

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, August 15, 1868.

Exploration of the Island with a glance at the Land Office.

We must not raise our expectations of great results from the explorations of the expedition that started for Nootka Sound on Wednesday last too high. It is scarcely probable that full information will be obtained respecting the mineral resources of the interior of the island on this pioneer trip. We must not be discouraged from prosecuting the researches further another year if we are satisfied with the results of this. The very small amount of money which was placed at the disposal of the gentlemen moving in this matter, will preclude much being accomplished, beyond reconnoitering for future expeditions. It is much to be regretted that the Government have not done more to promote a thorough exploration of the island; money spent in investigations in which every individual tax-payer, every inhabitant of the Colony is more or less interested, ought not to be laid out grudgingly or sparingly. At present more is known of the mainland than of the interior of the island, which is literally an unknown land. If, as is supposed by many, coal and minerals exist to any extent in the hitherto unexplored parts of the island, it is high time they were utilised; and it is most desirable that we should know whether or not there is accessible land in the interior of the island fit for agricultural purposes. Some information on this point we shall no doubt obtain through those who have started on this expedition if they even succeed in reaching the mountains in the centre of the island, from which observations of the surrounding country can be taken; and what is very important, we may rest assured that any information which we receive will be reliable. Fortunately, as the exploration is unofficial in its character, we may hope for information without long formal reports, and without the surroundings of red-tapism. We must admit that we have more faith in this expedition than we should have had if it had been undertaken by the Land Office. Nevertheless we cannot see why one of the two gentlemen, who do the ornamental part of that department, could not be spared from the office to do a little work in the interior, either the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or the ex-Acting Surveyor-General of Vancouver Island, leaving his title and dignity behind him, might probably be spared from the office for a short time with advantage. We much admire the theory of keeping up the dignity of heads of departments; place them out of the reach of the public and there is less danger of jobbery. We would treat them in fact as Aristotle would have subjects treat Kings, if they are simply wanted as ornamental heads of departments, and are not expected to discharge any more arduous duties than riding daily to their office to enquire whether there is anything to be done, but if there really is work to be done, we would rather see less of the otium cum dignitate. We are quite prepared to allow that the head of such a department as that of the Lands and Works, in a flourishing and increasing colony, may have quite enough to do without putting his hand to pencil and paper, nor is it essential that he should be able to use a theodolite, the whole responsibility, it is true, of the survey of the towns and country lands rests with him; the arrangement of the whole system of public buildings depends upon him, and the roads and bridges must grow up under his superintendence, but if he has sufficient professional knowledge to be able to see his well-digested ideas properly carried out, always premising that his ideas are good, he may be a very fit man for his position. But in such a Colony as ours, where the people are highly taxed to pay for the luxury of being badly governed, the great desideratum is to have working men in the different departments with a working

Governor at the head of them all; and until this end is accomplished we cannot hope for satisfactory progress as a Colony. Unfortunately, the Land Office is no exception to the rule in this Colony; the heads of it are not energetic enough to take the initiative in the exploration of the interior or in offering practical suggestions for the carrying out of those public works which, being essential to our progress, ought to be, and sooner or later must be, undertaken. In speaking of this department of the Government and its chiefs, for really the Land Office seems to have two chiefs, we would call attention to the idea that prevailed in the office a short time ago of an increase to the building occupied by the Lands & Works Department, probably if the estimates for the improvement of the Governor's residence had been sufficiently elastic, or the margin in the vote for necessary repairs wide enough, an extra suite of rooms for one of the heads of this department would have been built before this time. We trust, however, from the circumstance of the work not having been commenced, the Executive has come to a recognition of the folly and culpability of executing such needless, albeit trumpery and insignificant works in times like the present, when much that is really needed might be done.

Nova Scotia Repealers.

Recent advices place us in possession of the progress made by the Anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia to secede from the Dominion. At the election last autumn they elected all the members of the Provincial Assembly but two, and all the members to the House of Commons except one. Subsequently, however, two members of the Commons—Stewart Campbell and Mr McDonald—supposed to be Anti-Confederates, accepted the situation and supported the great Union party in the Commons, thus making the representation from Nova Scotia in the latter body, three Confederates and sixteen Anti-Confederates. When the Provincial Assembly met last winter it framed an address to the British Parliament praying for repeal of the Union with the Dominion. The Hon. Joseph Howe left his place in the Commons and proceeded to England, as the advance guard of the Repealers, to urge their suit. He was followed by a delegation from Nova Scotia, on the same side, with whom he was to co-operate. About a month after Mr Howe took his departure the Dominion Cabinet appointed the Hon. Dr. Tupper, leader of the Nova Scotia Confederates, to proceed to England and place himself at the disposal of the Imperial Government to supply any information that it might require as to the constitutionality of the course pursued in making Nova Scotia a member of the Dominion compact, and also generally to oppose the policy of the Repealers. Mr Howe applied to the Colonial Secretary for repeal, but was met by a refusal being told that Confederation was as much an Imperial measure as it was Colonial, and that the Imperial Government trusted to the loyalty of Nova Scotia to make the best of it. Mr Howe and colleagues then secured the parliamentary services of Mr Bright in their cause. The latter gentleman in June moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that a Commission be appointed to proceed to Nova Scotia, to inquire into the causes of the discontent in that Province respecting the working of the 'British North America Act, 1867.' Mr Adderly in a very able speech opposed Mr Bright's motion. No discussion of any moment was elicited, except between Mr Bright and Mr Adderly. On division the House of Commons rejected the motion by a majority of 94. There were 67 for the motion and 161 against it. The Nova Scotia delegates, except Mr Howe, then returned home to confirm the telegraphic news of the discomfiture of their party. A section of the Anti-Confederate press, foreseeing the hopelessness of their cause, had already shown signs of taking a deeper interest in Dominional matters; but another section indulged in all kinds of rabid articles, interlarded with threats of annexation and rebellion. Mr Howe, however, has since returned to Nova Scotia, and has published a letter repudiating in toto the extreme utterances of some sections of the Anti press, thus leaving the extremists without the only leader that could have united the elements of the Anti party so as to make a show even to enforce their mistaken utterances. Hereafter we shall probably hear more or less of the doings of the Repealers; but we have no notion whatever that the cry of 'Repeal' will last very long; and as for gaining strength, it is hopeless. The statistics of the electoral vote in Nova Scotia show that at the last election there were 48,000 voters under a new franchise inaugurated by the Howe party, which greatly reduced the number of voters, and which was tested for the first time last

autumn. And yet with a franchise of their own making, there were only 22,500 votes cast for the Anti-Confederates against 15,000 for the Confederates. Ten thousand electors did not vote for either party or any party. The strength of the Anti-Confederates, at the best, is not therefore very great and when we consider that the history of Nova Scotia politics shows that the party in power has usually been put out of office at nearly every general election, or every four years, the probabilities are that at the next election the Confederates will be restored to office, and the intelligence of Nova Scotia will once more be triumphant.

Supreme Court.

Before His Lordship Chief Justice Woodhams and a Special Jury. Friday, August 7. **Trounce v. Strachan & Ogilvy**—This was an action brought to recover a sum of about \$2,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, who is a well known contractor and builder, against the defendant, the former being the owner of the schooner Industry and the latter the master, for not having delivered a cargo of dimensioned sawn timber at New Westminster for the creation of Holy Trinity Church. The case commenced at one o'clock on Thursday and was continued till last evening. Numerous witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff and the two defendants were called on their own behalf. The learned Judge briefly summed up the case, and the Jury having retired for a short time returned into Court with a verdict generally for plaintiff for \$750, with a finding that Strachan was also liable. Mr Ring intimated he should move the Court at a future day to enter the verdict for the defendant, Strachan.

Messrs Wood and McCreight, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. Defendants were represented by Mr Ring, instructed by Mr Peakes.

OUR LUMBER INTERESTS.—At a public meeting held last week at New Westminster, in regard to action of the Government towards Mr Rogers, and Mr Miller who were both present and explained their grievances; the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to: "Having heard the statements and explanations just made by Mr Rogers and Mr Miller, it is the opinion of this meeting that the course pursued by the Government with regard to the Naval Reserve on English Bay and the Military Reserve on Burrard Inlet, is not only unjust to the present occupants, but that it is highly detrimental to the public interests. Resolved—That a committee be appointed for the purpose of urging upon the Government, either by petition or otherwise, the propriety of granting to Mr Rogers and Mr Miller upon the most liberal conditions, the right to cut timber upon the Reserves at present occupied by them; and in the event of there being insuperable objection to such a course, then to urge the justice of having the improvements owned by these parties properly valued, and suitable compensation made for the same; and that such committee have full power to act in the name and on behalf of this meeting." Resolved—That Capt Irving, E. Brown, Dr Black, Jas Cunningham, R. Dickinson, J. S. Olney, W. D. Ferris, and the mover be appointed a committee, pursuant to the resolution just passed, and that they prepare a petition in accordance with the views expressed by the meeting, and wait upon the Governor with the same."

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY.—DALLAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Per steamer Yakima, just arrived from Wallula, we learn the following: On Sunday morning, the 2nd Inst., at about three or four miles this side of Pelican station on the Blue mountains, the Boise stage was attacked by four masked road agents, who, after stopping the stage and ordering the passengers to alight proceeded to rifle the mail bags of registered letters and abstracted from the treasure box of Wells, Fargo & Co., about six or seven thousand dollars in gold bars and dust, together with all the letters and packages it contained. The robbers then directed their attention entirely to the passengers, Major Jas. R. Meane, Paymaster U.S.A. and his clerk, Mr James A. Waters, the former of whom was relieved of all his private funds; but missing, happily, a large sum of government money concealed on his person. Mr Waters fared better losing only a small portion of what he had. All the baggage except Mr Waters' was opened and their contents well examined. After taking the lead horses belonging to the stage, the robbers quietly decamped, seemingly well satisfied with their booty. **Portland Paper**.

STREMBOLT ACCIDENT.—News was received in town yesterday morning of a serious accident to the Lizzie Horner, a small boat belonging to the Telegraph Company. On her way from San Juan to Victoria, on Thursday afternoon, her boiler burst, when she drifted on Discovery Island. The Spectator was allowed the use of the Lizzie to bring her into port. Fortunately no injury was done by the explosion to the boat, or to any one on board, and she is now being repaired.

How it Appears.—There are at present a number of American families visiting Victoria for the benefit of the summer season, who are delighted with the climate and country. The reputation of both these is rising rapidly in the estimation of our American neighbors. Some of the gentlemen, with the natural shrewdness of their nation, are looking round into matters financially and prospectively. So satisfied are they of the future of Victoria that two are already contemplating investing in real estate. Our position, climate, coal, lumber, and what they hear of the interior, have so impressed them that they see at a glance the change which must rapidly come. So must every man who has had any practical experience on the Pacific Coast, see the same thing. At all events our friends and neighbors will return to their homes and spread good news of us abroad, which of itself will be no trifling benefit.

CARIBOO ITEMS.—The Assizes were to have commenced on the 29th ult. There were but two cases on the docket. Measures are being taken to re-open the Reading Room. A sub-committee is taking up subscriptions towards the Yale Agricultural Exhibition. An inquest was held on the 27th ult., on the body of Geo Washington, a report of whose accidental death has already appeared. Mr. Daily, the photographer, had a narrow escape. His horse and vehicle went over a bank, 30 feet into a ravine. Hattie Lucas was bound over to keep the peace towards Mary Sheldon on a charge of throwing stones upon complainant's house. Foreign flour, for the future, will be confined to the seaboard towns, as the interior of British Columbia can produce its own bread.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. This useful Order is quietly progressing in this city without making any ostentatious display. They have fitted up a very neat hall in Fardon's building, Langley street, at a cost of over \$200, which was dedicated on last Wednesday evening by District Deputy Whitworth of Seattle. The order was first established here in September, 1866, beginning with some ten or twelve members and now numbers about sixty in good standing in this city, besides others residing in the interior. The officers elected for the present term will be installed on Wednesday evening next, when we shall be able to publish their names.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—From the fifth annual statement of this company for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 68, it appears the company are in a flourishing condition. The amount of capital is \$1,000,000, and the amount in excess of capital available to pay losses and dividends, \$533,037. The assets, liabilities, income and general disbursements, show an equally satisfactory figure. The company have wisely adopted a practice coming rapidly into use of insuring outstanding crops. Farmers in countries like this and California, who are liable to be burnt out by bush fires, will find great security in this practice.

DANGEROUS WORK.—Complaints have been lately made of the danger experienced by our citizens from the practice shooting of the navy. A few days since Thomas Inoie on crossing from Albert Head to Esquimalt on the common thoroughfare, had to beat a hasty retreat to escape the balls flying about him in all directions. Another small farmer has in his possession two cannon shot which he picked up in the vicinity of his house. This is not a very pleasant reflection for those having to pass through the neighborhood; and we are sure the evil has only to be mentioned to be remedied.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.—The following are the shipments of gold from this Colony through Wells, Fargo & Co. on account of the Banks and themselves from the 1st of January to 31st July last:—Bank of British Columbia, \$577,139; Bank of British North America, \$255,826; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$99,248; making a total of \$932,213; a sum far in advance of the amount shipped in the corresponding period of last year.

THE BARKER CLAIM.—Extract of a letter from Cariboo, of 28th July, to a gentleman in this city says:—The Barker claim looks first rate, they took out 114 oz. last week, and when the wheel is completed and in working order they ought to be able to take out twice or three times that amount. I think the wheel will be running on Thursday. The steamer Fly left early yesterday morning for New Westminster. She took a very large freight, besides being compelled to leave some behind. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds and family left for Cariboo; the Ven. Archdeacon Woods for New Westminster; Mr. Johnson with the Keenmay Express; and a number of others.

NAVAL.—We learn that H.M.S. Satellite formerly on this station, has been ordered here from Abyssinia. The vessel has been recommended two or three times since leaving V.I.

POLICE COURT.—James Hamilton, on remand for selling intoxicating liquor to Indians, was again remanded till Tuesday. An Indian was also arrested on the charge of being a suspicious character.

DIVINE SERVICE.—There will be divine service held on Sunday next, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., conducted by the Rev. Mr. Somerville, at Sells's brick building, Esquimalt.

SUPREME COURT.—We are desired to say that this Court is adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock a.m. Jurors summoned for that day are requested to be in attendance at the time.

A NEW PORTLAND PAPER.—A new paper, the *Portland Evening Commercial*, has just been started in Portland. There are now five dailies in that city.

THE WEATHER.—In Portland the thermometer on the 2d inst. stood as high as 103° in the shade and 120° in the sun at noon.

THE U.S. REVENUE CUTTER Joe Lane from Port Townsend was in the outer harbor yesterday.

Cariboo News to the 29th.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel.)

WILLIAM CREEK.—The following are the wash-ups for last week: The Taylor Co. 65 oz; Wilson Co. 181 oz; McLaren Co. 41 oz; Dutch Bill Co. 66 oz; Brouse Co. 30 oz; Steadman Co. 30 oz; Six-toed-Pete Co. 20 oz; Cornish Co. 208 oz; Tract Co. 20 oz; San Francisco Co. 27 oz; Barker Co. 113 oz; Sheepskin Co. 60 oz and about as much more supposed to have been robbed; Baldhead Co. 115 oz; Lillooet Co. 40 oz; Cariboo Co. 40 oz; Raby Co. 21 oz; Forest Rose Co. 20 oz; and have just got on good pay and expect to pay well this week.

STOUT GULCH.—The Macho Oro Co. washed up for the week 94 oz; The Jenkins Co. 62 oz; The Taylor Co. 163 oz; and the Floyd Co. 78 oz.

CONKIN GULCH.—The Reed, Ericsson and Sawmill Co.'s are about paying wages. The Rentrow not paying.

MOSQUITO GULCH.—The Minnasha Co. washed up for the week 365 oz; The Hocking Co. 194 oz; The Willow Co. 113 oz; Point Co. 30 oz; Discovery Co. 20 oz; Holman Co. 18 oz; Jeffrey Co. 26 oz; Tabb Co. expect to strike pay in three or four days; Ophir Co. 18 oz.

REVEREND GULCH.—The Moonshine Co. washed up 15 oz; Butcher Co. 16 oz; United Co. sinking a shaft; Discovery Co. prospecting; Hilt-watha Co. prospecting, with good indications; Never-Fail still sinking; Tom and Jerry 24 oz.

GROUSE CREEK.—The Ne'er-do-well 150 oz; the Flume Co. 245 oz; Full Big Co. expenses; Short Bend ground sluicing; Cascade ground sluicing.

REITHLEY CREEK.—The Grotto Co. is paying well.

CHINAIS.—The Chinamen are running a ditch four miles from this creek to the benches on the Forth Fork of Quesset, two miles below Capt. Mitchell's lower landing.

SOUTH FORK.—The party that went to the lake to prospect have not yet returned.

BLACK BEAR CREEK.—Two companies are taking out a little money.

CEDAR CREEK.—The Anrora Co. took out 74 oz, and expect to do better this week.

We are informed that a new creek has been struck about 30 miles down Willow river, and that good prospects have been found, one piece weighing \$13.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints.—The digestion cannot be long or properly disorderd, without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or distended conditions of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various disordered liver, stomach, and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting to an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his weakness gradually vanishes.

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Government.

It has been noticed ages that men who have and are in positions of generally speaking, virtue. The cynics from this principle of that it was impossible power to make friends from their virtuous honorable deeds or so in authority use friendship purposes to those in make friendships the same station of themselves; the latter chosen from amongst those perfect equality with the sake of having pl associate with; they who will be useful frequently they seek agreeable, and those good friends. The out friends that are a must also be useful. It was quite possible be at once agreeable philosophy used to will seldom be of the the man in power. He generally desires friends—those who get through the tedious good companionable will, in fact, contribute; and those who executing his commands gratify his desire. It is somewhat surprising world grows older and progress in arts and all the surrounding should be so little himself. The same qualities are found at present day as have held up to censure a last twenty centuries almost say since they do not profit by the, the great examples time in all ages have bright lights in the is that the same urged in the present the friendships of the evening; and if it be Governors cannot of friends fit an amongst this we may trace which must always system of government are called Crown Co take too much of the Governor of our man so constituted in can, by constant in people over whose oises a control, family their wants and desirous selection of such constitution allows and carry out means the defects of the nature of the form renders it distasteful the Anglo-Saxon race the Governor of the seem to be aware the necessity for personal course with others he has any duties to the people of the Co which appertain to claim in England tion in the society. The business Governor as well as principal officials to be to pass life and easily as under the is able to do. Columbia is over- turned or the courts to cause him the antipathy we can have but a few you amongst us; and his duty does not mark there is but late him; we have him to be justified is never likely from out of the ra

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Government Advisers.

It has been noticed by writers of all ages that men who have much power and are in positions of authority have, generally speaking, not very much virtue. The cynics used to argue from this principle of human nature that it was impossible for men high in power to make friends who were agreeable from their virtue or useful for honorable deeds or actions, that those in authority use friends for different purposes to those in middle life who make friendships among persons in the same station of life with themselves; the latter choosing their friends from among those who are upon a perfect equality with them, do so for the sake of having pleasant persons to associate with; they do not want friends who will be useful to them, consequently they seek for those that are agreeable, and these generally make good friends. The former may seek out friends that are agreeable, but they must also be useful. Admitting that it was quite possible for a good man to be at once agreeable and useful, ancient philosophy used to say that such a man will seldom be of the class from which the man in power selects his friends. He generally desires two kinds of friends—those who will help him to get through the tedium of life by their good companionable qualities, who will, in fact, contribute to his amusement; and those who will be clever in executing his commands—who will gratify his desire of being honored. It is somewhat surprising that as the world grows older and there is an improvement in arts and sciences, and in all the surroundings of man, there should be so little improvement in man himself. The same good and bad qualities are found among men of the present day as have been praised and held up to censure any time for the last twenty centuries—say, we might almost say since the world began. We do not profit by the good teaching and the great examples that from time to time in all ages have shone out like bright lights in the world. Hence it is that the same arguments may be urged in the present day respecting the friendships of those who are governing; and if it be an axiom that Governors cannot choose truly good friends from amongst the governed, so this we may trace many of the evils which must always appertain to the system of government known in what are called Crown Colonies, they partake too much of despotism. Unless the Governor of such a Colony is a man so constituted by nature that he can, by constant intercourse with the people over whose destinies he exercises a control, familiarize himself with their wants and desires, and by a judicious selection of such advisers as the constitution allows him, inaugurate and carry out measures to overcome the defects of the system, the very nature of the form of Government renders it distasteful and repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon race. Unfortunately the Governor of this Colony does not seem to be aware that there is any necessity for personal exertion or intercourse with others on his part, or that he has any duties to perform towards the people of the Colony, beyond those which appertain to any country gentleman in England, who holds position in the society of his own country. The business of life with the Governor as well as with any of the principal officials here, would seem to be to pass life over as comfortably and easily as under the circumstances he is able to do. Whether British Columbia is overtaxed and over-governed or the contrary does not seem to cause him the slightest care or anxiety. We can understand his apathy on the part of the Governor, he has but a few years to get through amongst us; and if his own sense of duty does not keep him up to the mark, there is but little else to stimulate him; we have seen enough of him to be justified in saying that he is never likely to step to the front from out of the ranks of Colonial Gov-

ernors, nor to aspire to the highest Colonial office; and if he seeks employment from the Colonial Office after his term here has expired, mediocrity of talent and want of energy will, we regret to say, be no bad recommendations for him. With the Government officials the case is very different—none of them can be so dull as to fail to perceive that sooner or later there must be a change in the system of Government. So long as we have active and useful public servants and economy, with a due regard to the public service, studied to out for change will make itself heard; but when finances are low and the people are burdened with taxes to pay salaries which are in their estimation, extravagant and unnecessary, a feeling is roused which cannot be kept down, and moderate and earnest men join in the cry for reform and change. So it is with our own case, the whole of the population outside of the Civil Service are unanimous in desiring some change; they may at present be somewhat divided as to what would be best for the future of the Colony, but the party which is numerically the strongest will most assuredly prevail, and when a radical change takes place, what we ask, will become of the Government staff? Short-sighted indeed are those who are in a position to advise the Government now if no higher motive stirs them, the conviction that a failure in their duty now, will result in their being swept away from notice when the change comes, might influence them. If these amongst our Government officials who have the power and the courage to speak out, could see how much their future in this Colony depends upon a bold performance of their public duty now, they would scarcely dare to repose another day in silence. Tuesday, August 11. POLICE COURT.—There was an unusual array of cases in this Court yesterday, and of more importance than usual. The first was the case of W. Brown, mate of the schooner "Crosby," charged with cutting James Burns with a knife. Burns is the manager of a Saloon on Yates street, and on last Thursday morning, early, he and the prisoner had an altercation, when the latter threatened to cut him. Brown followed Burns behind the bar, and in attempting to eject him the assault was committed. Burns received several cuts, and is still suffering from them. As it was supposed there might have been mutual provocation given, the prosecutor wished the case dealt with summarily, but His Worship did not consider he had the power to do so, and left it to his duty to send the case to a higher Court. The prisoner was ordered to find bail himself in £200 with two sureties of £100 each, to appear when required. The Indian arrested under the charge of being a suspicious character, was remanded. A half-breed Indian for cutting another Indian was also remanded. Thomas Wright was charged with assaulting Thomas White, who seemed to be an original but dissipated individual. Mr. White wanted a bottle of beer for a bit at the Prince of Wales, when, after using his tongue and fists freely on being refused, he was summarily ejected from the room. Wright, however, was fined \$10, or in default of payment to be imprisoned 14 days. IMPORTANT MARINE DECISION.—In the San Francisco Commercial Herald and Market Review we find mention of a decision rendered by Judge Hoffman, on the 6th ult, in the U.S. District Court, in the case of Wm. B. Johnson vs. the British ship Industry, which is interesting to ship owners generally. It appears that on the afternoon of December 23d, 1867, a terrific gale was experienced in San Francisco harbor, and during its violence the Industry, with two anchors down and a scope of 60 fathoms of chain on one and 75 fathoms of the other, is alleged to have drifted toward Alcatraz Island until within two or three ship-lengths of the rocks; that the steaming Rescue, observing her peril, put off to her assistance, and offered the aid of a towing cable, which was taken on board the Industry, and made fast; that the Rescue ranged ahead and after great effort succeeded in towing the ship, with both anchors down around the easterly end of the island and slightly under its lee, where the anchors took hold and ship swung to the tide and wind. For this service the tug company claimed salvage, which was refused by the owners of the Industry, on the ground that the ship was not adrift and was not in actual peril at the time. After a long and close trial, in which the testimony was extremely conflicting, Judge Hoffman held that the tug company was entitled to salvage and decided that the Industry should pay \$10,000 currency and costs.

The steamer J. L. Stephens left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon. Her list of passengers was large, but there are but few amongst them from this town, and still less leaving us permanently. There were thirty-eight in the cabin and fifty in the steerage, mostly from Portland. Out of the list of names were from the Constitution, amongst those leaving Victoria were Messrs. Wikie, Anderson and Wigham. Mr. Wikie returns in six months, and Mr. Anderson probably in a year. Dr. Burbin, of the Navy, has just gone to England. It is probable there were not more than half a dozen who have bidden us farewell. The Stephens took 50 tons of freight, consisting of the regular exports of the Colony, and from \$150,000 to \$180,000 in treasure. There were also twenty-five Southdown rams sent down to California from Dr. Tolmie's farm for the improvement of California sheep. The latter is a novel but gratifying article of exportation, and opens another source of wealth for our farmers and those engaged in the stock business. EXPLANATION.—In reference to the complaints of Thomas Linn about the practice of shooting of the Navy, which we published a few days since, we are desired to say that every possible precaution is taken to avoid inconvenience or accidents to the public. A commissioned officer is always out with the shooting parties, and a blank charge from a 32-pounder fired a quarter of an hour before commencing the practice is hoisted at the flagstaff close to the battery, and kept up while the practice continues. All artillery practice is to seaward. The captain of the flagship will be ready to investigate complaints and, if necessary, provide a remedy. SAILED FOR HONOLULU.—It is possible to do anything towards carrying out the scheme of establishing a Sailors' Home amongst us, if as well as be attempted now as any time. In about a week the Sparrowhawk will be paid off; some of the crew certainly will need sailing shoes. Subscribers will be left after today, at both banks and both Express Offices for the subscriptions of such as may feel inclined to assist the efforts of those who have taken the matter in hand. THE TELEGRAPH.—The new land line to Spanish, about 15 miles will be finished this morning, and the connecting line by cable across the islands to the main line from San Juan will shortly afterwards follow. The company since the failure of the cable from Cadboro Bay to San Juan Island, have been performing the service daily, by steamer from this port. SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Government of the Islands is encouraging the immigration of Japanese coolies. Vessels have lately arrived with full lists. Four dollars a month and found are the wages given, together with medical attendance; also that they shall return free of charge to Japan, after an absence of three years. BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY.—We have seen a specimen of Jewelry worked by Mr. Jamieson, of this town, from Leech River gold, which is creditable to the colony. It consists of a Scotch thistle, chisely designed and elegantly cut. It goes to Canada as a specimen of our local gold and workmanship. NEWBY COURT.—In this Court the case of Newby vs. Farron was disposed of yesterday. It was a disputed case as to a overcharge for work done, amounting to \$65. An order was made in favor of plaintiff for \$40 and costs. ACCIDENT.—Louis Stiempler met with a serious accident while out shooting last Sunday; his gun burst and tore his head very badly. He is under the care of Dr. Davie, who thinks in a month's time he will recover the use of his hand. BOWEN'S BREWERY.—This building is advancing well, and when finished will be solid and substantial. The second floor is being laid, and the whole, including residence, will be built with brick. THE SHIP INDUSTRY SAILED FOR SAN FRANCISCO on the 3rd inst for Moody's Mill, to load with lumber for Kukuas, South America. Cricket. EDITOR COLONIST.—I take the opportunity of informing those interested in cricket and base ball, and who may not have known of the meeting which took place yesterday, that there is now a good hope of getting a club organized and having the ground belonging to the club put in order. The club purports to combine cricket, base ball and other athletic sports, so as to obtain wide support; and I trust all interested in these objects will give us their support. Next week we shall I hope be in a position to accept the challenge from the California Club, and we were compelled to decline solely on account of the decline of the old club. I am much desired to say that there will be a cricket match next Saturday at Beacon Hill, between the married and single and on the Saturday following a base ball match. All persons who wish to join the club or play in the above games are requested to send their names into the secretary's office at 7 o'clock on Monday next. M. W. T. DRAKE, Hon Secretary. Victoria, 9th Aug, 1868.

British Columbia and its Capital. We take the following article from a late London paper. The writer is evidently well informed in the details of which he writes: "The much vexed question of the capital of British Columbia, having been settled in favour of Victoria, Vancouver Island, it may be interesting to give a short outline of the circumstances which have led to the present result. From the first settlement of Vancouver Island Victoria had been the seat of Government, the social centre and commercialemporium of the whole north-west coast. Soon after the gold discoveries on the mainland a new colony was formed, upon the name of British Columbia, with New Westminster—at the time a mere clearing in the forest—as its capital, under the administration of the Governor of Vancouver Island. After a time the two colonies were entirely disunited and a separate Governor appointed to each. This system not working well and the population of the mainland having considerably decreased, the colonies were again united under Mr. Seymour, the then Governor of British Columbia. Instead of retaining Victoria as the capital of the united colonies, Governor Seymour continued to reside at New Westminster—an island and practically inaccessible town—to which he removed not only the Law Courts but even the Custom-house and other public offices. The general discontent which thereupon ensued has at length culminated in the restoration to Victoria of its former position as the seat of Government of the united colonies. Pending these differences, however, many of the settlers left the colony in disgust, and its material prosperity was much retarded from a want of unity of action in all public business. The controversy lay, not so much between the cities of Victoria and New Westminster as between Victoria and a large majority of the population of both colonies on the one hand, and a small clique of officials, headed by the Governor at New Westminster on the other. These latter, in their forest seclusion, talked themselves into believing what no other man believed, and shut their eyes and ears to what every one else saw and heard. No better proof of the absurdness of their views can be adduced than their complaint that with the removal of a few Government officials New Westminster will collapse, or in the emphatic language of the west, 'cave in.' So misled was Governor Seymour by his followers that, in spite of declining population and general bankruptcy, he still maintained that the colony was highly prosperous. In real or assumed ignorance, and in the face of memorials and public meetings on the subject, he stated in his opening speech to the Legislative Council, in January, 1867, 'that he was informed that the question created an amount of interest which he could not comprehend; and, on his eyes being opened, he threatened to advise her Majesty's Government to reject in toto the claims of Victoria, unless the agitation (as peaceful as it was legitimate) should cease. A lesson might have been learnt from the public press of California at this time. So fatuous to them did the removal of the seat of Government from Victoria to New Westminster appear to be, that they at once attributed it to the influence of British Columbia bondholders in England—naturally, though erroneously, supposing that the prosperity of British Columbia was dependent on that of New Westminster. Under the last arrangement no doubt a few individuals, who had with great want of foresight, and contrary to every warning on the subject, laid out money on improvements in New Westminster, will suffer from their want of prudence, but to the colony at large the benefits will be incalculable. It is to be hoped that a general reduction of expenditure, suitable to the state of the public purse, will take place, and that united effort will lead to permanent improvement. None is more required than a postal subsidy, with the aid of the Home Government, to place the Colony in direct and regular steamboat communication at least with San Francisco and its connecting links—south, east and west. An unswerving horse seldom works well, and it is feared that Governor Seymour may yet cling to New Westminster in some shape or other, and so prolong the differences which have already inflicted such evils on the colony. We do not, therefore, anticipate the realization of the full measure of benefit to be derived from a union of interests in one centre of action till the advent of a new Governor, hampered by no predilections or prejudices, and actuated solely by an earnest desire to promote the general interests of the colony at large. How long we shall have to wait for the necessary change remains to be seen."

Advertisement for S.T. 1860-X medicine. Includes text: "A great French physician says: 'More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food. The great secret of health is to keep the condition of the stomach and blood regular and uniform, so that changes from heat to cold, from dry to damp, etc., cannot upset the machinery of the body and breed disease.' No. 1 is a fact, positive and well-known, that there is no such better and assistant for the stomach as S.T. 1860-X." Also includes "Important Certificates" and "Sole Agents for California and Nevada" information.

Advertisement for Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, Jams, and other products. Includes text: "Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867." and "CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c." Also mentions "SOLE AGENTS, LONDON" and "CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S" products.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 15, 1868.

The Indians and an Indian Policy.

Reports of recent Indian outrages occurring all around the coast of British Columbia, are suggestive of the necessity of some change in our policy as regards the aborigines. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that this state of things calls for the inauguration of a systematic Indian policy; as heretofore the Government have carefully abstained from interference with the Indian customs and internal economy, and have only stepped in on the occasion of any serious offence having been committed by the Indians against the white population. Of late however, through the zeal of Mr Duncan in his capacity of magisterial missionary, interfering with the customs of the tribe outside the mission, on such subjects as the matter of keeping slaves the disposal of the dead, etc., and Mr Tomlinson, at Naas, disarming a party of Chimpseans on a recent occasion, a series of complications have arisen that ultimately, unless arrested by Government intervention, will lead to serious results. Every man, both missionary and trader, is now a law unto himself, and only calls in the aid of the Government to protect him after having previously violated all Indian prejudices, customs and traditions. An Indian policy that no one can misunderstand ought to be declared by the Government, and care taken that it is properly carried out by all missionaries and traders. This also would serve for the use and guidance of captains of men-of-war who might be called upon to decide upon Indian matters. We have great respect for missionaries, but we fear that it not unfrequently happens, owing to their being so much looked up to and consulted, on all temporal as well as spiritual matters, they cease to be the humble disciples they were when they left home, and in course of time consider themselves chief men in civil some times as well as in religious matters, so that what is gained by diplomacy is often lost in missionary work. In this respect, perhaps, there is less to complain of as regards the Roman Catholic missionaries, who achieve much good under very straitened circumstances, but whose efforts seem to be almost entirely ignored; the Protestant missions being frequently visited by ships of war, while the Roman Catholic mission, situated on Village Island at the entrance of Knight's Canal, under the superintendence of Father Fouquet, has never, so far as we are aware, been visited by the Sparrowhawk or any other of Her Majesty's vessels in their numerous cruises along that part of the coast. To carry out a system of Indian policy, a Superintendent of Indian Affairs should at once be appointed. The person to be selected for this office ought to be well acquainted with the Indian character, and able to speak one or more of the wide spread languages of the coast; a man of honor and probity, who would be respected alike by whites and aborigines. The advice of such an officer would be most valuable to the Government in all Indian difficulties, and he might occasionally accompany ships of war when employed about the coast on Indian affairs, giving the benefit of his advice and experience, and perhaps by-and-by, when the country could better afford it, a more complete Indian system, of which he could be the head, might be inaugurated, comprising reservations with their schools, hospitals and industrial institutions, such as now exist in the United States. Another point with regard to the welfare of the Indian that requires revising and looking into, is the present working of the Indian liquor law, which has almost become a dead letter; schooners ply their trade without molestations all around the coast, obtaining a permit for a few gallons of liquor when leaving Victoria, and filling up at Comox and other places from time to time without let or hindrance. A return showing the number of vessels searched during the

last few years would probably throw some light on the nature of this traffic, which we believe could only be stopped by the passing of an enactment forbidding vessels engaged in the Indian trade having on board the smallest quantity of spirits at any time, under the penalty of seizure and imprisonment, on conviction. While on this subject we would ask the Executive if the investigation into the late Indian outrages is to be allowed to drop. Heretofore, when murderous attacks were committed by Indians, a gunboat was promptly dispatched to the scene, and in the event of the real murderers not being surrendered, hostages were taken and the villages and property destroyed until the really guilty parties were given up. Why, we enquire, and who is to blame? Certainly not our naval authorities—that the recent trip of the Sparrowhawk proved so fruitless when contrasted with former similar cases. We remember that Governor Kennedy and Governor Douglas, when Indian attacks had been made upon traders, or even upon one another, that an investigation would be made at once and condign punishment meted out to those convicted of offences of which we write, be he white or redman. Wednesday, August 12. Miss Maria Rye has just brought a hundred young women from England to Canada, where they have been warmly welcomed by the people, and where she has obtained for them employment. The whole business was admirably arranged and successfully accomplished. She has written a letter offering to return to England and select and fetch out another hundred women, if the authorities will aid her in the undertaking. She says: I reckon the cost per head to be about £6 sterling, and if your Government will furnish me funds, I shall be only too happy to return and fetch a similar party knowing, as I do, that while I am in this way adding to your comforts, I am lessening our sorrows at home—work in England being now so cruelly scarce for women, and so disgracefully underpaid, the natural result of over population, &c., and will only be cured by emigration. Miss Rye deserves great credit for the practical benefit she is conferring upon the needy members of her sex. How is it?—Every steamship leaving this port for San Francisco, it is said, takes down a large quantity of raw hides of every description suitable for making leather. An unusual quantity, we are informed, went down by the Stephens. This seems strange; worse indeed than sending coals to Newcastle; and yet the practices must pay or it would not be persisted in. Owing to the scarcity of oak bark in California, and the abundance of it and hemlock in British Columbia, this Colony has many advantages over the former for the tanning business. Why, then, is it not more extensively carried on here? To send hides to California, and then buy the leather from her instead of manufacturing it ourselves and turning it into boots and shoes by our own labor seems the strangest inconsistency, yet we are informed this is the fact. St. Andrew's Church.—The foundation stone of this new building will be laid on the 20th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m., with great ceremony. It is the intention of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland to take a lead in the exercises of the occasion, assisted by representatives from Nanaimo, New Westminster, and Washington Territory, so that probably it will be the largest Masonic procession ever seen in Victoria. The Grand Lodge of England will attend divine service at St John's church in the morning, and also join their Scotch brethren of the mystic tie in the proceedings of the afternoon. We are glad to see a building which will help to grace our city, and be a type of its future prosperity, is likely to be initiated so happily. THE NEW BARRACKS.—There is a good deal of inquiry about the new building contemplated at Government House in the shape of a barracks. Upon inquiry, we find the case to stand thus, which if true, cannot be obscured. Every Governor, it is alleged, is entitled to a guard. Out of Imperial funds a guard house is to be built, which will cost probably \$2000, and the Admiral afterwards furnishes a Sergeant and twelve men. The Colony would be none the worse off if it had a regiment of soldiers; all would be benefited by having the military amongst us; in like manner it will lose nothing by the circulation of this money. If the Government at home pays the expenses of such things it makes all the difference in our favor. ASSIGNED TO.—The Royal Assent has been given to the following Ordinances, passed by the Council at last Session.—An Ordinance conferring certain privileges on the Williams Creek Bed Rook Flame Co.; Ordinance to appropriate \$566,658 30 out of the general revenue of the Colony; Ordinance to confirm the expenditure for the services of 1866 not authorized in the grant for that year.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—Negotiations with the Halliday Steamship line have been pending some time, and are now likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Government, it is said, have in this case done all that circumstances admitted, to secure cheap and constant communication. The agreement went down by the John L Stephens for acceptance by the company, and will probably be returned next mail. The terms will then of course be published by the Government; in the meantime it would perhaps be injurious to say more about them. JAPAN.—The Home Government has promulgated an order in regard to the hostilities being carried on between the Mikado of Japan and other belligerents, to the effect that if any British subject shall take part in any operation of war in the service of the Mikado or of any power of the contending parties, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of \$5000 and two years imprisonment. DEATH OF A SAINT.—In the New York Herald, of 29th June, the death of H. C. Kimball, the second President under Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, is announced. Mr Kimball was born in 1801, and died at a ripe old age, surrounded by a numerous family indeed. By many people Kimball was regarded really as a more intellectual man than his great chief. AMHURST.—The N. Y. Tribune says, it is the intention of the President, with a view to influence the ensuing elections, to issue another amnesty proclamation which will cover nearly all the cases excepted by the previous one. In that case we shall probably hear no more of Jeff Davis' trial. GAUSE.—From the number of birds in the market yesterday, the 10th, must have drawn out a large number of sportsmen. We have heard of several persons making a good day's work, one bagging thirteen brace from his own gun. Birds are said to be plentiful. To JUSONS.—It will be observed by an advertisement in this day's paper, that the sittings of the Supreme Court which were to have been held to-day have been postponed till Wednesday the 19th of August, at eleven o'clock. Jurers need not therefore attend to-day. THE MARGARET BRANDER.—The vessel returned yesterday from the Sound, having since leaving this port to load with lumber for Tabiti, sprung a leak, which renders it necessary for her to undergo a thorough repair. She was lying yesterday in the outer harbor. POLICE COURT.—A half-breed Indian, under charge of cutting another Indian, was sent up for trial yesterday. William Hamilton, charged with selling liquor to Indians, was put under his own recognizance for two days to appear for sentence. SOMETHING NEW.—At a late demonstration given to Burlingame's Chinese Embassy, the N. Y. Herald speaks of the band playing the "Chinese National Air." It must be a treat certainly to hear that majestic soul-stirring composition. EXPRESS BAG.—We are desired to state that the express bag by the Anderson did not arrive. It was given, it is said, to a passenger, but the passenger did not get on board the steamer. COMPLIMENTARY.—The officers of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk were entertained at dinner on board the New World on Monday evening by officers of the late U. S. S. Swallow. THE STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. She brought fifteen passengers, and her usual quantity of freight, consisting of furs, wool, live stock, &c. THE STEAMER FLY left for New Westminster early yesterday morning. The passenger list was smaller than usual, but she was filled with freight. It is reported, the old fortifications of Quebec are to be pulled entirely down. It seems history loses another old familiar landmark. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—No. 4. NORTHAMPTON, Mass. June 22, 1868. Turning my back upon the dust and bustle of the great metropolis of New York, five days ago I started on a ramble through the principal towns in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts which lie on either shore of the famed Connecticut River. Leaving New York by the 8 a. m. Express train, two hours whirling, landed us at the town of Norwalk in the wooden nutmeg State. Norwalk is a town of some two thousand inhabitants, and is situated on an estuary of Long Island Sound. It possesses some importance from its manufacturing interests, and is a place of summer resort for New Yorkers. Entering the town, we crossed a bridge which was the scene of a fearful tragedy some fifteen years ago. The night Express train from New York, filled with Eastern medical men who had been to the metropolis to attend a conference of the faculty, was on its way to Boston. On nearing Norwalk the engine-driver saw

as he supposed displayed the light which announced "all right at the draw" of the bridge crossing the estuary, so dashing ahead he found to his horror when too late to slacken speed, that the draw was opened. The engine and most of the cars were precipitated down a bank sixty feet in height into the water below, where one half of the passengers, closed in the cars like sardines in cans, and unable to extricate themselves, perished miserably. The engineer escaped with his life to learn that the "danger light" was displayed instead of the "all right light." His mistake was accounted for on scientific principles, and the colors afterwards changed to others more distinct; but the disaster sent a thrill of horror through the country, and the spot is pointed out to this day by the people of Norwalk, with a shudder. Leaving Norwalk, a ride of one hour brought us to the thriving city of Bridgeport, where we laid over. The growth of this town has been wonderful. In ten years it has increased from 7,500 to 21,000 inhabitants. Its streets are straight and run at right angles and its houses are generally handsome structures of modern design. At this place are located the manufactures of the Wheeler & Wilson and Howe sewing machines. The Wheeler & Wilson works, are said to be the largest on the continent. They cover six acres—that is, there are six acres under roof—while the ground devoted to the purposes of the firm is as much more. I visited one shop which covered two acres, all under one roof and without a partition wall. This shop is built of iron with a tiled roof—not a single piece of wood having been used in its construction. By actual count, 525 men were at work on the different parts of sewing machines, when I entered the immense room, and the clang and din arising from the operation of so many busy hands, may be imagined by your readers. Twelve hundred men are employed in the works night and day and a machine is turned out every 2 1/2 minutes—but even at that enormous rate of production the demand far exceeds the supply. The works of the Howe Company, though not so extensive as those of the Wheeler & Wilson, are nevertheless very large, and turn out 100 machines per diem. Bridgeport is also noted as the residence of the Prince of Humburgs, Barnum, who having been burned out twice within two years in New York city, is at last enabled to retire upon an ample fortune to this pleasant retreat. After Bridgeport we came to the city of New Haven, which divides the honor of the State Capital with the city of Hartford, the Legislature meeting alternate years at each place. This expensive system was introduced a century ago, when a fierce rivalry existed between the two places and a compromise was effected to satisfy the inhabitants of both. Some plan of this kind was proposed during our late local dispute as to the proposed point for the location of the Capital of British Columbia; but from the dissatisfaction expressed here at the announcement, and the extra expense entailed by the maintenance of two State Houses and establishments, and the efforts that are being made to concentrate the public business at one point, I infer that the effect would have been disastrous to one of the interests. New Haven is noted as the seat of the celebrated Yale College where the most polished scholars of America graduate yearly, and which has contributed a larger number of great men to the world than any similar institution on the continent. Several large workshops for the manufacture of carriages, omnibuses and railway cars are maintained here, and the famous Yankee clocks employ in their manufacture several thousand persons. New Haven contains 51,000 souls, but it is not near so well built as Hartford, which is more modern in its appearance and boasts of more brick dwellings than any other State. As every New England town appears to possess by the way its speciality, or peculiar characteristic for which it is "noted," so Hartford possesses its speciality. It is the headquarters of most of the best Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the United States. These companies maintain handsome establishments and for an insurance company to be able to add to its title "of Hartford" is a guarantee of respectability and worth that the possession of two or three million dollars to its credit in the bank would scarcely afford. Hartford has also several extensive car and omnibus manufacturing, and is growing very rapidly. The population is 42,000. The next point of importance is Springfield, which lies across the Connecticut frontier, in the State of Massachusetts. This town from its geographical position, is the centre of the railway system of New England. A dozen or more lines concentrate and diverge at Springfield, and trains arrive or depart every few minutes of the night and day. The U. S. Army—an immense establishment—at which are manufactured the small arms required by Government, is here. You remember Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, who visited Victoria in company with Speaker Colfax three years ago. His paper is one of the most influential in New England. The gentleman himself is absent at the State Capital; but while in his office I secured one of the issues of the day, and find it an ably edited paper. It is liberal in its tendencies and supports a renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, the abrogation of which has resulted so disastrously for the New England States. As an evidence of the sincerity of the views of the Republican on this subject, I extract the following from a leading article: "The American Congress refused in 1864 to renew the reciprocity treaty with Canada, more than anything else out of spite at the hostility and ugliness manifested by that people during the rebellion. The minds of our representatives unfortunately are not, as

an average, above the line of feeling and reasoning which would be involved in such a course. No matter how profitable commercial relations with that country might have been to us, the opportunity to show its temper and importance would have presented an irresistible temptation to that august body, the 38th Congress. The extreme pettiness of the motive at the time made us ridiculous in the eyes of the world; while the clumsy excuse patched up to cover this narrow and silly vindictiveness, namely, that the treaty was more profitable to Canada than to ourselves, belonged to the same piece, and was well worthy of the same intelligent statesman. A trade which was manifestly and undeniably advantageous to the two parties; in which neither obtained anything except a profit to both; and which increased the total of wealth and enjoyment to each, was to be rejected because these philosophers and financiers thought, they could discover that Canada, being the poorer and weaker, derived a greater benefit proportionately from the connection than the United States did. Mr. Beaman's bill [a bill just introduced to Congress] proposes to establish a substantial reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. The only reason one has for regretting its introduction is that it inevitably revives the recollections of our national stupidity and piggishness in 1864. It is anything but pleasant to have it brought to mind that a great nation could not so like a pack of school boys. But since the question is again 'up,' Mr. Beaman's bill, with all reasonable enlargements and amendments, should pass. Canada is a country with which we have especial reason to trade; to keep up the old barriers to free and full intercourse between us, and it is an insult to the civilization of the age, and a very decided loss to the wealth of the country." From Springfield to Northampton is a distance of 17 miles through a charming country well watered by the Connecticut river and its branches and tributaries. The landscape as seen from the cars is one of indescribable beauty. Far on either side of the track, stretch green fields laden with the fruits of the earth, with here and there a snug farmhouse nestled cozily amongst a clump of trees, or a band of cattle or sheep grazing contentedly on the rich pasture land where once roamed the lordly moose and the grizzly bear, while the picturesque Connecticut stretches like a silver ribbon as far as the eye can reach, and the distant background is formed by a range of green hills that rise abruptly to the north and east of the valley. A ride of thirty-five minutes brought us to Northampton—a town of some 10,000 souls—situated in the very centre of the tobacco-growing district of Massachusetts. Are you aware that in this respect, at least, the war was a god send to farmers along the Connecticut river? Stimulated by the high prices of the "weed" caused by the war, a Yankee farmer, in 1862, put in an experimental crop, and the yield was unexpectedly large and fine. Next year other farmers followed the example, and Connecticut tobacco soon came into general request, adding greatly to the wealth of this district. As wrappers for the best brands of cigars, it is greatly esteemed and meets with ready sale. From some physiological cause not fully understood, the best tobacco is produced on the north bank of the river. The State Lunatic Asylum is located at this place. It is a large, well kept institution, and contains 414 patients, many of them incurable. I saw three interesting young girls, the eldest not over twenty, walking arm-in-arm through the groves attached to the institution; they were attired in walking dresses of the latest style, and wore respectable looking sunshades. I supposed them to be visitors, until I observed a keeper some thirty yards behind following them. He told me they were all patients, two of them incurable, being afflicted with the dreadful malady known as softening of the brain, the third, he said, was there in consequence of a love affair. An old grey-haired gentleman, formerly one of the brightest intellects in the State, was pointed out; he had drowned his brain in rum. A prematurely grey woman, once a leader of fashion in Boston, and several fast young men who dispatched fortunes "left them by their parents, occupy cells here, which they will only exchange for the "narrow house." If these poor, shattered minds could but express themselves, what tales of crushed ambitions, faded hopes and bright dreams destined never to be realized they would unfold—for all the unfortunate beings we see about us have had a past. A State Deaf and Dumb Asylum is to be erected here; a small school for teaching the dumb to talk, is already successfully under weigh. Out of 30 pupils, 20 can talk. While I was in the hotel, a gentleman entered and ordered a carriage. I noticed nothing peculiar about his appearance or speech, but after he had gone out, the host informed me that he was one of the inmates of the Asylum, and he had been taught to speak. He was as "deaf as a post." A sweet looking little girl, who waited on the table at the hotel, could talk but not hear. She watches the motion of one's lips and seldom errs in bringing the required dish. The lady proprietress says she can teach any child born deaf and dumb to read, speak and understand the wants of another, but that she cannot secure to them the sense of hearing. Northampton is a town of great beauty and is a favorite place of resort in the summer time for families from all parts of the Union. I returned this afternoon from a visit to Mount Holyoke, the summit of which is gained by means of a vertical railway 600 ft. in length. The mountain itself is 1000 feet high. In our country, of course, it would be regarded as little more than an aditill; but here, Mounts Baker, Olympus, or Rainier are unknown, and where the lowest peak of the Cascade Range would overshadow all the Green Mountains, it is regarded as a "right smart heap." The rise is 8 inches in 12 and the sensation one experiences while being drawn to the summit or lowered again to the bottom is very peculiar. From the summit of Holyoke we saw mountains in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and thirty-eight towns, not to mention the scene of loveliness presented of the fertile Connecticut valley, which lay, as it were, at our very feet.

The latter part of the British Columbia and which we extracted from don paper, and published of Tuesday last, so ent with the views of the go of the people of the Colo think it due to the wr thus come forward to al land with his pen, to dr to the necessity which h fully pointed out, of a Governor of the Colony, says, the "full measure be derived from a union in one centre of action ed." If the Governor opinions of his own about the Colony, he has, so far judge from the very lim nifies we have enjoyed of opinion from his public e words, allowed them to prejudice and predilectio mitted on all sides that a was not in any way id either of the two coloni union, would be more oeed in administering th united Colony to the sat parties here, and this strongly urged upon the ernment. But if there i for change, it exists not quarters. There are alw bers of the Government possessing, and as some cially advanced for ree ornment, who from the do much to advance or interests of the country have access to such di the Home Government tended solely for the Go sal, cannot help being of the ideas of the C and it is very desirable sons should be entirely or prejudice. When the British Columbia fro Island occurred, it beo to appoint separate offic ister the Government Colonies. Amongst o thought necessary for e have a Colonial Secreta say a subordinate Gove to do a part of the Gov When the union took p the tw) Colonial Secreta vided for in some way- sessed of abilities abo and with considerable talent for so young a m ceptable to those who c ntrate the business, and most accessible to Colony, by reason of strong partisan of the city which had been the ernment of the separ which he had belong whose principal claims, served had probably, connected with Vancoc be acceptable to a Gove strong predilections in mainland. What does do under such circu very natural course of would have been to recom tlemen to the favorable onal Office for appointm but n), the first and gre Mr. Seymour committed to reorganize the service, instructions to retrench, both gentlemen in the pe in the service we cannot the Governor having his sentee, looked to the two taries as the men most t ing him assistance in affairs of the Colony, an to have been from the I they might have acquir ments. If both Colonias been otherwise provide with other old officials with the government of ceased, been prior to constituted a commission the Governor upon the trenchment, some good salted. But here, as in which have come under

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 15, 1869.

Retrenchment—Where Shall It Begin?

The latter part of the article upon British Columbia and its Capital, which we extracted from a late London paper, and published in our issue of Tuesday last, so entirely accords with the views of the great majority of the people of the Colony, that we think it due to the writer, who has thus come forward to aid us in England with his pen, to draw attention to the necessity which he has so truthfully pointed out, of change in the Governor of the Colony, before, as he says, the "full measure of benefit" to be derived from a union of interests in one centre of action can be realized. If the Governor has any real opinions of his own about the state of the Colony, he has, so far as we can judge from the very limited opportunities we have enjoyed of forming any opinion from his public acts, deeds and words, allowed them to be warped by prejudice and predilections. It is admitted on all sides that a Governor who was not in any way identified with either of the two colonies before the union, would be more likely to succeed in administering the affairs of the united Colony to the satisfaction of all parties here, and this cannot be too strongly urged upon the Home Government. But if there is a necessity for change, it exists not only at headquarters. There are always some members of the Government of a colony not possessing, and as some say not sufficiently advanced for responsible government, who from their position can do much to advance or retard the true interests of the country. Those who have access to such dispatches from the Home Government as are not intended solely for the Governor's perusal, cannot help being fully cognizant of the ideas of the Colonial Office, and it is very desirable that most persons should be entirely free from bias or prejudice. When the severance of British Columbia from Vancouver Island occurred, it became necessary to appoint separate officers to administer the Government of the two Colonies. Amongst others it was thought necessary for each Colony to have a Colonial Secretary, that is to say a subordinate Government Officer to do a part of the Governor's work. When the union took place there were the two Colonial Secretaries to be provided for in some way—the one possessed of abilities above the average and with considerable administrative talent for so young a man was unacceptable to those who desired to concentrate the business in the largest and most accessible town in the United Colony, by reason of his being a strong partisan of the claims of the city which had been the seat of government of the separate Colony to which he had belonged; the other whose principal claims were length of service, had probably been too long connected with Vancouver Island to be acceptable to a Governor with very strong predilections in favor of the mainland. What does the Governor do under such circumstances? The very natural course of a prudent man, would have been to recommend both gentlemen to the favorable notice of the Colonial Office for appointments elsewhere; but no, the first and gravest error that Mr Seymour committed when attempting to reorganize the service, and acting under instructions to retrench, was to retain both gentlemen in the pay of the Colony, in the service we cannot say, manifestly the Governor having himself been an absentee, looked to the two Colonial Secretaries as the men most capable of rendering him assistance in rearranging the affairs of the Colony, and so they ought to have been from the knowledge which they might have acquired in their departments. If both Colonial Secretaries had been otherwise provided for, and had, with other old officials whose connection with the government of either colony had ceased, been prior to their departure constituted a commission to advise with the Governor upon the best means of retrenchment, some good might have resulted. But here, as in other instances which have come under notice, the Gov-

ernor's want of decision of character leads him into the commission of an act of great injustice to the Colony; it is not however too late; we have, as it appears, no Colonial Secretary at present, the gentleman who signs the notices in the Gazette, "By His Excellency's Command," does not apparently hold even the acting position, then why not abolish the office altogether.

Mr. Whitworth's Scholarships for Mechanical Science.

In the Government Gazette of Saturday last is published a circular respecting these scholarships which are to be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of twenty-six years, the endowment is most liberal and exemplary, and provides for thirty scholarships tenable for two or three years as experience may prove to be desirable. The Lords of the Committee of the Council on Education are to undertake the examinations; the competition for the first ten scholarships of £100 each will take place in May, 1869, in the meantime Mr. Whitworth has placed sixty exhibitions or premiums of £25 each, tenable until April, 1869, at the disposal of the governing bodies of certain Educational Institutions in England; to assist youths under twenty-two years of age to qualify themselves, all holders of the £25 exhibition must undertake to compete for the £100 scholarship in May, 1869. The examination will include mathematics, mechanics freehand and mechanical drawing, and chemistry, besides these, a knowledge of certain handicrafts and the use of certain tools will be required. The successful candidates will have to carry on their studies either in arts and sciences, or to complete their general education, and may for this purpose go to the Universities or travel abroad, according as they themselves may select, subject to the approval of the Lord President of the Council. The successful artisans are to be encouraged to study theory, and successful competitors in theory are to be aided in getting admission to machine shops and other practical establishments. The ultimate aim of Mr Whitworth is, with private and public aid to create, if practicable, a faculty of industry analogous to the existing faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine. This is a truly magnificent endowment, and the heads of our schools in the Colony will do well to keep it in view for future years, the first ten scholarships will no doubt be carried off by some of the sixty exhibitioners, but hereafter there will be nothing to prevent any of our youths, having a taste for mechanical science, from competing for these scholarships. A successful candidate from a colony would reap the advantage of being assisted for two or three years to pursue a course of study in England he cannot attain here. As the whole regulation of the examinations is to be left to the Council on Education, arrangements will probably be made by them respecting the age of competitors the maximum limit of twenty-six years gives too wide a margin. In the colonies youths of that age are workmen and often fathers of families.

Thursday, August 13.

THE EQUIPMENT DOCK.—His Excellency the Governor is in receipt of recent correspondence from England relative to the construction of the much talked of dock at Esquimalt. We hear that a joint stock company has been formed, with a capital of £80,000, for the purpose of the construction, and that the Imperial Government have consented to guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent, which has been agreed to. We can't say at what particular time the work will be commenced, but it is believed it will be begun at an early date. Some reports state that perhaps convict labor will be in part employed. Others, that contractors, mechanics, &c, will be engaged in England. So this is it may, although the public course, would much prefer seeing Colonial labor entirely employed—the undertaking would be hailed with every gratification by the Colony in general. We hope shortly to be able to give more definite information in regard to so important a subject. In connection, a rumor is current that a regiment of soldiers will be sent to the Colony.

INSPECTION.—The Admiral has inspected the Sparrowhawk preparatory to her being paid off, and has expressed himself much pleased with the state in which everything in connection with her was found.

SENSIBLE MAN.—Two strangers were discussing a few days since the vitality of this Colony—the one judging from what he saw in our daily life in this city, that it was dead—the other, judging from things that did not appear in every day life, that it had as much vitality yet as any place on the coast. The mode of illustration was unquestionably logical and is interesting to us all. Do you know, asked the latter, what her population is; what her Governmental expenditure, or the amount she annually sends over to Oregon and Washington Territory for produce stuff of all sorts? No, I cannot say I do, replied the one who thought the Colony dead beyond redemption. Well then, I will tell you. As nearly as can be ascertained, the white population is supposed to be 12,000, with some 60,000 Indians and others, equal to about 8000 additional, who directly and indirectly pay taxes, or otherwise contribute to the revenue. These 20,000 people expend every year \$750,000 for their Governmental expenses, besides paying Oregon and Washington Territory nearly \$1,000,000 more, for what they ought to produce themselves. The unbeliever was amazed for a moment at this statement, and then thoughtfully replied: Why, if that is so, and I know you always look into these things, she belies her appearance and boasts Oregon out of time. Her population is 65,000; her revenue \$322,443; her expenditure \$292,304; and the difference is more striking when we recollect that Oregon is the oldest and British Columbia the youngest settlement upon the coast. The thing is marvellous. Nothing is truer than this dialogue, nothing more outrageous than the facts it elucidates. It is even so that this Colony has yet marvellous vitality, and it would be well if her own people could see it as well as strangers. Our lukewarmness and want of confidence is shown in her resources being so vilely abused, and her revenues exhausted in things utterly useless to us. The Governmental expenditure of this Colony ought, under no circumstances, to cost over \$200,000 a year, if Oregon is any guide to economical management.

BANQUET TO CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.—The banquet given in London to Mr Field, for his untiring energy and devotion to connect the old and new world by telegraph, took place in the first week in July, the Duke of Argyll presiding. The principal speakers on the occasion were the Chairman, the honored guest, Mr Field, Sir S Northcote, Sir J. Pakington and Mr Bright. The speech of the latter is in his usual style, and teems with eloquence, with liberal and enlightened views of the harmony of the two countries thus connected by every day to work together for the good of the world. Telegrams were sent by the meeting to the President of the United States, Lord Monk of Canada, the Governor-General of Cuba, the Governors of Newfoundland and British Columbia, to respond to the toast. Appropriate replies were received from all the others, but we confess our own to be a little mixed. "Columbia," it says, "joins heartily in the cheers with which the toast, 'Cyrus Field' will be received. We owe much to the telegraph; this day's news from England; instantaneous communication with the gold mines, 600 miles distant; thus 'Police strength eventually doubled; weather fine here; mines and farms flourishing; wages high; revenues improving. Your own Lord George, with us and well." No doubt it would be gratifying to His Grace of Argyll to bear "his son was well, and in such good society, but what that fact has to do with the banquet in question we do not precisely see. Some might say also that it would have been equally well to have kept out our material and financial interests from a message of a social and complimentary nature. It is always well, however, to have an eye to business, and truly this was too good a chance to advertise us to a large and influential London audience. But to return to the dinner; it was a magnificent success. In honoring so distinguished a man as Mr Field, England honored herself; and the compliment will not soon be forgotten in America. According to the Chairman, there were over three hundred persons present; the tenor of the speeches generally shows the greatest enthusiasm to have prevailed.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Fly arrived last night at 11 o'clock, with fifteen passengers and a Cariboo express. Sixteen of the principal claims on William Creek yielded for the week 765 oz, the highest individual claim being the Taylor, 130 oz. On Stout's Gulch 5 claims yielded 441 oz, the highest, the Tattvale, being 180 oz. On Mosquito Gulch 6 claims yielded 290z, the Minnehaha, topping the list with 270oz. On Grone Creek the Flame, on washed up 463oz, while the Calyeras, on Lovhee Creek, paid 150oz. From the other creeks there is nothing important. The Sentinel notices a number of new strikes. The jury in the case of Regina vs. Knight returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr Jas Lawrence had arrived at Yale, with a drove of 2300 sheep from Oregon.

NEW STREETS.—The long needed repairs to the side-walk steps at the intersection of Government and Humboldt streets, have at last been effected, much to the convenience, safety and satisfaction of the public.

POLICE COURT.—John Costano, an American seaman, charged one of the lordly sons of the forest with assaulting him, and the lordly son of the forest reciprocated by a counter charge of the same nature against Costano. It was probable "lovely woman" was the cause of the strife, and His Worship fined them \$10 each. Andrew Coyle, charged with selling liquor to Indians, was remanded two days for sentence. A number of lazy miscreants have come to grief lately by the vigilance of the police, but their name is legion, and it seems impossible to break up the vile gang of Indian whiskey sellers.

THE FENIANS under Gen. O'Neill have made the threatened demonstration Canada-ward, and produced a decided result. They have had eight tons of their weapons and war material unexpectedly pounced upon by the United States officers, and the two hemispheres, and especially the Dominion of Canada, are now pondering that great fact. Eight tons of possible savage, confiscation and homicide make a thrilling report and a strong sensation; and though these have been "nipped in the bud," the Canadians must feel that they themselves have had "a very narrow escape." But they have no security against a renewal of this deadly sort of strategy. More tons will be gathered together at some other "certain place," and more Fenian outbreaks will be gobbled up.—N. Y. Herald.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Board of Education met yesterday at the residence of Dr Powell, the Chairman. Two additional teachers were appointed—one to Salt Spring Island, and one to Saanich. The settlers of these districts have long been bearing the entire cost of their schools, and it is time they received some aid from the public funds.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match between the married and single cricketers of this place will be played on Saturday next, on Beacon Hill. Wickets will be pitched at 12 o'clock. A good game is anticipated.

The British North American Overland Communication.

The following is the petition of Mr Waddington, lately presented to the Imperial Parliament, and before alluded to by us:—To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The humble petition and memorial of the undersigned, Alfred Waddington sheweth, That your petitioner is from Victoria, Vancouver Island, where he has considerable interests, as well as on the mainland in British Columbia, and that he desires to bring under the consideration of your honourable House certain facts in connection with that colony which are of such magnitude that they may ultimately affect the interests of the whole British nation as regards its commerce with the East.

That at present England has no direct or postal communication with the Pacific, save via New York and San Francisco; and in case of a war with the United States, the only possible direct postal line would be through her own territory across the Rocky Mountains. That, moreover, the Central Pacific Railroad from New York to San Francisco is rapidly progressing and will be opened in 1870. That besides being fed by an immense "way" traffic, passengers and mails, precious metals and the lighter and costlier kinds of goods will follow that route; the commercial correspondence of one-half of the globe will pass over it; a line of first-class steamers has been subsidised to connect with it and are already running to China and Japan; and its undisguised aim is to divert the trade of China, Japan, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies from the old to the New World.

That, nevertheless, nature has gifted British North America with a line of country far superior and better adapted for an overland railroad than that through the United States, and pending such an undertaking, with water communications of the very first order, and which only require a few connecting links to make them immediately available during seven or eight months in the year. That the line would pass over one of the richest and most fertile regions of the world, viz, the plain of the Saskatchewan extending from near the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains; and then through the Yellow or Leather Head Pass (the lowest and easiest break in the whole range), thence down the Upper Fraser by the Cariboo Gold Mines, and over the Chilcooten plain (the only one of any extent in British Columbia) and through the Cascade or Coast Range by a level valley to Bute Inlet, on the Gulf of Georgia, whence there is easy inland navigation to Victoria, Vancouver Island.

That the details of this line of road, which was so far entirely unknown to the public, have been carefully studied by your petitioner, and those relative to the portion through British Columbia, explored entirely at his own expense. That they were communicated to the members of the Senate and House of Commons in Ottawa, at a meeting held in December, at their own request, in the

Government buildings there; when they expressed their surprise and gratification at the unexpected facilities thus offered; and since then in a paper read at the Royal Geographical Society in London.

That the cost of opening this line of communication would be trifling with the assistance of a liberal grant of land to your petitioner from the Home Government for the portion through British Columbia, and that the whole could be easily effected within two years; when England would, without any pecuniary disbursement, and pending the construction of a railroad which must soon follow, have an immediate road of her own, with two of the finest harbours in the world and abundance of coal at the terminal, and which, when completed, will be the most direct possible route to the East.

That for that purpose, however, British Columbia is the key of the Pacific, and that unless a different policy be adopted towards that colony in future, England must be prepared to lose it—owing partly to its distance from the home country and the consequent cost of emigration, partly to its being hemmed in by the United States, but above all to the deep disaffection occasioned by misrule and the arbitrary nature of its present institutions, so different from those that surround it.

That Vancouver Island and the mainland were till lately separate colonies, with one and the same Governor; when, unfortunately for both, two distinct Governors were appointed over a total population of ten or twelve thousand souls. That from that moment a system of commercial aggression, if not hostility, towards Vancouver Island was adopted by the Government of the mainland; and things brought to such a state, in a fit of despair the House of Assembly in Victoria petitioned the Home Government for the union of the two colonies, and, fondly trusting to the liberality of the mother-country, offered (without asking the consent of the people) to accept whatever institutions she might think fit to grant.

That the Governor of the mainland, who was then in England on leave of absence, was consulted, his views embodied in a bill, and the two colonies shortly after united by Act of Parliament. The representative Government of Vancouver Island was abolished without a dissenting voice in either House, the free port of Victoria done away with, and the hostile Governor of the mainland re-appointed over the united colonies, with a Legislative Council consisting of 22 members, of whom fourteen were appointed by himself and the eight other elected subject to his approval. The capital was removed to New Westminster, a village of 700 inhabitants, the officials there alone maintained, those of Vancouver Island discharged, and the general welfare of the colony thenceforth sacrificed to local interests.

That although Vancouver Island commands the coasts of the United States on the Pacific as completely as England commands those of France on the Atlantic, the Home Government has never spent anything on it; the colony, though yielding over half a million of gold yearly is indebted to the United States for the carriage of every emigrant and every letter that reaches her shores; and if a man of war require repairs, she must go to San Francisco, thus depriving the colony of the benefit of an expenditure which ought naturally to accrue to her. In short the only ties that bind the colony to the mother country are the infliction on it of a despotic form of government; an expenditure over which the people practically have no control and is out of all proportion with the means of the colony; and a Governor with a salary of £4000 a year with other allowances, who only consults the interests and wishes of the very smallest portion of the colony; so that although all public improvements have been for some time suspended, the colony is sunk in debt, the trade of Victoria has been annihilated, the population has dwindled to a shadow, those who remain are, to say the least, disaffected; and unless some more real interest is evinced for the colony, when the occasion offers, she may be driven to vote for annexation to the United States.

But British Columbia is the key to the North Pacific. Without her and the Saskatchewan territory, the very existence of Canada as a British dependency would be compromised, and before long at an end. The United States are already knocking at the door, and if the whole of British North America is not speedily connected by an overland communication or by railroad, England may bid adieu for ever not only to Canada, but to the greater portion of her trade with the East, and, as a consequence, to her commercial supremacy.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly but most earnestly prays that your honourable House will be pleased to institute an inquiry into the aforesaid grievances, and at the same time take such other measures towards opening or encouraging the opening of an overland communication through British North America, the establishment of a graving dock on Vancouver Island, and the subsidising of a line of mail steamers, as in its wisdom it may deem most proper, to avert the above fearful consequences. And your petitioner, as in and by a daily bound, will ever pray, &c. ALFRED WADDINGTON, Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, May 25, 1868.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, August 15, 1868

Fading Opportunities

We have been told that we are in error in stating that there are two heads of the Department of Lands and Works in this Colony. What we really said was that the Land Office seems to have two Chiefs. We are well aware that it is not the fact; indeed, it is, or ought to be, constitutionally impossible that such a Department should have two individuals at the head of it; but we would ask why are appearances kept up, which the facts do not justify. The people have a right to know who and what the public servants are. In a household the holder of the purse generally enjoys the privilege of ordering those in his employment. It is seldom that the direction of a private establishment is left entirely to the principal recipient of salary in that establishment—and the people of this Colony are not disposed to submit quietly for any length of time to be silent spectators of the misdirection of their own establishments. When the union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island took place, the Governor, to whom the task of remodeling the whole system of government was allotted, had an opportunity of displaying administrative and statesmanlike qualities, such as he will probably never have again; a work of some difficulty, requiring great tact and delicacy, was before him, he fulfilled that special duty which devolved upon him of re-arranging the board, and removing those pegs which from divers causes had become superfluous and useless? It was necessary to curtail expenses; the double staff of Government officials ought to have been reduced by more than one-half. This might have been readily done by an Executive, with the energy and pluck to select such of the best out of those in the employ of the Government of either Colony as were absolutely necessary to perform the work in the various departments. Compensation should have been given, where it was of right due, to those losing situations, and their services would have been dispensed with. It would have been a wrench, the pang at parting with an old and tried public servant—and all the rest of it, about which so much is said and so little is felt; and by this time the scars left where the branches were lopped off would have been healed, if the proper re-arrangements had been made at the proper moment; now if a public servant who has been doing little or nothing for two years, is recommended by the Governor to apply for an appointment, in another colony, he has at once a grievance; if he has been working, it is monstrous hard that he should be thrust aside to make room for some drone who is viewed with more favor at head quarters; if he has been doing nothing beyond drawing his pay, and giving vent to his feelings when the paymaster is slow, then he has, of course, a vested interest in his idleness. Apologists say, give the Executive time, let the revenues recover its elasticity, or at all events, have time to feel the beneficial effect of fiscal changes. In the name of patience how much time are we to give? We are all growing gray with waiting, and not one solitary sign do we see of motion on the part of the Governor. Is he aware of the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the people of the Colony, at the lamentable and culpable apathy which pervades every branch of the Government? If he is not, then his Council and advisers grossly fail in their duty. Their silence is unpardonable. Are they unaware of the state of public feeling, if so, they are indeed blind, selfish, in their carelessness of the public weal, with no thought but for their own incomes. Could not the Land Office tell a tale of the disgust of the people, in all parts of the Colony at public works neglected and at the unnecessary difficulties thrown in the way of developing our mineral resources. No two men in the public service have had more opportunities of stud-

ying public feeling upon these matters than those who presided over these departments on the mainland and on the Island. Let them speak out before it is too late. Neglected opportunities have often caused deep and unavailing regret to those who, after having, through good ability or good fortune, been temporarily thrust into positions of some importance, have, without leaving a mark, fallen back to their native obscurity. It is not yet too late to retrieve the position of public affairs—and first, in furtherance of retrenchment, let the Governor call all his officials together, and if he lacks the courage to make a selection, then let those to be drafted out be chosen by lot.

Monday, August 10. From the Wreck of the Suwamee.

The New World returned here early Saturday morning via Port Townsend from her cruise to the wreck of the Suwamee, and now lies at her old berth with the remainder of the officers and men of the ill-fated vessel on board. By the kindness of her gentlemanly Captain, we are enabled to supply the particulars of the trip. It has been successful, but not very pleasant, owing to thick fog, strong currents, and not being able to lie alongside the Suwamee, added much to the labor of recovering the heavy material. Capt. Smith, however, has succeeded in saving property to the amount of \$150,000, consisting of all the guns, with their carriages, &c., a large quantity of shot and shell, a lot of the machinery, and other articles needles to mention. Some of the guns were six fathoms under water, but it is not true, as reported, that in raising them a schooner was stove. When Captain Smith reached the wreck, the stern and bow were both under water; and since then, the forward half of the vessel has slipped off the rock to the bottom, leaving the after part only visible, and which, if there be no particularly rough weather, will remain in its present position some time longer. The Captain speaks highly of Captain Cooper, who piloted the New World during the trip, and fully exonerates him from every possible blame in the loss of the Suwamee. The plan, however, he says, contrary to the sailing instructions to pilots, is dangerous both day and night, especially from bad anchorage and the heavy swell that sets in from Queen Charlotte Sound. The New World is expected to leave for San Francisco on Wednesday. The following officers go: Lieut. Commanders, Geo. W. Wood, Chas. G. Clarke; Thos. P. Wilson; Master, C. W. Greenleaf; and J. H. Chester, 2nd Asst. Engineer.

Unsettled. In a paragraph yesterday morning in the News, our tradespeople, hotel-keepers and livery stable men receive a rather severe handling. We should be sorry if the spirit justly condemned by our contemporary, prevailed amongst us; to the extent insinuated, because, doubtless, it would be highly injurious to the general community. The prices, however, mentioned are not exorbitant. Arrigon's hotel, in Portland, charges \$3 a day, with no extras thrown in, but all are paid for if paid by visitors. The second class houses charge \$2 a day, and give no better accommodation than we do, while many things required for the table, are more plentiful, and consequently less expensive there, than here. The same prices prevail in San Francisco; in the latter city also a good double team cannot be had under \$15 a day, it taken out into the country, yet horses, hay, &c., are cheaper than here. We should heartily join in condemnation of an extortionate system, but, as it is we do not think the figures given prove any such thing.

[Since writing the above we have received a positive denial from the livery stable keepers of the assertions of the Morning News. The hotel owners join in the same denial, emphatically. The price at the St. George, under its present management is \$15 a week; and at the Colonial, the charges to American visitors are, if anything, less than to others, for reasons of policy. Such statements against the Colony are unfair, and calculated to do the city an injury.]

FROM THE CONTINENT.—The Otter came in on Saturday at 6:30 p. m. with Capt. Benjamin, officers and crew at the Constellation, also a quantity of furs and baggage belonging to the crew. The vessel lies still on the rock, and it is believed can be taken off. A schooner load of coal had been taken from her. Capt. Kohl and a number of men have charge of the ship, the late master, and crew going below by the steamer. The rock on which the ill-fated vessel lies, is three miles south of Active Pass and its open to south-westerly winds. The Otter will return to the wreck today.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Fly arrived at her wharf on Saturday night, 14 hours from New Westminster, with a few passengers. It is said she will make another trip before the Enterprise will be ready. At New Westminster the Municipal election took place on the 10th. The following Councillors were elected: H. McRoberts, C. Lee, H. Holbrook, W. J. Armstrong, J. Cunningham, D. Withrow, H. W. Smith, Capt. Irving, W. Fisher, L. F. Bonson, J. H. Laidner, H. Clarkson.

ALASKA.—SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The following dispatch, dated Washington, Aug. 6th, to the Collector of Customs, explains itself: "Instruct officers in Alaska to prohibit the killing of fur-bearing animals there until further instructions; penalties under the recent act are severe—repeal and cargo forfeited; and sent to California, Oregon, or Washington Territory for trial. The present trade regulations continue until otherwise directed." (Signed), H. McCulloch, Sooty Treasury.

FROM COMOX AND WAX PORTS.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived on Saturday evening at 7:30, from Comox, and was settled with twenty passengers, farm produce, &c. Reports from all sources say the crops are beyond the average yield, and will be ready in a few days for the sickle. At Nanaimo the steamer Pacific would have taken her coal by Saturday evening to leave for Sitka. The Isaac Jones and the Flying Eagle were also in port taking in cargoes of coal.

INQUEST.—The body of a seaman belonging to H. M. S. Zestous, who was missing for some days, and supposed to have deserted, was found in the water near Esquimalt in a state of partial decomposition, at the end of last week. An inquest was held before the Coroner and a verdict of found drowned given. No marks of violence were upon the body, nor any explanation of the man's drowning suggested.

A FLEET OF STEAMERS.—On Saturday evening the following steamers were in port: The Aquila, Alexandra, Douglas, Diana, Emily Harris, Enterprise, Fly, G. S. Wright, Grappler, Leviathan, Lizzie, Horner, Otter, and New World. It is not often the various wharves in town present so business-like an appearance.

POLICE COURT.—John Comigan was charged on Saturday with selling liquor to Indians, and was remanded for sentence. George Bell for being drunk and disorderly, fined \$5. Edward Bellington supposed to be of unsound mind, and without proper control was remanded for one week.

THE STEAMER J. L. SIMPSON arrived at Esquimalt at 7 o'clock last evening. She brought 40 passengers and a cargo of general merchandise. The English mail and Express were small. She experienced foggy weather until entering the Straits.

STRONG WIND.—A severe wind was experienced at Nanaimo on Wednesday, stronger than known for some time past. It seems, however, to have been partial and confined to narrow limits.

PROSPECTING.—The boring apparatus for the Baynes Sound Coal Company, was taken up by the Douglas on her last trip, and will be put to work immediately.

THE STEAMER G. S. WRIGHT left for Portland yesterday morning, about half-past 4 a. m.; she took but few passengers.

THE SHOOTING STAR will leave Nanaimo with coal for San Francisco on Wednesday next in two or three hours.

MAGAZINE.—From our telegraphic dispatches, we learn that the blockade of Mazatlan is raised, and that the blockade of San Francisco is raised. The shooting of Grouse and partridge shooting begins to-day. Elk and deer shooting has already commenced. Two large vessels were seen in the Straits last night.

The steamer Active left for Portland this morning at 4 1/2 o'clock.

Letter from Mr. Waddington.

LONDON, June 22d, 1868. DEAR SIR: I forwarded you a few days ago by post a copy of the Times of the 10th inst., containing the debate on the question of an 'overland' communication, which, after three postponements, and at the end of two months, I at last succeeded in getting up in the House of Commons. I also addressed a petition to the House, May 25th, in my own name on the same subject, and more particularly on the grievances of British Columbia; I have no copy of it left, but Mr. Janion forwarded one to Mr. Rhodes, who, I have no doubt, will have had it published by the time it reaches you. [The substance of the petition has already appeared in the Colonist.] Would you believe that the Committee on Petitions, or rather Mr. Charles Forster and Mr. Douglas Carter, who are the leading members, refused to have it printed, to account, no doubt, of its being the truth too openly against the Government. I shall have it printed, however, at my own expense. IN FURTHERANCE.—As you see, I am doing all in my power to forward my scheme and the interests of the Colony; and a hard task it is—and what between red-tape and English reserve, English prejudices and hostility; I wonder how I have got on so well, as everybody says. Nearly all the members whom I had enlisted were kind enough to attend at the debate, which lasted two hours; and as they belonged to both sides of the House it was not made a party question, so that the discussion was, on the whole, impartial and

interesting enough. I was in the Peers' gallery, where the different members could come and speak with me during the debate, and in spite of some incorrect assertions from Mr. Adderly and Mr. Fortescue, and though the motion was finally withdrawn, they considered the result as very satisfactory—for an English House of Parliament. In order to obtain this very slender result, I think I must have written 150 letters—made as many visits, and spent eight or ten nights in lobbying and listening to the parliamentary baggage of the House of Commons. I am told, however, that there are parties who have been trying for several years to get up discussions on matters of local interest, and who have not yet succeeded, so that you see that I must feel satisfied.

IN ORDER TO FORWARD MATTERS, I have been in negotiation with the Hudson Bay Company for the opening of the Saskatchewan Territory; and have had several interviews on the subject with a delegate named by the Board of Directors for that purpose. In connection, I suppose with this, I was invited by the Earl of Kimberley, Governor, Sir Curtis Emspan, Deputy Governor, and the Board, to an excursion on the Thames, from Blackwall, where we breakfasted, to Gravesend, and where we visited two of the Company's ships which were to sail for York Factory and Moore's Fort. After this we steamed down to the Nore and back again to Greenwich, where we had white-bait dinner with speeches and all the rest—and broke up at half-past three—when carriages were in waiting to take us to the station or otherwise, as we might wish. Indeed, the whole thing was a grand affair.

I shall spare you, while on the subject of after-dinner speeches, by telling you that, when speaking and animated, people say directly that I resemble D'Israeli in the side glance of the eye, the nose, the forehead and side features. The observation has been made so often and by so many different parties, that I begin to think there must be something in it; but I cannot say I feel much flattered.

THE OVERLAND ROAD.—You will perceive that, my original scheme of a railroad to the mouth of Queenella is now complicated with that of opening up the Saskatchewan Territory; so that I hardly know myself what it will all come to. The general question, however, is becoming more ventilated, and my name pretty well known in connection with it; and as the money market is a shade easier, financial parties are beginning to open their ears, and I have no doubt that with perseverance I shall succeed; but how long that may take in this slow-coach country is another question. In the meanwhile I have been introduced to the Geographical Society, as you know, to the Geological, the Ethnological, the Anthropological, &c., and become acquainted with several of their leading members, such as Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Samuel Baker, Lord Strangford, Admiral Collinson, Prof. Forbes, Sir Charles Lyell, Prof. Tyndall, Sir Charles Wheatstone, &c.

THE DERBY.—I went the other day to the Derby, and was on Wednesday at the Handel Festival, both well worth seeing in their way. I was accompanied to the Derby by two well-known sporting characters, which made the excursion doubly interesting; for every body knew them, so that I was quite at home and learnt beforehand how everything was to take place, and which horse was most likely to win. One of them, a sporting clergyman, who had come up from his country parish on purpose, had bet £700 on Bluegown which he won as he had predicted; whilst the other had put £300 on Speculum, which he lost. The excitement of both when the race approached the stand, and the cheering addressed by them to their respective jockeys were most amusing; whilst the waving to and fro of the dense crowd standing up and leaning over their hats, off and on, when the three leading horses departed, below past the grand stand, were such that I thought for a moment, we should be pitched over into the race course. There was the crowd, the bustle, the noise, the heat, the dust, the mingling of carriages, and above all, the general good humor on everybody's countenance; for on this occasion Englishmen do for once relax from their wonted reserve and look or try to look agreeable. In short the whole scene from the railroad station, where there is only first class price, and where the very luggage wagons are instantly crowded with well-dressed persons, to the race ground was covered by 400,000 beings mingling together, of every stage and class of society from the Lord down to the beggar, whilst a special magistrate is in attendance to judge pickpockets and other offenders, who are summarily tried and conveyed to jail, and as such as is to be done where else in the world.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Handel Festival, on the other hand, was more imposing, and you may imagine the effect produced by an orchestra of 400 musicians, with a chorus of 2500 singers, in that spacious and beautiful building, the Crystal Palace. The effect was grand beyond description, and has left an impression on my mind, which will never be effaced, and which amply repaid me for all the heat,

and squeezing in the railroad cars, which are, none of them ventilated in this country.

THE WEATHER.

But this reminds me of the weather we have had here this spring, and the swelling heat we are still enduring. They say here that there has been nothing like it for the last thirty years, and I can easily believe it. We have had no rain to signify for the last two months, and although in the middle of London, the sky is as clear as in the country, and there is little or no smoke, for the very good reason that there are very few fires; the heat at night is intolerable, and that of the sun in the street overpowering. I have been obliged to dress in light summer clothes, a thing I have not done for years, and yet when I go out I feel as if I were melting; indeed I have not felt it so hot since I was in the Brazil, and the same intense heat is said to prevail in France and Italy.

The Lillooet Magistrate Again.

LILLOOET, B. C., July 29, 1868. EDITOR COLONIST.—The pusillanimous biped who dates his letter from here July 25th, under the name of Lillooet, had better in future effusions keep a little more to the truth. I was one of the Grand Jury and in the room all the time. The name of Mr Saunders or his removal from here was never mentioned. We are quite satisfied with him and do not want any old hands back. Mr Tyson was not in Lillooet on the 24th of May, and Mr Saunders did not make the reply as stated by Lillooet. Lillooet's letter is a conglomeration of antrax. He had better have a leather medal with the motto Veritas Adheret, as he likes to show his learning by quoting Latin. I have looked all around and do not believe the letter was written by an inhabitant of this city.

By publishing the above you will greatly oblige self and many others.

Who's Lillooet?

EDITOR COLONIST.—Whilst recognizing the right of every citizen to a newspaper, on the public acts of those by whom our laws are administered, we at the same time realize our duty as citizens who are careful of the reputation of an estimable public functionary, who has been the object of what we consider a most unwarrantable and impudent attack. These remarks are occasioned by referring to your issue of the 18th inst., in which we notice a production signed 'Lillooet,' which says (among things equally discreditible) that 'it was earnestly mooted before the Grand Jury at our last Assizes whether they should not petition for the Magistrate's removal.' As far as the Grand Jury alluded to, I am directed to state that no such subject as the removal of our respected Magistrate was contemplated or ever mooted, and that the statement of Lillooet is a miserable fabrication.

Yours sincerely, J. B. HURPERRY, for self and Grand Jurors.

Two Cacklers.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In your issue of the 4th, I had a letter signed W. K. Hay. It is evident the gentleman imagines himself somebody in particular. He tells us he has a stake in the country. He exhibits to public gaze the shadow of an imaginary grievance. As a witness, the man with a stake in the country is no better than a man without a boat, and the consequences is a painful feeling of uneasiness, has crept over the district. That's what I call boy's logic. In British Columbia we are all gentlemen, we love justice, and we get it in the court where Mr Saunders presides. In your impression of the 18th, 'Lillooet' appears pleading for the disappointed cacklers. Mr Saunders will not permit the wife swishes to break the Sabbath and they are in a rage. Liberty to do as you please; not liberty at all, it is merely a preparation for degradation and slavery. The letters to which I refer are not worth notice by men of common sense, who can perceive two cacklers illustrious in print.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, A resident in the district where Mr Saunders presides as judge.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL.

A paper containing the news from the principal leading cities, well-digested summaries, and all interesting matters from the Times. It is published weekly, and contains the news of the day, and is published under the title of THE MAIL. The price of the paper is 3s per copy, or 10s per annum, in advance. It is published by the Proprietors, at Printing House Square, London.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH

Eastern States

New York, Aug. 9.—A Convention will be held on the 24th August. Head Centre will be elected. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8.—doing immense damage, peering in all this section of Alabama, it is estimated that the cotton crop is short.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—announces that the Civil Government has been restored in Georgia, Florida. The military commanders cease under the laws.

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 3.—The Legislature will be called to order on the 10th inst. The election of delegates to the College of the hands of placing it in the Legislature of colored people every year on railroads. A similar bill will probably pass.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The party left yesterday on a plea to the Rocky Mountains.

THE KU KLUX KLAN appears to be a number of Radicals who have been served with punishment for persons belonging to the Klan.

MONTEGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 4.—the bill allowing access of all to railroad cars and steamboats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The directed the issue of bonds for the Central Pacific Railroad for \$20,000,000, ending at the end of Sacramento.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The Convention met to-day. present from all parts of the State. The committee business reported the following resolutions for a railroad across the State.

1st For a lake and river navigation.

2d For international and national railroads.

3d James Taylor of St. Paul, Convention, said the best without shipment is what is from Canada. The committee business reported the following resolutions for a railroad across the State.

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SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Eastern States.

New York, Aug 8.—A private cable dispatch announces the death of Edwin A. Stevens, a millionaire, at Paris yesterday. He was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and one of the principal owners of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The flags of Hoboken yesterday were at half-mast on both public and private buildings.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's new steamer Alaska sailed for Aspinwall to-day with a full passenger list, including 270 soldiers. Freight over 1600 tons.

St. Louis, Aug 8.—There seems to be a band of robbers organized in the western part of the State. Stages between Butler and Harrisonville were stopped last Tuesday and the passengers robbed. There were several other similar outrages.

New York, Aug 8.—Mrs Commodore Vanderbilt has been struck with paralysis. The funeral of Gen Halpin was largely attended; the military and civil government, state and city officers were present.

New York, Aug 8.—European mail just received. Paris gossip states that the Emperor will shortly issue two manifestoes. One will be a letter on foreign affairs, vindicating the foreign policy of the Emperor; the other will be a proclamation to the French people, appealing for confidence in the dynasty of Napoleon.

Atlanta, Georgia, Aug 8.—A resolution was offered declaring negroes ineligible.

Chicago, Aug 9.—Gen Schofield has decided in the case of government employees at Rock Island, that the eight-hour law recently passed by Congress does not mean ten hours pay for eight hours work, but proportion in pay to the number of hours, and not to the number of days.

Halleux, Aug 8.—Hon. Joseph Howe made a report of his visit to England to the Nova Scotia Convention to-day. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, that notwithstanding the unfavorable response of their Queen for the repeal of the act uniting Nova Scotia to the Canadian Confederation, Nova Scotia would retire from such alliance forced on the people against their will. The convention then adjourned.

Europe.

London, Aug 8.—A telegram from Shanghai says the French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China was attacked on the 18th of June by a band of Anam rebels. The fort contained twenty-four men, all told, who made a valiant resistance, but after a desperate fight were overpowered, captured and massacred. A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band, and on the 21st of June recaptured the prizes and captured prisoners, dispersing the rebels.

The meeting of the German Rifle Association is progressing at Vienna.

Cholera prevails alarmingly on the Barbary coast. In one place 500 out of 3000 of a population were carried off. Great havoc was made in several other towns.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Prim has left London.

Rome, Aug 8.—The Emperor Napoleon established a Court at Fontainebleau for a short season.

Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign office to-day, during which questions involving the present and prospective peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is understood that Lord Stanley on behalf of the British Government, expressed a desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the powers of the continent, and renewed his expressions of desire for a continuance of pleasant and friendly relations with France.

Moustier responded in like manner. He held that the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of England enjoyed amicable relations existing between no other two countries. That fact of itself was a sufficient guarantee of the peace of Europe. The interview is understood to have been of a most satisfactory character, and good results are expected.

The French Trans-Atlantic cable will be completed about the 17th of August, 1869.

Paris, Aug 10.—The Emperor on his return from Plombiere stopped a short time at Troyes, where he was received with enthusiasm, he was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor. The Emperor replied thanking the people for their warm demonstration of affection, and hoped nothing untoward would occur to disturb the peaceful progress of trade and agriculture.

Canada.

St. Arx, Aug 10.—The fire which has been raging the past week in the woods reached this place on Saturday. It destroyed eleven buildings and the railroad track was badly damaged, also a large quantity of timber was destroyed.

Montreal, Aug 10.—The members of the Nova Scotia Legislature agreed to employ strictly constitutional means to extricate Nova Scotia from the Dominion. They denounce a rebellion or annexation to the United States. The meaning of this is they accept the situation. The business of legislation to-day goes on under protest.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9.—The receipts of the Mechanics' Institute Industrial Fair yesterday were \$7000; the attendance about 10,000. The pavilion presented a most beautiful appearance last evening.

Dr. Hain, in the Alta of to-day, asks assistance in the case of a family on Bryant street, numbering ten persons who are very poor, nine of them down with small pox of a most virulent type.

Legal Tenders 68@69. New York gold opened 147 3/4 closed at 147 1/2.

Wheat—Quiet, firm, \$2 70@2 90. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 10.—The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived yesterday from Mazatlan.

A telegram from Montana to San Francisco says: at Hayward's yesterday an affray occurred at Lands Hotel between the proprietor and a laboring man. The latter was shot in the stomach, ball not yet found. Too much whiskey was the cause of the trouble.

Arrived 8th—Bark Banks, Utsalady; bark Emma Augusta, Port Madison, lumber; schooner Ocean Pearl, Port Discovery; British ship Chelsea, Burrard Inlet; ship Revere, Port Discovery; Bark Jenny Pitts, Seabeck.

Cleared 10th—Steamer Continental, Astoria. Sailed 7th—Bark Carolina, Reed Seattle.

Sailed 8th—Schooner Bobolink, Umpqua; P. M. S. S. Co's new steamer Aspinwall having 750 passengers and 1600 tons of freight including 800 firkins butter.

Steamers Arago and Fulton, originally in the service between New York and Havre, have been sold to W. A. Webb for \$650,000 for both.

Rev. Louis Lottens vicar Apostolic of Bishop of Idaho was solemnly consecrated yesterday at St. Mary's Cathedral. The most venerable Archbishop Alemany acted as officer prelate.

Panama steamer Montana arrived at nine o'clock this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 11.—The opening of the new Stage and Railroad line has been postponed until Monday 18th inst. On that day passengers can go to Sacramento in six hours from this city.

Judge McKinstry decided to-day in favor of plaintiff in the case of Macondray & Co against the owners of the ship Viscaia, chartered in Hong Kong to carry cargo to this port, with the understanding she should be consigned to Macondray & Co. On her arrival here her commander consigned the ship to another house.

Legal Tenders—Are all little better 68 1/2 @ 69 1/2.

Flour—City Mills superfine in sacks \$25 @ 50, extra in sacks \$26 @ 50, fine \$24 @ 50.

Wheat—Sales 5000 sacks choice in lots \$1 75 @ 2000 sacks to arrive \$1 60, market quiet, firm at \$1 75.

Barley—4000 sacks new \$2 05, bargained. Oats—Sales at \$2 25 @ 2 40.

Arrived—Aug 10—Bark Hanville from Seattle.

Sailed 10th—Ship Heloise, Port Townsend; 11th—Ship Continental, Portland; ship Samost, Port Ludlow; bark Atlanta, Port Gamble; barkentine Grace Roberts, Port Townsend.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Eastern States. MONTGOMERY, August 8.—The discussion of the common carrier bill created great excitement in the House to-day. It was discovered that the original bill had been lost by the committee to which it was referred. The point of order was made that the printed copy could not properly be considered. Great confusion ensued, in the midst of which the House adjourned.

New Orleans, August 8.—A negro named Robbins had been making Democratic speeches for some time past. Several attempts had been made on his life. To-day a large mob of negroes assembled around the building where he took refuge and great excitement was manifested. Governor Wadsworth made a speech to the crowd, which finally induced them to disperse.

Atlanta, August 8.—Last Friday an affray took place between the whites and negroes, in which one was seriously and another mortally wounded.

Rutland, Vt., August 8.—An atrocious murder was committed at Shawsburg last night. Two families, Plury and Balch, had a dispute of long standing. The quarrel broke out anew and indiscriminate firing took place. A young man named Johnson Gilman was entirely disemboweled by Horace Plumley. Two of the principals in the affray were arrested.

Washington, August 8.—Gen Meade has issued an order announcing that the civil government being restored in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the military power vested in the commander ceases to exist under the reconstruction laws. Hereafter all military orders bearing upon the rights of persons and property in these States shall cease to be enforced. The order contains the details of the future stations of troops.

Chicago, Aug 4.—Returns of the Kentucky election yesterday were very meagre. Stevenson (Dem) has doubtless carried the State by a large majority.

Schuyler Colfax and party left here yesterday on an excursion to the Rocky Mountains. The Ku Klux Klan has appeared in Eastern Virginia. A number of Radicals at various points along the Potomac have been served with notices. Considerable uneasiness is felt.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more applications for office in the Treasury Department be received. Those now on file will be returned to the parties presenting them.

Nashville, Aug 4.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate for punishing persons who appear masked in any street or road. The bill provides a severe punishment for persons belonging to the Ku Klux Klan. It provides that members of these organizations shall hereafter be ineligible to office. Persons about to be inducted into office will be required to take oath that they have never been identified with such an organization. The bill will probably pass.

Atlanta, Aug 4.—Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate providing for the organization of all able bodied and loyal citizens into the militia, irrespective of color. The resolution was tabled.

Washington, July 6.—Regulations for allowances and drawbacks on alcohol and rum under the new law were issued this morning. These are the only articles on which a drawback is allowed. Alcohol must be eighty degrees above proof, and in quantities of not less than 20,000 gallons. These regulations take effect immediately.

Chicago, Aug 6.—The cattle disease is making sad havoc in many localities in Central and Southern Illinois. The disease is said to be fatal in every case. A commission of scientific gentlemen has been sent by the Pork Packers' Association of this city, to investigate the cause and character of the disease, and they report that it is directly traceable to Texas cattle, which are imported into this State contrary to law.

Washington, Aug 6.—Gov. Warmouth's official requisition for force to secure order in Louisiana was presented to the President yesterday by Col Deane, of the Governor's staff. Gov. Warmouth presents various letters from citizens and officers, setting forth the terrible outrages daily being perpetrated in all portions of the State. He says that in many parishes there is no protection for citizens in the courts—that men are shot down on the roads and at their homes, without any steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District has refused to go to the Franklin Parish without a force in order to protect him. Prominent Union men in the parish write that their homes are beset by desperadoes, and their lives thus far have been saved by the arrival of men who volunteered to guard them. The Governor has no doubt but that one hundred and fifty men have been murdered in Louisiana during the last month and a half. It seems to be the settled determination by rebels either to kill or drive away Union white men and leading colored people into young as they dictate. In conclusion the Governor says he believes a bloody revolution is meditated, and asks for two regiments of cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery, to enable him to suppress violence, arrest, criminals, and protect officers.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence. (From the Cariboo Sentinel.) Wash ups for the week ending Saturday, August 1st.

Taylor co. 130 ozs; Wilson co. 59 ozs; Flume co. 40 ozs; Dutch Bill co. 47 ozs; Steadman, 25 ozs; Cornish, 98 ozs; Tract, 15 ozs; California, 32 ozs; San Francisco, 18 ozs; Barker, 84 ozs; Baldhead, 50; Sheepskin, 92 ozs; Welsh, 11 ozs; Aurora, 40 ozs; Cariboo, 54; Lillooet, 30 ozs.

Wash ups for the week: Mucho Oro co. 79 ozs; Jenkins, 33 ozs; Taffale, 180 ozs; Alturas, 32 ozs; Floyd, 128 ozs.

The Read co. took out for the week 52 ozs. The Ericson and Benbow companies are not doing much at present, but the former company anticipate good pay in a few days.

MARTIN GULCH. The Try Again co. and the New Brunswick co. are still taking out good pay.

MOSQUITO GULCH. Wash ups for the week: Minnehaha, 270 ozs; Willow, 35 ozs; Hooking, 120 ozs; Ophir, 20 ozs; Point, good pay. Tabb, expect to be on pay in a day or two. Discovery co. has struck better pay; took out about 19 ozs. Holman co. on good pay, finding gold plentiful in the dirt. The Jeffrey co. continue to take out at the rate of 24 ozs. The miners generally are feeling more encouragement in this portion of the creek.

MOONSHINE GULCH. Tipton Slasher co. 20 ozs for the week. United co. sinking a new shaft. Butcher co. took out 16 ozs for the last two days. Discovery co. prospecting. Hawatha, 30 ozs for the week. Tom and Jerry getting pay.

THE FLUME CO. washed up on Sunday 315 ozs and on Thursday previous 145 ozs; total for the week, 460 ozs. The Carolina, Ne'er-do-well, and several other companies are taking out good pay.

GAYET RAVINE. The claims on this ravine are taking out large pay. A large nugget is reported to have been found, but it needs confirmation.

ANTLER CREEK. Matthews has bought into the flume and the companies have amalgamated. One day last week they took out 53 ozs, and another day 12 ozs. One of two other companies are doing pretty well.

SNOWSHOE CREEK. The Live Yankee and English Tom, are at work on this creek, in opposite banks, not being able to agree as to where they should work. These two workings, so long partners, have separated and are each working on his own hook. Scott & Co. are to work with Chinaman and are getting good pay.

THE BAXTER CO. continues to pay well. The Stonewall co. from an incline in the bank, struck a good prospect on bed rock pitching from the creek. The Cascade co. are getting pay. The Chinamen, have finished their flume and are doing well.

ABOUT 40 additional Chinamen have arrived on this creek, being sent for by their friends. There are now 100 Chinamen on the creek making good pay.

THE CALVARAS CO. still continue to pay at the rate of about 150 ozs per week.

LIGHTNING CO. Lightning co. are about commencing to raise an air shaft. The Perkins co. which is situated a little below Van Winkle, recommenced their shaft. Their object is to sink a shaft in bed rock to the supposed level of the old channel and then drift towards the same, thus evading the slum and water which has baffled all previous endeavors to sink. With the present shaft they are down over 20 feet, connecting with which they have a drain of about 300 feet. Their mode of sinking is with frame and spiling, so as to enable them to puddle where they strike rock. From present indications they are confident they will strike bench diggings.

THE EXCITEMENT on this creek has subsided. Kennedy & Co. have quit. Robinson & Co. laid over. Montgomery & Co. cleaning up ground sluice; got 12 ozs one day.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Aug 7—Ship G S Wright, Langdon, Astoria; Starbuck, Lewis, Port Townsend; Aug 8—Ship Active, Floyd, Nanaimo; Aug 9—Ship World, Smith, Port Townsend; Aug 10—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, Astoria; Starbuck, Lewis, Port Townsend; Aug 11—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship Mary, Smith, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 12—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 13—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 14—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 15—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 16—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 17—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 18—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 19—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; Aug 20—Ship J S Stephens, Metzger, San Juan; 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