the Victoria branch of the bank of British Columbia, sworn—Became manager of the bank 28th August, 1862; had two clerks, Mr. Russell and Mr. Rushton; the accountant performed the duties of cashier at the opening of the bank; the clerk was appointed by the directors of the bank; witness powers as manager did not entitle him to remove, but to suspend the clerks; had no addition to the staff till May, 1863, viz., Mr. Greig and Mr. Henderson; Mr. Greig came out as clerk; witness had power to appoint persons in an acting capacity; appointed Mr. Greig to act as cashier on May 8th, 1863; Mr. Henderson arrived with Mr. Greig, and was a clerk; the bank keeps a check on the money in the safe by putting the money into the treasury safe, and a slip is made, and the amount debited or credited in the treasury account; by the cashier or accountant; the money then comes under the sole responsibility of the manager, who hands the amount wanted to the accountant or cashier, and a slip is made out crediting the treasury; witness described the safe to the jury; there was no locked division between the treasury and cashier departments of the safe; when the two outer doors of the safe are opened, the person opening has access to all parts of the safe; the cashier kept his money in the upper left hand department; the treasury was in the lower department; witness kept the key to the outer door of the safe; the inner key was kept by the cashier; both keys could not pass into the hands of one party unless they were stolen; there was a separate combination for each lock; the accountant always had the key of the inner door except in my absence, when he took the outer key and the next in rank took the inner key; Mr. Cruickshank was cashier between the 10th and 25th of July, and in my absence acting manager; he kept the keys of the inner door; his duty was to open the inner door and lock it again when the money was taken out; he had nothing else to do with the safe or the money; the safe is at the further end of the vault; I went to Belmont about the end of May; I came up every day but two; the accountant had my key during my absence, and Mr. Rushton had the accountant's key; the cash is checked by counting it; that is the only method; the money was in bags; I handed the bags occasionally, paying them out and receiving in the usual course of business; I never saw anything strange in the appearance of the bags previous to this time; the bags varied from \$5,000 to \$20,000; there were also bags of silver, containing from \$500 down to the cash in the treasury was counted every quarter; the cash in the cashier's department was balanced every day; the cash was counted by me between the 20th June and the 23rd or 24th of July; the amount then in the safe agreed with the ledger with a difference of two or three dollars, caused by difference in exchange in sovereigns. The next time the money was counted was for the

quarter ending September 30th, within three days after that time; I alone counted the money both times, I did not find it correct in October; I found exactly \$5,000 deficient. Can't say whether I carried up any money from the safe with my own hands between 1st July and 30th September; in opening the safe I was always accompanied by the person who had the key of the other door. The Court here adjourned for an hour; the Judge cautioning the Jury not to converse with anyone on the case during the recess.

Afternoon Session.

His Honor took his seat at 2 o'clock.

A discussion was raised as to the propriety of Dr. Trimble, one of the witnesses for the defence, remaining in Court during the examination.

Mr. Cary objected to the presence of the witness during the trial for potent reasons, other than the fact of his being one of the witnesses for the defence.

His Honorship held that the witness, as a skilled witness, might be permitted to remain in Court if he pleased.

The examination of Mr. Walker was then resumed by Mr. Cary.

Mr. Walker desired to be understood with reference to his previous evidence that from about the 10th to the 25th July, while he was at Belmont, Mr. Rushton had the key of the inner door, and Mr. Henderson of the outer. Mr. Cruickshank went down to deliver out the cash in the morning.

Mr. Ring—You were not present Mr. Walker and how do you know he went down?

Witness—It was his duty to do so, but I did not see him do it.

Mr. Ring—Then my lord I ask you to erase that last statement from your notes.

The Judge concurred.

Witness continued; whenever money was required during the day for the use of the bank out of the treasury, I took it out. The duty of the officer taking the money from the treasury was to hand it to the cashier, and receive the regular slip from him. The cash must have been counted every evening, or the books could not have been balanced. After discovering the loss in October, 1863, I disclosed it to the others in the office, in order to investigate the matter, and ascertain whether they knew anything of it or not. I had a conversation with Mr. Cruickshank on the subject.

Mr. Ring here interposed. He wished to ascertain whether Mr. Cruickshank was in a sane state of mind, and capable of making any disclosure. He should, with the leave of the Court, question Mr. Walker as to the sanity of Mr. Cruickshank at this time.

Mr. Cary—Why this was in 1863.

Mr. Ring—Oh! I thought you were springing the disclosure upon us. Bear in mind then that I shall make the same objection when the time comes.

Mr. Cary—Oh, you always get hold of some cock and bull story (laughter).

Witness—I put a series of questions to Mr. Cruickshank.

Mr. Ring—Were they reduced to writing?

Witness—Yes; but I am unable to find the document, I sent the copy away. He told me that he could throw no light upon the matter. I examined the other officers, Mr. Rushton and Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Cary—Did you discover anything from the investigation of those gentlemen, to throw any light upon the subject?

Mr. Ring objected. He had nothing to do with what transpired between Mr. Walker and other parties.

The Court held that the question could not be put.

Witness continued; during the time Mr. Cruickshank was cashier he kept a private banking account in his own name (ledger produced). The entries are in Mr. Rushton's handwriting. I left Victoria for San Francisco in July last. Mr. Cruickshank's duties ceased when he left the bank at the close of 1863. I did not discover anything before leaving. Since I left I have been appointed inspector of branches, to examine the branches and look after the interests of the proprietors generally on this coast. The manager is responsible for deficiencies in the bank moneys. I returned to Victoria in the beginning of May. I saw Mr. Cruickshank in the street and in the house. I had an interview with him.

Mr. Ring now pressed his former objection. Before arriving at what took place, he (the learned counsel) wasted a foundation to be laid to show the state of Mr. Cruickshank's mind at that time. He proposed to put some questions to that effect to Mr. Walker.

Mr. Cary objected to the learned counsel putting any questions or interfering with the examination of the witness.

Mr. Ring in support of his application, referred the Court to Taylor on Evidence, pages 32 and 352.

Mr. McCreight followed on the same side, and contended that the confession now about to be put in was inadmissible until His Honor had decided the disputed point. He quoted authorities in support.

Mr. Cary replied that not one of the cases quoted related to insanity but only to whether threats or undue influence had been exercised.

Mr. McCreight said the words "rational being were used in the authorities quoted. It would be as rational to get a raving mad man to make a confession that he had shot a man and then to hang him.

Mr. Cary contended, at some length that there was no question of insanity before the Court and it could only be raised in the defence, when it would be a matter for the jury alone to determine. The question would be whether the confession was voluntary or otherwise. He did not deny that if it was shown that the confession was made by a person of sound mind it rendered it inadmissible.

Mr. Ring answered Mr. Cary's objection, maintaining that his Honor must adjudge under the authorities adduced upon the legal barrier raised up against the admissibility of evidence until the question of insanity was decided. He further called the attention of the Court to the fact that it was not pretended on the part of the defence, as the learned counsel had hinted, that Cruickshank was insane when the alleged offence took place; but it was a collateral issue which had arisen long after presenting a fair objection to the reception of evidence of a confession, which he called upon the Court to dispose of before the evidence could be heard, and the only way to arrive at that was to admit medical

evidence of the state of Cruickshank's mind. His Honor held that the argument was a little premature as he had nothing on his notes about a confession and he should therefore put some questions to the witness about it.

Witness—Prior to this interview had you any knowledge or had you heard anything of Mr. Cruickshank's state?

Witness—I heard that he had been very ill. His Honor—Did he make anything in the shape of a confession to you?

Witness—He did.

His Honor said he was now in a position to deal with the objection and gave it as his opinion that alleged idiotic or even temporary insanity at the time of an alleged offence were undoubtedly questions for the determination of a jury. But this was a question of the admission of evidence as to a statement made by a party who is alleged to have been at the time insane, and if it could be shown that this confession was made when the party was of imbecile mind, it would come under the law governing voluntary confessions and it would therefore be competent for the Court to hear evidence of the state of the prisoner's mind.

Dr. Trimble was hereupon sworn and examined by Mr. Ring.

I recollect Mr. Cruickshank being ill. I was called upon to attend him the first night he took sick, sometimes I believe in January; I continued to attend him from that time to the period of his recovery. He suffered from compression of the brain. It had an effect on his mental faculties. It affected his mind to such an extent that first that he did not know what he was saying, he was insane in fact. For a long time, two or three months, he answered in monosyllables, and sometimes he would not answer at all. He said he had committed murder and had also committed forgery. He said he was a very bad man generally, and various other things. One of the symptoms of his state of mind was that he was quite indifferent about his child, and did not care about seeing his wife. He made many foolish statements that were sometimes rather amusing. Mr. Cruickshank was a monomaniac. There is a distinction between insanity and moral insanity. On several points he was insane, but principally on those of murder and forgery. Persons laboring under insanity are capable of carrying on argument and in some madmen it is almost impossible to trace any delusion. When he was first able to go out I took him out myself to try and draw his attentions away to water, trees, and other things. He seemed quite indifferent. After he was taken ill he became very much emaciated and his life at one time was almost despaired of. The brain was inactive and he remained in bed for some time without any appetite. I remember Mr. Walker returning from California. I went to see Mr. Cruickshank in jail, he was still insane. I called in Dr. Helmecken the first night of Mr. Cruickshank's illness, but he only saw him twice.

An argument was here raised as to the introduction of Dr. Helmecken's testimony.

The Court adjourned till Friday at 10 a.m.

REGINA vs. CRUICKSHANK.—This case was resumed on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. At the request of the Counsel for the prisoner, Drs. Helmecken and Powell were admitted into Court in order that they might hear the evidence of Dr. Trimble as to the state of mind of the prisoner during his late illness.

The examination of Dr. Trimble was resumed.

Anyone in the state of mind described may have the greatest dislike to dearest friends; I saw prisoner in jail the day before the investigation in the Police Court; he seemed to be in the same condition, or rather worse than he was a month before, as regards his intellect; I also saw him in the Police Court; when before Mr. Pemberton my impression is that he would on that day have signed a paper to the effect that he had murdered his wife if asked to do so, he was in such a state of mental imbecility; I saw him about a week before this time; he was not in that morbid state of mind to the same extent; I saw him a day or two after his release from the Police Court; I was surprised to see him so much recovered; I believe a shock such as that to the system had the effect of a re-acton and of rousing him to his faculties and restoring him to a partial recovery; he is not well yet; I attended him from the time of his being taken ill some time in January; it is only about two months since I ceased to prescribe for him; it was up to May. It was some little time before his arrest that I ceased to attend him; I was attending him at the time he was in the Police Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—Monomania belongs to insanity; it is one of the features of insanity; I never saw him suffering from delirium tremens; I attribute his illness to an effusion of blood to the brain; I thought possibly that hearing of his business transactions turning out badly it might have contributed to his illness; I think persons suffering under delirium tremens do not become monomaniacs but maniacs; when their liquor is stopped they become delirious; mania is raving insanity; monomania is insanity on certain points.

Dr. Trimble—Had communication with Mr. Lang about Mr. Cruickshank's illness; said it might result in opening of the brain. Mr. Lang said it resembled a disease his aunt had had for ten years; after he was unwell I ordered a certain supply of brandy as a stimulant to the brain.

I believe he did not say that yet, the brandy I ordered; do not recollect telling Mr. Lang that if Cruickshank had the brandy he would not have been so ill as he was; it was at least a month after his first illness that I ordered the brandy. I often prevent patients from taking liquor; sometimes stop them right off; never informed Mr. Lang that Mr. Cruickshank had del. trem.; as I should have told a fellow from business transactions, but not from drink; Mr. Lang was always talking to me about the business transaction; he was very kind to him; I have known him to pray for him; Mr. Cruickshank was at Elliott & Stewart's, till Elliott and Mrs. Dodd said they would not keep him any longer; he was so troublesome, snappish and ill-tempered he stopped at Elliott's I think about two months; don't know exactly, he went about

occasionally by himself after he returned from the brewery; there was no restraint upon him; there was very little improvement after he left the brewery; rather worse indeed; complained of severe pains in his head.

Q. Was he responsible for his actions after he returned from the brewery?

Mr. Ring objected.

Mr. Ring would after his question; would it be safe to leave Cruickshank without restraint at that time?

Witness—You may infer from what I say.

Mr. Cary—I do not want to infer anything; I want a direct, straightforward answer, and I must have it.

Witness—I don't understand the question.

Mr. Cary—Oh yes! you do.

Witness—Well, I don't believe he would commit suicide, or shoot anyone down.

Q. Was he safe to go about?

Witness—Safe from what? from drowning himself?

Mr. Cary—Come now Dr. Trimble, give me a straightforward answer.

Witness—I do not think it was safe to let him go about. He acted very strangely; talked in monosyllables; gave ludicrous answers; during the first part of his illness and for months he talked about murder and forgery; he would shed tears and say he was a lost man; never said anything to me about the bank affairs; at the time that this supposed hallucination got into his mind I was not so often about him.

Q. If he had a hallucination of this kind on the first day of his attack would he have repeated it during the rest of his illness?

A. Very likely he would. I was in close attendance on him during the first part of his illness, and never heard him allude to this hallucination. It is generally supposed that if a person is insane on one point he is a little insane on all; if I found that any statements he made were true of course they would be correct (laughter) the mental affection of Mr. Cruickshank varied very little; I attributed the benefit he received at Elliott & Stewart's to the attention he received from Mr. Dodd.

Re-examined by Mr. Ring—Mr. Cruickshank did not tell me any secrets; when he was talking about the forgery he said he had destroyed the firm of Guild, David & Co. I do not know whether that firm is still alive and flourishing.

Charles Bacon, examined by Mr. McCreight—Remembered when Mr. Cruickshank was very ill; lived just opposite him; sat up with him a good many nights during his illness; would decidedly say he was not in full possession of his senses. On one occasion I heard him say that he had committed forgery; he remained in this state about two months. I remember one night when Mrs. Cruickshank ran over to my house and asked me to come and prevent him from going down town.

Mr. Cary declined to cross-examine.

Walter Edwards, sworn—examined by Mr. Ring—Recollected the illness of Mr. Cruickshank; set up with him many nights also during the day; to me he accused himself of forgery, of ruining every one connected with him; that he had ruined Guild, David & Co., that his wife and servant had formed a conspiracy to poison him. On one occasion, about half-past three o'clock, I heard him get up, and found him putting on his clothes, saying he must go down town at once. I got him to bed again. He accused himself to me of having taken a sum of money from the Bank of British Columbia; to the best of my belief this was about three weeks after he was taken ill; I treated this in the same way as the other accusations he had made against himself; I told him if he talked this way I would not sit with him; on one other occasion he repeated this statement; he urged me to tell Mr. Lang that he had taken this money; I did so; I said this to quiet him; although I took the statement to be false, he attempted violence towards his wife; he chased his wife and servant from the bedroom into the kitchen with a chair; I was in a constant state of uneasiness about him; on one occasion he came out of his room in a perfect state of nudity; I have known Mr. Cruickshank since 1862, and Mrs. Cruickshank for eighteen months; his demeanor was always that of an affectionate and attached husband and father; I was present when a certain statement was made; Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Walker were in conversation; I said to Mr. Walker, "how dreadfully ill Mr. Cruickshank looks." Witness said he would like to state that during Mr. Cruickshank's illness he could not bear the sight of his wife and child, and frequently during that time he had to request his wife to leave the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—I spent sometimes as many as two or three nights a week with Mr. Cruickshank; he did not refer frequently to the forgery; only on two occasions he mentioned to me the "Bank matter"; I saw him after he returned from Elliott's; but not frequently; he did not then refer to any of the charges against himself; I have been attending to Mr. Cruickshank's business.

Dr. Davis, sworn—examined—I saw Mr. Cruickshank during his illness; he was suffering from hallucinations and misapprehensions; self-accusations, false in fact, frequently attend the state of mind in which he was; I saw him only once, when I was called in by Dr. Trimble.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—His mind and brain were affected by his illness; a person so suffering cannot be depended on; if the statements made by the patient were proved by subsequent evidence, I would not call them hallucinations; I did not hear any of the charges; he is said to have made against himself.

Mr. King, sworn—examined by Mr. McCreight—Was servant to Mr. Cruickshank at the time of his illness. Mr. Cruickshank said he was not ill, but that he wanted to poison him; he accused me of wanting to roast his wife alive, and that I was constantly lousy; he frequently got up at night and walked into the other room; he accused himself of murder and forgery and all kinds of things; he appeared to hate his wife and often shook his fist at her; he was very violent one day; saw a box of lit fuses over his head; he was very ill when I left on March 16th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—His having the fuses was about a fortnight before I left.

Dr. Powell, sworn—examined by Mr. McCreight—Attended to Mr. Cruickshank in

consultation with Dr. Trimble; I did not see him till about a week after the trial in the Police Court; I have heard Dr. Trimble's evidence read, and quite agree with it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cary—Mr. Cruickshank might recover his mind in three days; had known similar cases himself.

Dr. Helmecken testified that having been at the Club one night, he was called to attend Mr. Cruickshank, and found him laboring from congestion of the brain. Witness occurred generally in the evidence of Dr. Trimble, and believed that Cruickshank was more or less insane.

The Court here adjourned for an hour.

Afternoon Session. His Honor took his seat at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Ring said that he had no further evidence to offer as to the state of Mr. Cruickshank's mind before and after the making of the supposed confession.

Mr. Cary said he should call evidence to disprove a statement made by one of the medical witnesses examined, who had testified to a point of fact that was untrue.

Mr. Ring—Pray don't let indiscretion override your judgment.

Mr. Cary—Oh, but I will though; I will prove it to be incorrect.

David M. Lang, sworn—Examined by Mr. Cary. I frequently had interviews with Dr. Trimble after the first illness of Mr. Cruickshank; he told me what was the matter with Mr. Cruickshank.

Mr. Ring here interposed to learn the object of the question now put to the witness.

Mr. Cary said he wished to give evidence of a point upon which Dr. Trimble was unable to speak positively, and to explain a fact that he could not remember.

After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, His Honor ruled that what Dr. Trimble may have stated to Mr. Lang was not material.

Witness—I had an interview with Mr. Cruickshank; in consequence of a communication made to me by Mr. Edwards. He was in a state of complete composure, not in any way excited; I had several interviews with him. The first time I saw him was on the morning after his illness at the Colonial Hotel, he was then composed; I conversed with him, but not on the subject of the confession; he spoke very earnestly and naturally on matters of business; he said these things were pressing strongly on his mind; the facts were found on investigation to be perfectly true. He spoke to me several times afterwards on business matters, I saw him nearly every day, sometimes oftener; when I saw him at his own house after the message sent to me by Mr. Edwards, he was quite composed; one interview I had with him was in regard to the bank.

Mr. Ring objected to this question at the present stage, and the Judge concurred.

Mr. Cary to witness—What was your opinion of Mr. Cruickshank's state of mind?

Witness—My opinion was that Mr. Cruickshank was laboring under some kind of depression, but his conversation was rational.

His Honor, in rendering his decision on the question of the admissibility of the written confession after the evidence adduced as to the accused's state of mind, said after hearing the arguments of counsel, and the medical testimony called, he was of opinion that the confession on oath produced at the preliminary enquiry in the Police Court, was not admissible in this case against the prisoner; where it was found that a confession had been made by a prisoner on his trial, the rules of Court required that all the facts and circumstances connected with that confession, should be enquired into, and if the slightest indecorum or threat was shown, the rule was to refuse to receive it. This confession appeared to have been made by the prisoner at a time when a severe illness had affected his mind. Dr. Trimble called it monomania, and said that except on certain points he was reasonable enough. Dr. Davis said in cross-examination that persons in that state might or might not state the truth, and their statements should not be relied on. Looking on it in that light, the Court would find great difficulty, although no undue influence had been used, in receiving a confession made when the prisoner was not in a rational state of mind. The law would look upon a confession made by a man when illness had caused imbecility of mind, and which he afterwards denied, and pleaded not guilty at his trial, as inadmissible. His Honor further intimated that a question existed as to the production of a confession under oath of this nature at the trial for the offence, which had not been raised by the learned counsel.

Mr. Ring here called upon his learned friend to abandon the prosecution as he had promised to do.

Mr. Cary—I will do nothing of the kind. I made no such promise.

Mr. Walker re-entered the box, and was examined by Mr. Cary.

On my return from San Francisco I had a conversation with Mr. Cruickshank. I led up to the subject of the confession. The manager ought to be present when money is taken from the treasury, and if he was not present the accountant, or another officer is present at the time. It is impossible, as far as my knowledge of safes goes, to open one lock of the safe with the other key. No force had been used upon the locks between the 1st June and the 1st October.

Mr. Cary here put a number of questions to the witness respecting the duties of the officers of the bank in regard to money taken from the treasury, which were objected to by Messrs. Ring and McCreight.

On witness being asked a question as to the possibility of a certain matter being done, Mr. Ring objected, saying his learned friend might as well have asked whether it was not impossible to rob McDonald's bank of \$30,000.

Mr. Cary—McDonald's bank was never robbed at all (loud laughter).

Witness—The money is taken to the cashier's drawer. It is the manager's duty to see the money taken out to go to New Westminster. The consent of the manager or accountant is necessary before taking any monies to the cashier's drawer, unless taken surreptitiously for other purposes. When I left Victoria I had obtained no clue whatever as to the person who had taken the money from the bank; I have since discovered another ed of 00000 at his house.

Mr. Cary—What was the date?

Witness—The confession.

Mr. Ring (jumping up)—Oh, Mr. Walker! You heard the judgment of the Court that

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the confession was not to be alluded to, and I must ask you, sir, not to mention it.

Mr. Cary.—The answer will not be taken down.

Mr. Ring.—But surely Mr. Walker, who is pressing this prosecution, understands that the confession is ruled out; he is not insane.

Mr. Cary.—No, but you are.

His Honor said that the confession itself had been ruled out, but what was done in consequence of that confession might be received.

Witness.—The books were examined and a careful investigation was made before I went to San Francisco. Having arrived at a conclusion when I returned to Victoria I caused Mr. Cruickshank to be arrested. I examined Mr. Cruickshank's private account (ledger produced). I see a debit in his account to the sum of \$292 50 on the 14th July. (A question relative to Mr. Franklin's account was here overruled). The deposit slip produced has the initials G. C. in the corner, which means that it is correct and the money has been received by the cashier. The cashier makes the entries in the cash book.

[Another long discussion here ensued between the learned gentlemen as to the propriety of certain questions proposed to be put.]

Witness continued.—I found out on investigation that on the date of the slip the sum of \$292 50 was paid to Mr. Franklin. The slip was an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money by the cashier.

Belin Franklin, sworn.—The deposit slip produced is in my handwriting; the money was paid in to our account; \$592 50 of it was paid me by Mr. Cruickshank as an instalment on purchase of three lots; cannot say how it was paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—Mr. Cruickshank at that time was lending money and doing a large business; there was nothing remarkable in a man paying me \$592 50.

Mr. Walker, re-examined.—Produces Teller's cash book, kept by Mr. Henderson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring.—Mr. Cruickshank had a balance to his credit on 14th of July of \$1150, on 30th June of \$1280; 31st July, \$1295; at the 1st August he was debtor to the bank; the loss of the \$5000 will fall on myself; I have a connection with the Guarantee Society; I am secured by them; I did not apply to them to pay me the amount; I can't say whether the Directors of the Bank have applied to the Society for the \$5000; I am indebted with the amount; I will not receive the amount at all from the Society; I cannot tell in what event the bank will receive the \$5000, nor when it will be struck off my account; I have no reason to suppose that this investigation will facilitate the payment of the five thousand dollars by the Society; I cannot tell whether the conviction would affect the payment of the amount; I believe I would be as liable after a conviction as now. Witness explained that when Mr. Cruickshank left the bank, his bonds were cancelled, and he doubted whether the society would hold themselves responsible; I had an opinion from the Guarantee Society on the matter, which partly influenced me in instituting these proceedings; I believe the Society protects the employer or master against any robbery by his employees whom it guarantees. The bank makes up monthly statements; it publishes quarterly statements in the papers according to Act of Parliament. I have heard of a mistake in October in one of the statements; I am not aware that Mr. Cruickshank called my attention to this mistake; I pointed out the mistake to the Bank at home on the very first opportunity after its discovery; it is within the range of possibility that other parties might have got the keys than Mr. Henderson and Mr. Rushton, but they could not have got the money alone; I did not state that the money was taken between the 10th and 25th July; it might be. Mr. Cruickshank ceased to be cashier on July 25th, he began to be cashier on the 10th. Messrs. Henderson and Rushton had not the exclusive possession of the keys at the time; Mr. Cruickshank was the first accountant; during the day time I had the other key; at night it was given to Mr. Henderson; I may have said that no one person could open the safe alone, but I should have qualified it by saying if they had both keys, and knew both combinations; I have had both keys in my possession so far as opening the doors is concerned; there are duplicate keys for the safe; the bank was opened July 28th. I made a public loan before the bank opened; the money is checked by counting; I do not know what kind of money the \$5000 was in; I reported to London that it was in \$20 pieces, because I thought so, at the time; the money in the treasury is counted every quarter; it may be counted during the quarter by handling the bags; I can generally tell by the size of the bags how much money is in them to a hundred or two; there may have been about 20 bags in the treasury at the time; I have been in some twenty different banks, and the general way of counting the money is by weighing it; our money here is not in sovereigns; we have no scale large enough to weigh \$20 pieces, it is easier to count them than weigh them; it is the rule of the bank to count the money quarterly; a mistake was made at one time of \$1000 which was paid in and accredited to a wrong party; the mistake was not found out till the end of the year, when it was found out by the letter acknowledging its receipt; Mr. Cruickshank assisted me, as I ordered him, in trying to find out the mistake; I never borrowed the second key and visited the vault alone; it is not the fact that the cash was never counted from the time the bank opened till 1863; I did not speak in terms of the highest commendation of Mr. Cruickshank when I went home; he was not dismissed before this discovery; the notice of dismissal was certainly not given before the discovery; I said to the directors I had no cause to suspect Mr. Cruickshank; I said so as late as April last; Mr. C. remained a very short time after his notice of dismissal and after the investigation; in terms of Mr. Cruickshank's agreement a six months' notice was required on either side; Mr. C. did not decline to remain; I do not remember his saying he would consult with his wife; very likely something passed about his remaining, but I do not remember it.

Re-examined by Mr. Cary.—The matter of \$1000 was thus found out on 10th September. Dietz & Nelson paid in \$1000 to the credit of Dickson, Campbell & Co., on account of a bill left for collection, and at the end of the day the cashier reported to the manager that he was \$1000 over in his cash; on reverting

to the letter book it was found that the amount had been acknowledged by letter in Mr. Cruickshank's handwriting; until the discovery of the blunder it was credited to suspense account and was paid to Dickson Campbell & Co. with interest; as a rule the \$5000 and \$10,000 bags were the same size; by constant handling \$500 ought to be missed in the weight of a bag; the loan to the Government was made before the bank was open; the box containing the money was handed to and opened by the Government; it was never placed in the safe, and I therefore required no keys; I never opened the doors alone under any circumstances; when I discovered this affair in the Spring I caused the prosecution to be brought soon after; I got the authority for the dismissal of Mr. Cruickshank by a letter dated September 25, 1863; I had previously suspended Mr. Cruickshank for drunkenness; the only money received by the bank outside of customers was from Faulkner, Bell & Co., of San Francisco, which was counted in my presence and in the presence of the accountant, and was regularly accounted for, slips being given (slips produced); the initials on the slips prove the counting of the money; Mr. Walker stated that he was prepared to show that the money was counted before November, 1863, but the proof was held to be unnecessary.

Henry Rushton, sworn.—Examined by Mr. Cary. In July I was appointed acting cashier; it ceased some time in the next year, long after the discovery of this loss. I held one key of the safe, Mr. Cruickshank held one part of the time, and Henderson part of the time I believe while Cruickshank was cashier. Mr. Cruickshank still continued accountants, although he was cashier from the 10th to 25th July. I went down every morning into the vault, Mr. Henderson went down to open the door; it was not part of our duty to touch the money; I never parted with the key except in the day time, when I gave it to its original holder; I also went down in the evening and saw the money put away; it was only the cashier's money that was taken up and down; the money was taken out and put back by the cashier. While I was cashier I handled the cashier's money for which I was answerable, but never touched the reserve. I had no power to interfere with the senior officer, and did not watch him, as that would imply suspicion; had the reserve and cashier's money been mixed, I should probably have noticed it; I never knew both combinations. The cashier's balance on quarter ending September 30th, 1863, was \$20,902 14.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCright.—I never lent my key to Mr. Cruickshank while I was entrusted with it, and he could not therefore open the safe without another key. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Ring, addressing the jury said—the entire case was a heap of probabilities upon probabilities. He would ask how Mr. Walker or any other gentleman in the bank would feel if a jury were asked to convict them, because it was possible that they had committed an offence charged to them. His learned friend, in the absence of facts, had endeavored to supply their place by evidence of a supposititious nature. Mr. Franklin had been dragged away from his dinner, through a quiet coquetry of his home, through a broiling sun, to prove what? to prove that between the 10th and 25th July a sum of \$500 had been paid to him by Mr. Cruickshank. The learned counsel dwelt upon the numerous links wanting in the evidence upon which the jury were called upon to find that Mr. Cruickshank had abstracted \$5000 from the vault of the bank, and asked would they upon simple probabilities brand as a felon a man who had until this alleged charge was brought enjoyed an unblemished character for honor and integrity in his business transactions? Would they cause a hereditary blot to rest upon his child, to descend to future generations? He put the supposition of the man who really took the money one day weighed down by the remorse of conscience divulging his crime, and asked would a verdict compensate for such irreparable injury caused to an innocent man, and what could assuage the agony which the twelve gentlemen of the jury themselves would feel at being instrumental to the conviction of an innocent man. Mr. Ring continued upon the various points that had arisen during the trial, especially cautioning the jury not to be in any way influenced by the confession which had been ruled out of Court. He asked whether the prosecution had done their utmost to place the best evidence before them? Where was Mr. Henderson who was shown to have possessed one of the keys. Was it not a fair supposition that the two clerks had been remiss with their keys, and somebody had obtained access to the money. He drew attention also to the want of proof of the actual amount of coin in the bank and the counting of it. Mr. Ring spoke in figurative language of the thunder cloud of evidence that had been raised over his client to overwhelm him, but had raised without causing him any injury. Putting a supposititious case he asked if the statement made by his client while in an irrational state of mind was to be believed, how much more so the calm deliberate statement now made when he was in a rational frame of mind and distinctly and emphatically said he was not guilty? The learned gentleman dwelt at great length on the different points, impressing upon the jury the duties which in his view rested upon them to fulfill, and to honorably acquit the accused from the offence laid to his charge.

His Honor summed up explaining to the jury the nature of the two counts of embezzlement and larceny charged in the indictment, and directing them to find whether the sum of \$5000 had been taken by the accused, and appropriated to his own use, or whether that sum had been stolen by him as charged. His Honor briefly adverted to certain points in the evidence, and left the result in the hands of the jury at 25 minutes past 10 p.m.

The jury after retiring for five minutes, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The announcement was followed by applause, which was checked by the Sheriff.

EUROPEAN.

FURTHER POINT. July 9.—The Belgian, from Liverpool 29th, and London 30th, arrived.

The London Owl says: We are happy to state that the British Government is greatly assured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American administration. The outpourings of a virulent press and the private correspondence of men whose extreme views overbalance their judgment, gave an exaggerated appearance to some of the commendations of President Johnston's Cabinet; but we hope and believe there is the deepest determination not to permit a temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries.

LONDON, June 30.—A ministerial crisis continues at Vienna.

The Great Eastern was safely moored at the Noore on the 4th, where she was to remain until about July 8th. The shipment of coal, stores, and other preparations were busily progressing.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times says President Johnston will pardon all Confederate leaders if left alone, but the radicals do all they can to thwart his purpose.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South.

Parliament was to be dissolved on the 11th July.

The House of Lords, on motion of the Earl of Derby, rejected by a majority of two the bill passed by the House of Commons to modify the oath required of Catholic members.

The election contest for Parliament was growing warmer.

A serious riot was reported at Birmingham. The military are said to have been called out.

It is stated that Jacobson is to be the Bishop of Chester.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The American ministers in Germany are instructed to enter into treaty, or at any rate a binding promise, that German emigrants who enlisted in the United States before quitting themselves of military in Germany shall not be held responsible for the omission, and conscripted after return.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed commander of the army of Paris.

The Italian Government had neglected the terms proposed by the people for the settlement of the question of bishops. Negotiations were offered.

There was a ministerial crisis at Vienna. The Cabinet resigned. Count Dorff was provisional President of Council.

A report was current, but not confirmed, that the Bank of Bombay had suspended.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Persia, from Liverpool July 1st, and Queenstown 2d, has arrived.

Another lake has been discovered in Central Africa from whence the Nile issues.

The total amount of coin in the Bank of France is larger than for several years.

The Bourse is unsettled.

The failure of negotiations between Italy and the Pope is the leading topic in Italy. The negotiations were absolutely broken off. The Austrian Minister at Rome is charged with activity in producing the misunderstanding.

There is a report that negotiations between Rome and Mexico are still progressing.

Final arrangements on the Great Eastern were pushed forward at the Noore. She will be ready for sea in a few days, but is not expected to leave the Noore till the 9th or 10th July. The shore end of the cable will be laid at Valencia on July 10th. Absolutely none but those connected with the laying of the cable will be allowed to sail on the Great Eastern. Signals were daily sent through the entire cable. The insulator is pronounced almost absolutely perfect. A message of four words occupied a minute and a quarter, but double this speed is expected from the use of new instruments.

The cholera in Alexandria is reported as rather less alarming.

COMMERCIAL.

SHIPPING.—The following despatch was shipped yesterday per steamer Brother Jonathan—Bank of British Columbia, \$188,000 17; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$8,716 62. Total—\$196,716 69.

FRIGATES.—Shipmasters now obtain 3 1/2 per cent for carrying coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco. For lumber to China the freight is \$16. By our last advices we learn that freight on copper from Valparaiso to England is \$2 1/2 per ton.

TOWED OUT.—The schooner Milton Badger was towed out of the harbor by the Geo. S. Wright last evening, at eight o'clock, and both vessels sailed for Nanaimo.

FOR STELLACOOM.—The steamer Otter sailed for Stellacoom last evening to take a cargo of cattle to Mud Bay, British Columbia.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The Eliza Anderson arrived from Olympia and Way Ports yesterday morning, with 26 passengers and a small freight.

SATURDAY, July 22.

THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST.—The Enterprise will sail for Nanaimo and way settlements this evening carrying the mails.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with 45 passengers and 90 tons freight.

MONDAY, July 24.

SAILED.—The Hamburg bark Perle, Feddersen, master, was towed out of the harbor on Saturday by the Enterprise, and sailed for Nanaimo in charge of pilot Titcomb, to load with coal for San Francisco.

The steaming Dianshaule, alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf on Saturday afternoon where she will have her boilers taken out and replaced by new ones preparatory to going on the Northern coast route.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for Nanaimo and way ports on Saturday at 3 p.m. carrying the mails and some 60 or 60 passengers.

VICTORIA MARKETS. Saturday, July 22, 1865.

Jobbing rates:—

FLOUR—Extra, \$9 50 @ \$10 1/2 bbl. Superfine, \$8 50 do do.

CORNMEAL—\$7 50 @ \$8 do do.

RICE—\$7 50 do do.

BEANS—White, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 per sack. Bayos, and Pink, 3 1/2 @ 4 do do.

STUGAL—\$9 50 @ \$10 do do.

COFFEE—\$22 @ \$25 do per sack.

TEA—\$35 @ \$40 do per chest.

CANDLES—22 @ \$25 do per box.

CHEESE—22 @ \$25 do per box.

BACON AND HAMS—Best, 25 @ \$27 1/2 do.

Old, 18 @ \$20 do do.

BUTTER—Fresh—45 @ \$60 per dozen. Good salt do, 35 @ \$40 do do.

POTATOES—New, 6 @ \$8 sack.

ONIONS—5 @ do do.

WHEAT—3 @ \$3 1/2 do do.

Old, 2 @ \$2 1/2 do do.

BARLEY—3 @ do do.

GROUND DO—3 @ do do.

MIDDLING DO—3 @ do do.

BRAN—2 @ do do.

HAY—1 1/2 @ do do.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—J. G. Landers, Frank Clark, J. W. Thorton, Cynthia Shepley, Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Wood, Callin, J. G. Edwards, Parmeter, Geo. Hill, Capt. Aire, G. Kelley, Alex. Warhale, S. W. Jamieson, Cerfe and sister, Capt. Frain, Mrs. Fowler and son, Miss Mary Vey, B. Edmondson, Mr. Bostwick, Shields, 8 Kanakas, 2 Indians.

IMPORTERS.

Per stmr. A. CROSBY, from Astoria—18 ske wools, 97 do bran, 73 do oats, 43 ske middlings, 12 lbs tannin, 14 lbs fanning mill, 46 pieces castings—Value, \$674.

Per stmr. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—3 calves, 2 horses, 7 bble curran, 19 bbl wool, 4 pg cherries—Value \$1152 10 1/2.

Per stmr. AMELIA, from New Westminster—10,000 feet lumber. Value, \$175.

CONSIGNEES.

Per stmr. A. CROSBY, from Astoria—William Lawson, Lenevay & Co., Stmr. Eliza Anderson.

Per stmr. ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—F. Reynolds, C. Wren, order, Cutting & Co., M. Lawson, R. Greenbaum.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

From San Francisco to Burrard's Inlet.

Per ship AQUILA, July 10—Barley 15 tons, hay 65 tons—Value \$1,176.

MAINE INTELLIGENCE.

INTERRED.

July 17—Stmr. Anne, Elvin, Rocky Point.

Stmr. Sir James Douglas, Clark, Nanaimo.

July 18—Stmr. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Sloop A. Phinney, Osgood, Port Angeles.

Schr. J. K. Thornridge, Thornton, San Juan.

Sloop W. B. Naylor, Marston, San Juan.

Stmr. Sir James Douglas, Clark, Nanaimo.

July 20—Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan.

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 21—Stmr. Sir James Douglas, Clark, Nanaimo.

Schr. Goldstream, Hewitt, Port Angeles.

Schr. Crosby, Keitchum, Astoria.

Schr. Sweepstakes, Kaffir, San Juan.

Sip Ida, Donaldson, Chemsimus, do.

July 22—Sip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles.

Schr. Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo.

Schr. Amelia, Kendall, Burrard's Inlet.

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

July 17—Stmr. Brother Jonathan, Dewolff, San Francisco.

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

Bark W. D. Rice, Bradington, Port Angeles.

July 18—Stmr. Eliza Anderson, Finch, Puget Sound.

Sloop A. Phinney, Osgood, Port Angeles.

Schr. J. K. Thornridge, Thornton, San Juan.

Sloop W. B. Naylor, Marston, San Juan.

Schr. Milton Badger, Harding, Sitka via Nanaimo.

Stmr. G. S. Wright, Marston, New Westminster via Nanaimo.

Stmr. Otter, Mountfort, Port Angeles.

Schr. Matilda, Gilbert, New Westminster.

Schr. Royal Charles, Ross, Port Angeles.

Schr. Anne, Glom, Rocky Point.

July 19—Schr. Flying Fish, Hogan, Waldron Island.

July 20—Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan.

Sip Hamley, Gray, Nanaimo, had been out.

Anne Lassells, San Juan.

Schr. Sweepstakes, Keitchum, San Juan.

Schr. Amelia, Kendall, Burrard's Inlet.

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

June 21—Bk. Perle, Feddersen, Nanaimo.

July 22—Sip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles.

Schr. Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nanaimo.

Stmr. Enterprise, Swanson, Nanaimo.

Schr. Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster.

DIED.

On the 17th inst. Frederick K. S., infant son of A. B. and J. Swainson Willis, aged four months and nineteen days.

Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

Timothy Lyle, an American citizen of South Boston, Mass., drowned in Esquimaux Harbor, on the night of the 16th instant.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, - - - \$3,000,000
Annual Revenue, - - - 560,000
Subsisting Assurances, - - - 14,415,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO The Public the combined advantages of **Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel.**

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Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

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Unpaid Net Profit, - - - \$600,000

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San Francisco, March 15, 1865. ap 3m is

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