

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST And Victoria Chronicle.

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NO. 44.

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Three Months do 4 00
One Week do 0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:
One Year \$6 00
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One Week 0 25

AGENTS.

B. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.
C. D. Clark.....New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....Yale B. C.
do do.....Lytton
do do.....Vancouver
do do.....Richfield
do do.....Barkerville
do do.....Cameron town
do do.....Oilton
do do.....Olympia, W. T.
do do.....Seattle, W. T.
do do.....Port Townsend
do do.....New York
Hudson & Menet.....Clement's Lane, London
Z. Algot.....30 Cornhill, London
L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco

A Sailor's Home.

Nature has so placed Victoria in the track of the commerce of the North Pacific, whether that commerce pass over the continent or around it, that it must be the fault of the people if she does not attain maritime greatness. The subject of the establishment of a Sailor's Home is one of sufficient importance, we think, to justify our again inviting the attention of our readers to it. It need hardly be stated that commerce is most sensitive, and that the slightest obstruction will often suffice to divert it from natural channels. Hence it is that the small beginnings, too often overlooked, should be assiduously watched, and the tender stem sorely and nurtured. This is prominently a maritime place; and if we should not be so fortunate as to attract shipping into our magnificent harbours we fear we shall have to look in vain for any large measure of prosperity from any other source, at least, for some time to come. Every ship arriving from abroad brings with it more or less in the form of substantial good. The crew must consume more or less of the produce of the Colony, buy more or less from our merchants. The vessel itself will bring something we need and take to distant centers of consumption something we don't need, but which we can thus have an opportunity of turning into gold, or exchanging for such commodities as we need. It may be asked, What has all this to do with a Sailor's Home? That is precisely what we propose pointing out. It is already known that the great bulk of the ships leaving us lumber laden for distant markets are going down to San Francisco for crews. This is a two-fold evil. It is a direct loss in this way, that we lose all the advantage of the usual expenditure in providing a crew and laying in stores for the voyage, a benefit, in fact, for ships and crew. To this may be added the loss in population and expenditure incident to the shipping port where seafaring men do congregate. But the condition to which we have alluded entails loss of a less direct but, perhaps, more vital nature. The very reputation of ships having to go all the way to San Francisco for crews cannot but be fatal to the place. To say nothing at all about ships having to go several days sail out of their course, and incur port charges &c, &c, a ship of 20 feet draught has to pay \$320, at San Francisco for pilotage alone. It must be clear, therefore, that with all this delay and expense before their eyes, as a consequence of seeking a cargo here, shipowners will be greatly tempted to go elsewhere. Now, it should be the aim of every member of this community to change all this, and give those interested thoroughly to understand that ships can lie securely in Royal Roads, thereby avoiding all charges whatever, and provide themselves with as good sailors at as reasonable rates as can possibly be done in San

Francisco. One very important step towards the accomplishment of this object would unquestionably be the establishment of a Sailor's Home. The very existence of such an institution would afford to ship owners and shipping agents the best guarantee that they would find good crews and find them readily; for it is generally understood that a well conducted Home attracts the more steady and reliable class of sailors; and Victoria would thus become a favorite resort for shipping income.

perfectly consists of the language the case of the mate of the American ship Alaska has excited; but we do not care to dwell upon what may be regarded as a transient evil, which must immediately disappear under an energetic administration, for we venture to think the man White will soon obtain his liberty. We hope to see the question of the establishment of a Sailor's Home assume a practical form.

"Historical and Political Summary for ten years—1858-1868"

Under this title a very interesting paper is published in the "Tenth Report of the British Columbia Mission" of the Anglo-Catholic Church, a printed copy of which we have before us. The paper, we understand, contributed by the Hon. E. G. Alton, and contains, as its title indicates, a bird's eye glance at the history of this Colony during the last decade. With the scope of the paper in the main we perfectly concur; but there are two or three points in it to which we must be permitted to take exception. For instance, the reader is permitted to run away with the idea that to the establishment of two distinct governments for the separate colonies, to which it is alleged "the Colonial Office too readily acceded," in 1863, is to be attributed the subsequent depression, a condition which ended with, and was removed by union in 1866. Now the fact is, that period of depression neither began with separation nor ended with union, but was the result of circumstances antecedent to, and independent of, both. We would prefer to look for the causes of a depression which we fear has scarcely yet entirely disappeared in the general "desire for sudden wealth," an aversion to engage in "the more solid and enduring branches of industry," and in "overtrading" and the "huge system of credit" to which the author very properly alludes. In the same way, far too much stress is laid upon the so-called hostile legislation of the Mainland Colony, which, indeed, had little or no connection with the severe crisis through which the country has passed, and upon which it had previously entered. It would, perhaps, have been well if the expenditure of large sums of money borrowed in England had been connected with the season of prosperity which preceded 1863; and it would have been no more than right that, with the "hard times" which followed the cessation of that expenditure and the necessity of gradual repayment some connection had been made out. The drain upon the wealth of the colony, caused by the great bulk of the supplies being brought from abroad, is justly pointed to as an impoverishing condition, and the marked improvement observable in the disposition to seek from our own grateful soil those supplies is fairly presented as an evidence of returning prosperity, and we are anxious to think, with the author, that "the Colony is beginning to emerge from the cloud of depression which has overhung it for nearly four years." The concluding paragraph of the paper under review we can hardly be expected to pass over in silence. "The Colony has suffered much from the constant agitation kept up by a certain class of politicians who are ever dissatisfied with the Government, and restlessly desirous of change; some even urging Annexation to the United States; but the great heart of the people beats with that of England

so fervently that they have rejected the idea of Confederation with Canada, preferring the closer union and protection of the mother country." It will, perhaps, be a sufficient reply to the "first part of the paragraph to say that its author is a member of the Government. The second part is scarcely complimentary to the intelligence of the Colonists, who are well aware that the heart of England beats with their own in favor of Confederation, and who are conscious that a perpetuation of the "closer union and protection of the mother country"

The Seizure of the American Steamer Veruna in the Harbor.

Samuel Jackson, who was charged with illegally seizing the American steamer Veruna and threatening to shoot Captain Spaulding, appeared before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Courtney to defend. Captain Spaulding was placed in the dock and testified that he is two-thirds owner of the boat. On Wednesday evening Jackson attempted to come aboard and witness ordered him not to do so. Jackson then

CHARGE OF STEALING A \$20 PIECE.

Joseph Hillyard, keeper of the Phoenix Saloon, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of stealing a \$20 piece from George Reese, who, it is alleged, entered the saloon and seated the coin in payment for drinks. A sailor testified that he saw complainant place the coin on the counter and the prisoner raise it and put it on a white cloth behind the bar. Prisoner did not give the money or any change to complainant in presence of witness. Drinking took place between witness, complainant, and two or three sailors; about three hours afterwards, witness met complainant on the street and directed him to the Phoenix Saloon, where he demanded the \$20 piece, asserting that Hillyard had failed to give him his change. When first met in the saloon complainant was tight; but when met on the street afterwards he was sober. Another sailor witness corroborated this testimony. Mr. Robertson, for the defence, asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the evidence for the prosecution. The application was granted and Hillyard set at liberty.

LIBELLED.—The steamer Veruna has been libelled by Captain Glidden of Port Orchard. It is charged she was forcibly taken possession of by Captain Spaulding, who threw the true captain overboard and steered the vessel to Victoria. The steamer, it is further alleged, was in the custody of the Court of Bankruptcy at the time of the skeddadle; the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court was preparing to come aboard and his wife, who was already aboard, was carried off and landed on an island a mile and a half distant from Port Orchard. No clearance was obtained at Port Townsend. Taken all in all, the case is the liveliest we have known since the skeddadle of the steamer Alexandria to the American side in 1864, and her subsequent recapture by parties from this side.

SHIPPING CREWS.—The master of the ship Windward, now loading at Burrard Inlet, writes to Capt. Nagle to procure him seamen for China. The master endorses the late paragraphs in the COLONIST as to the advisability of holding out inducement to shipmasters to visit Victoria for crews and treating them well while they are here.

OUR COAL INTERESTS.—A numerously attended meeting of gentlemen representing the coal interests of the Colony was held yesterday, and a committee—consisting of Messrs. Ash, Leneveu, Alfred Fellows, and H. Gaston—appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas came in from Nanaimo yesterday afternoon, bringing 35 passengers and a quantity of produce. The ships Cowper and Shooting Star are loading for San Francisco.

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Captain Spaulding was placed in the dock and testified that he is two-thirds owner of the boat. On Wednesday evening Jackson attempted to come aboard and witness ordered him not to do so. Jackson then

minute, when witness put up his revolver and came ashore for legal advice. Jackson then took charge of the steamer.

Cross-examined—I became master of the Veruna on the 28th or 29th of August; I am owner and captain [register of vessel produced]; Jackson's name was not erased from the register.

Mr. Pemberton said that the counsel was travelling out of the jurisdiction of the Police Court which had only to deal with the criminal charge.

Witness—Jackson has not been employed as captain of the Veruna since the middle of June; I discharged him then; I don't know that the boat ran away from the other side—she came over [a laugh]; I don't say I threw Jackson overboard; I went against him and he fell overboard [laughter]; but that's a question for the other side; I think Jackson would shoot me if he got a chance; I'm not afraid of him now, and have no ill-will against him or anyone else.

To the Court—I was going to cast the vessel off from the wharf and anchor her to prevent armed men from coming aboard; I don't think Jackson has any ill-will against me; I don't apprehend any further violence from him.

Upon this evidence Mr. Courtney asked that the case against his client might be dismissed.

The American Consul stated that there had been some trouble on the other side and he had been notified by telegraph that the Veruna's papers were fraudulent; when Capt. Spaulding entered the office he [the Consul] examined the papers, found them genuine, and told the captain to go and enter his vessel at the Custom-house.

Wm. Perkins, sworn.—Am engineer of the steamer Veruna, heard both parties use violent language; saw Jackson demand admittance to the boat and present a pistol at Spaulding; finally Spaulding came ashore and Jackson took possession of the ship; he said he would blow his brains out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Courtney—Jackson started to go aboard the boat and was warned off by Spaulding; Jackson said he wanted to get a coat out of the pilot-house; Spaulding said, "I'll hand you the coat," and with that Jackson hauled out his pistol and demanded possession of the vessel; Spaulding might have drawn his pistol first, but I didn't see it; it might be peaceful for a man to sit down with a 16-shooter across his knee, but it don't look so, [laughter]; I saw Capt. Glidden take the rifle and hand Jackson a revolver; I didn't hear Spaulding say he would blow Jackson's brains out.

Mr. Courtney said the defence was that Jackson was captain of the Veruna till 28th August; Spaulding became, surreptitiously, captain of the steamer and ran away with it; Jackson was instructed by the American authorities to secure the boat and followed her here; he came over and was in the act of getting his clothes which were aboard when he was accosted by Spaulding with a pistol and threatened with death.

John Farnham, called for the defence, swore that as deputy-sheriff he had had charge of the steamer Veruna since the 23d of June; the steamer was run away with from the American side; witness, in company with Capt. Glidden and Jackson, followed her to this port; he and Jackson said Spaulding came down to the wharf in this harbor on Tuesday evening and prepared to cast off the lines; thinking that he was going to run away with her, witness suggested that Jackson should go aboard and get Capt. Glidden's overcoat, which was in the pilot-house; Jackson started to go aboard when Spaulding ordered him off, drew a pistol and threatened to blow Jackson's brains out; Jackson then drew his revolver and told Spaulding he could meet him now. Spaulding then walked ashore.

him he would have asked the authorities to protect them. Capt. Jackson and his party might libel the ship here if they wished. The Consul gave Capt. Jackson a good character.

The Police Magistrate said the outrage was a very great one, and ordered Jackson to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for six months.

Arrived, at 5 last evening, the bark Edward, Capt. A. G. Lofist, 15 days from San Francisco, consigned to J. R. Stewart for orders; will load with lumber for Shanghai.

A Marvelous Medicant.

The London Daily News is responsible for the following story. It is, at all events, well told.

"Many strange stories are told of the wealth accumulated by blind beggars, and Paris seems to be their paradise. It is a thriving trade this blindness, and two pretty stories have just now turned up together. One is that of a pretended blind man, who has found out a new method of picking pockets. He walks the streets with the sad, unturned visage of a blind man till he comes to a crowded crossing, where he gives every token of being afraid to cross. He appeals to the passengers to take pity on him and help him in his difficulty. Some charitable person takes his arm and leads him across. He is thanked by the poor blind man; he goes on his way feeling that he has done a kind deed; and the next time he puts his hand into his pocket for his watch, he finds it gone.

"The other story is of a really blind man, who is always to be found ensconced in a gateway on the Boulevard Sebastopol, nearly opposite to the square des Arts-et-Metiers. A certain Parisian often passed that way, and was in the habit of giving him a penny—a two-sous piece; but the other day, by mistake, he dropped in the poor fellow's hat a double louis of 40 francs. Some time afterwards he discovered his mistake, and off he ran to the Boulevard Sebastopol to get back his money. No beggar was there, but in his place a cripple. 'Where is the blind man?' said the benevolent man. 'Do you mean Monsieur Benjamin?' replied the cripple. 'He has just gone—he has gone to his house to breakfast.' 'Is it far?' 'Only a couple of steps in the Rue de Heit Carreau.' Away went the inquirer to the address indicated, which he soon found. 'Monsieur Benjamin here?' he said to the coadjutor. 'All right; second floor; door to the right,' was the answer. A nicely dressed servant came to open it. 'Sweet! He mounted the stairs, rang at the door. 'Monsieur Benjamin in?' 'Yes, sir.' Our friend is shown into an elegant ante-room, through which one could see into a dining-room, where there was a table admirably appointed, with fine, white linen cover, crystal and silver. It seemed as if there must be an error; but there was little time to consider; the maid came quickly to say that Monsieur Benjamin would be glad to see his visitor, and at the same instant she opened the door of an apartment furnished in fashion, in which the blind man smiling, was seen seated on a divan. 'You wished to speak to me?' said he. 'Yes indeed, sir,' replied our friend, rather embarrassed, 'I am very sorry to trouble you, but the fact is I believe—rather think—that in passing along the Boulevard Sebastopol this morning, I gave you by mistake two louis for two sous. The blind man said, with the utmost coolness, 'That is quite possible. I have not looked at the cash yet, and if there is a mistake, nothing is easier than to rectify it.' He rang a bell, which was answered by the maid. 'Ask M. Barneet,' he said, 'if in the receipts of this morning he has found a piece of 40 francs.' The piece was there; the maid fetched it, and, at the bidding of her master, presented it on a tray of Chinese lac to his visitor. The visitor pounced upon his coin, and without much ado, proceeded to take leave. 'Pardon, sir,' said the blind man; 'you forgot something—there are two sous to return me.'

ROMANCE OF A FOREIGN WATERING PLACE.—TWO LADIES FIGHT A DUEL.—The last number of the Paris *Moniteur* contains the following romantic story: "Two ladies of the world, who pass that winter season a watering place on the shores of the Mediterranean, were sealing at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 15th, the gorges of the Alps undulating towards the sea, a few miles distant from Vintimiglia. Upon reaching the summit of the hill, on which are to be seen the ruins of a Roman castle, they stopped two peasant women and induced them by means of money to serve them as witnesses in a very important operation which they were about to execute. The two ladies next measured the ground. One of them placed her back against the ruins of the Castle of Appius, and the other placed herself before her at a distance of twenty steps. Each of the women then drew a pistol from under their cloaks. At the sight of these weapons, the peasant women uttered piercing cries, and advanced with uplifted arms to prevent the Amazons from firing at one another. But two shots were discharged at the same moment. The poor peasant women fell down, while the ladies burst into loud laughter at seeing their witnesses on the ground pitiously begging them not to kill them. The ladies then reloaded the pistols and took position in front of each other at a distance of fifteen steps. They were about to fire again, when a third witness made his appearance. It was a priest. He emerged from behind the wall of the ancient castle. Startled by the report of the pistols, he had hastened to the spot from the neighboring parsonage. He urged the two rivals to make up their quarrel, and succeeded in reconciling them. A love affair was at the bottom of the strange duel."

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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have their neighbors and friends, it does once it does always high any fault or neglect of the thousands upon thousands upon their remarkable cures of the such cures are known in we need not publish them, conditions in all climates; el or any deleterious effects, safety by anybody. Their them ever fresh and makes hile being purely vegetable their use in any quantity, powerful influence on the the blood and stimulate it ave the obstructions of the and other organs of the gular action to health, and the exist, such dangero- of disease. given in the wrapper on complaints, which these
Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they try to stimulate the stomach by tone and action.
and its various symptoms, Sick Headache, a Sickness, Biliousness, fevers, they should be judiciously directed to the medicinal instructions which cause it.
Diarrhoea, but one mild colic.
Gout, Gravel, Palpitation, Pain in the Side, they should be judiciously directed to the medicinal instructions which cause it.
Opacal Swellings they and frequent doses to be taken effect by sympathy.
one or two Pills to produce the stomach and restores the appetite, Hence it is often a- tions derangement exists, well, often finds that a dose feel decidedly better, from having effect on the diges-
O., Practical Chemists, LASS., U. S. A.
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Gray Hair to
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A dressing which at once agreeable, richly, and effectual preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, and baldness cured. The hair is restored, and the scalp is destroyed, dried and decayed. It can be saved for application. Instead with a pasty sedative and vigorous. It prevent the hair from falling off, and baldness. Free substances which are dangerous and, the Vigor can arm it. If wanted
BLESSING,
found so desirable. It not dye, it does ric, and yet lasts ing it a rich glossy perfume.
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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Sunday August 29

Saturday, September 4, 1869

European Mail Summary.

Dates to the 30th July. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into charges of corruption made against certain deputies have reported that the allegations have not been proved.

The Sultan has appointed the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, Mustapha Fazy Paasha, a Minister without portfolio. Great preparations are being made at Constantinople for the reception of the Empress of the French.

The Cape mail brings news up to June 20. A large number of diamonds had been found, and fresh efforts were being made to prosecute gold-digging on a more extensive scale. The natives on the northern frontier of Cape Colony are still troublesome, and a band of Korannas attacked a party of police, whom they defeated, killing seven. The Transvaal Republic asserts that it has procured a port on the east coast, but the exact point is not specified.

There have been renewed attacks upon the police in Cork. A surveyor engaged in ascertaining the boundaries of two estates in Tipperary, was compelled by armed men to leave the place. Captain Lambert and Mr Warburton are improving. The assassins of the last-named gentleman are still undiscovered.

Lord Carrington was tried at the Middlesex sessions for an assault upon Mr Grenville Murray, and being convicted, was bound over in recognitions, the Judge holding that he had broken the law under great provocation. A prisoner, handcuffed, who was being conveyed by two policemen to Nottingham gaol, jumped from a railway carriage while in a tunnel and effected his escape.

Mr Grenville Murray failed to appear today at Marlborough street Police-court, to meet a charge of perjury. A medical certificate of illness in Paris was produced, but the Magistrate estreated the recognitions.

Mr Gladstone has had a smart attack of diarrhoea. He was at Lord R. Cavendish's villa, near Chislehurst. Miss Gladstone, who has been suffering from scarlet fever, is convalescent, and it is hoped she will be able to leave town in the course of the week. General Sabine, President of the Royal Society, and Mr Panizzi, late Secretary of the British Museum, have been created Knights Commander of the Bath.

The Deanery of Durham has been offered by Mr Gladstone to Dr Temple, of Rugby, but was declined.

The great Warwickshire scandal case, Mordaunt v. Mordaunt, Cole and Johnson, was before the Divorce Court on Tuesday, when it was stated that the respondent, Lady Mordaunt, had become insane, and the case was adjourned to November on that account.

The Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons are to unite shortly, and will proceed upon a cruise under the personal direction of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The new unarmoured ship, the Inconstant, mounting 16 very heavy guns, was tried at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and achieved a mean speed of 16 1/2 knots per hour.

After nearly a month of hot, dry weather, some heavy rain fell on Wednesday in London and the southern counties.

Parliament is now working hard to dispose of the remaining business, the Commons having had very protracted sittings. The Lords have again discussed the subject of New Zealand, but the Government still remains firm in its view, that the colonists must rely upon their own exertions. In the Commons a proposition to abolish capital punishment was rejected by a large majority. The estimates, which were much in arrears, have been assiduously proceeded with, and the Government are anxious to close the session to-morrow week, August 7th, but it is doubted whether the prorogation can occur before the following week. The Ministerial white-bait dinner is fixed for August 5th.

The British Medical Association is now holding its Annual Meeting at Leeds. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference is now in Session, and has elected Dr. Johnson as the new president of the body.

The inquiry into the petition against the return of Mr. Seely, jun, for Nottingham was opened yesterday before Mr. Baron Martin.

The Irish Church excitement in Ireland has greatly calmed down, and practical measures are being considered for the guidance of the new Church body. No further outrages have been reported from the provinces.

At a meeting of the Conservative Club it was resolved that Mr. Graeville Murray should cease to be a member of the institution, the figures being 190 to 10.

The Bayne's Sound Coal Co. and the San Francisco Capitalist.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your Sunday morning's issue I find in an item under the heading of "Bayne's Sound Coal Mine," in which you say, "It is a pity that no arrangement was made with the San Francisco Capitalist, Mr. Birmingham, who recently bought a controlling interest in the Company. Mr. Birmingham departed for San Francisco much disgusted with the fruitless result of the negotiation, &c."

Permit me to say, Sir, that your informant is much better informed on the subject than members of the Bayne's Sound Coal Co., or else he is very much in error. When Mr. Birmingham was approached by members of the Company on the subject of working the mines, he declined having any personal interest in the property, and said that he did not visit the mines on his own account, but at the instance of some friends at San Francisco, and that he was not authorized to speak of their intentions. So that however desirable it might have been, there was no possibility of a "negotiation" with Mr. Birmingham.

A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

The odor of musk is wonderfully enduring. When Justinian, in 638, rebuilt what is now the Mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this very day the atmosphere is filled with the odor.

Address of the Minister and Office-Bearers of Saint Andrew's Church to the Governor.

Yesterday Rev. Dr. Lindsley (acting for Rev. Mr. Somerville) with Messrs. B. Wallace, A. Munro, James Burns and R. P. Ritbet, waited on his Excellency the Governor and presented the following address:

To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency—We, the Minister and Office-Bearers of St. Andrew's Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, on behalf of the congregation of St. Andrew's and the adherents of the Church of Scotland throughout the Colony, beg most cordially to welcome and congratulate your Excellency on your assuming the Government of British Columbia.

Animated by the spirit of the Church represented by us, we gladly approach your Excellency to express our devoted allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty our Sovereign, whose tried and honored Representative we recognize in your Excellency, and we beg to convey the assurance of our respect for the high office to which you have been called.

In view of the onerous duties devolving on your Excellency at this critical period in our history as a Colony, your Excellency may rely on the hearty sympathy and support of the adherents of the Church of Scotland, whose earnest prayer is that your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this Colony may result in the advancement of British interests in North America, and in the gratification to yourself of being the instrument, under the Almighty, of raising this important Colony from its present depressed condition to one of prosperity and progress.

And that Providence may bless your Excellency with health and happiness is the prayer of your Excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

(Signed) A. C. LINDSLEY, D. D., Acting for Rev. Thomas Somerville, Minister now absent.

ROBERT WALLACE, ALEX. MUNRO, JAMES BURNS, WILLIAM GIBSON, R. P. RITBET, SECRETARIES. J. H. LAWSON, THOMAS RUSSELL, JAMES BURNES, THOMAS RUSSELL, JAMES MUIRHEAD, A. RUTHERFORD, MANAGERS.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, 28th August, 1869.

REPLY. His Excellency replied as follows: Gentlemen.—I receive your address with much gratification. I do not require to be assured of the loyal attachment of the Church of Scotland to our Gracious Queen; but my thanks are due to you for this kind welcome as Her Majesty's representatives and the expression of respect for my office.

I am aware that this is a critical period in this Colony, and many onerous duties may devolve upon me in the administration of the government, but I trust in the generous sympathy and support of the community in my endeavors to discharge those duties faithfully, and I will also hopefully believe that our vigorous and united effort to surmount temporary difficulties will result in the progress of this Colony and the advancement of British interests in North America. I shall diligently strive to do what may be in my power to help the good cause, and it will be a source of high and legitimate gratification to me if hereafter I may persuade myself that I have rendered some aid in accomplishing what we all desire.

THE RIFLE MATCH yesterday resulted in a victory for the Volunteer Six. The Ex-Volunteers were "nowbar." Lieut Roscoe was scorer, and Messrs Mallandaine and Williams markers. The score is as follows:

Table with columns: SHOTS AT, VOLUNTEERS, EX-VOLUNTEERS. Rows include Ensign Turner, Col Sergt Widdows, Private Hargreaves, etc.

JAMAICA.—A new line of railroad has recently been opened in Jamaica, increasing the aggregate length of all the roads to 22 miles. The opening of this road was celebrated by a grand banquet, attended by the Governor, the principal officers and the most prominent men of the colony. Jamaica has hitherto been very careless about the communications with the interior; and the completion of this new road is considered to be a hopeful sign of renewed energy. When the products of the island can be brought cheaply to the seaports, it is anticipated that the commerce will revive, and that Jamaica will recover a large share of her past prosperity.

CUBA.—The Spanish army in Cuba, it is estimated, amounts to about 70,000 well equipped soldiers. Of this number 38,000 are native volunteers. The number of troops landed from Spain since November, 1868, amounts to 20,557; to these must be added mobilized militia, 8500; Spanish volunteers at the front, 6000; Spanish volunteers in garrison, 7000; making a total of 42,077. But from this number must be deducted about 10,000 carried off by disease and wounds, leaving 32,077. Osepedes, the revolutionist, it is reported, has under him 50,000 men, 25,000 well, and 25,000 poorly armed.

BIG CLEVER.—John Seres, of the Richmond, has excelled his previous efforts in the celery line. Yesterday he brought in a head weighing 7 3/4 lbs!

The new bayonet furnished to the infantry soldiers of the British army has a sword edge and a saw back, with a point as effective as the ordinary weapon. It is of the same length as the old bayonet, but as the new Martini-Henry rifle is 3 1/2 inches shorter than the old rifle, the total length of the arm as a pike is reduced to a corresponding extent. The efficiency of the bayonet as a sword, as a saw and as a pike, has been carefully tested. A sheep was cut up into joints with the sword edge, and thick planks were sawn through by the back. The Committee of Parliament to whom the subject of breech loaders was referred, have also reported in favor of the re-introduction of muzzle-stoppers, as the soldiers now insist on using tags or a cork for that purpose, a practice attended with great danger. The stopper proposed covers the sight, so as to warn the soldier against firing it without its removal. The body of the stopper is steeped in an anti-corrosive composition, so as to obviate the necessity of frequently cleaning the rifle.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, C. B., M.P.—London Times of the 30th July. We announce the death of Vice-Admiral Seymour C. B., M.P., for the county of Durham, who died at Ascot on Monday, in the 61st year of his age. He was the youngest officer on the list of vice-admirals, the advancement to which rank he only attained on the 12th inst. by the death of Admiral Sir William Bowles. Admiral Seymour entered the navy in 1831, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1838, commander in 1842, captain in 1844, obtained his flag rank in 1863, and was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral this month. The late Admiral during his naval career commanded Her Majesty's yacht, and afterwards occupied a seat at the Board of Admiralty. He was visited by Her Majesty during his illness.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—We have before us the prospectus of this institution of learning. It consists of five distinct and independent Colleges, viz.: A State College of Agriculture, a State College of Mechanic Arts; a State College of Mines; a State College of Civil Engineering, and a State College of Letters. A full course in each occupies four years. There is an admission fee of \$20, and the yearly expense, without board and lodging, is \$60. The total annual expense, including board and lodging, is estimated at \$920 to \$475. It will interest many of our local readers to know that Mr. W. T. Welcher, favorably known in this city, has received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in the above University.

BAYNE'S SOUND COAL MINES.—It is a pity that no arrangement was made with the San Francisco capitalist, Mr. Birmingham, who recently bought a controlling interest in the Company. Mr. Birmingham departed for San Francisco much disgusted with the fruitless result of the negotiation and very much disposed to retain the \$200,000 he proposed to expend in opening the mine in his brooches-pockets. We are unaware at what point the Company and Mr. Birmingham split; but we do hope that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides will be speedily made.

ACCIDENT TO W. A. HARRIS.—A Cape of Good Hope paper of June the 15th says that "an unfortunate accident befell Mr. W. A. Harris, attorney, while out in pursuit of game with Messrs. Geo. Hudson and I. S. Gordon: the cart was capsize, and Mr. Harris dislocated his right shoulder. He was immediately taken to the Hospital by advice of Dr. Ensor, who reduced the dislocation, and we are glad to say, he is improving. The other gentlemen in the cart escaped with slight bruises."

VISIT TO THE WEST COAST.—Governor Musgrave appears to be a man of action. His Excellency will leave on the steamer Sir James Douglas, Tuesday morning, for a visit to all the settlements as far as Comox. The steamer is being thoroughly renovated for his reception. No doubt he will be well received along the coast. He will be absent for about ten days, and after returning to Victoria he will visit the Mainland.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—This increasingly interesting monthly for August has been laid on our table. The Overland Monthly is unquestionably an important member of the great Magazine family, and is, we have reason to think, rapidly gaining in public favor. The number before us has several good stories, besides some very interesting and instructive papers upon popular subjects. Sold by Hibben & Co.

THE MAINLAND GUARDIAN.—This new candidate for popular favor made its appearance yesterday at New Westminster. It is published by Messrs Suter & Rose, and will appear twice a-week. The appearance of the paper is good, and the articles are forcibly and intelligently written. The Guardian will accept our warm wishes for its success.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEWARD PARTY.—Hon W. H. Seward and friends sailed yesterday in the Active for Portland, where a public reception awaits them. A number of persons gathered on the wharf to wish the distinguished gentlemen. God speed on their journey.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—In reply to a memorial from the Orange Association of Ulster, Mr Gladstone's Private Secretary wrote, that as soon as the Church question was disposed of the land question would be taken up; it is, therefore, presumable that the next great battle in the two Houses of the British Parliament will be fought upon the Irish land question.

THE GAZETTE.—Yesterday's Gazette announces that Anthony Musgrave jr., Esq., has been appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency; and that E. G. Alston, Esq., has been appointed Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Colony.

The sales of fresh salmon in the Boston markets have often amounted to ten thousand pounds per day during the present summer. Suppose we were to move the Fraser nearer to the Boston markets?

Mr SIDNEY DICKENS, formerly of the Zealons, was at Panama at last advices awaiting the departure of the Charibdy for Vancouver Island. He is under orders to join H.M.S. Camelion, now on this station.

The Irish Times states that Her Majesty has invited to the Lord Lieutenant her intention of paying a visit to Ireland next year, and remaining there some time.

The U. S. S. Newbern sailed yesterday morning for Alaska via San Juan Island, where she will leave a number of soldiers for the garrison.

VISIT TO THE SHIPS OF WAR.—Governor Musgrave visited H.M.S. Satellite yesterday and was received with the usual salute.

The Active yesterday morning carried away eleven passengers, including Mr and Mrs Carswell and E Stamp, jr.

The Enterprise last evening brought a few passengers from New Westminster.

THERE is a report that the blacksmith at the B. C. and V. I. mills has been stabbed.

Canadian Mail Summary.

Our files are one week later, being to the 13th inst. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur was expected to reach Canada about the 22nd, and it was thought he would be present at the Provincial Exhibition, held at London, Ontario. Mr White, Emigration Commissioner for Ontario, having done England and Scotland, was lecturing in Ireland and working through the Irish press. He lectured to a very large gathering at Derry, which lecture was reported in full by all the principal papers. An Imperial decree is to be issued in October declaring the Northwest part of the Dominion of Canada. The Hon Mr Howe was to accompany the Hon Mr McDougall in his visit to that territory. Lords Waterpark and Berkeley Paget had been the guests of the Hon John Rose, at Montreal. Halifax has completely disgraced itself. On the 9th, a public meeting was held, presided over by the Mayor, to make arrangements for giving the Governor General a public reception. The Repealers, who appear to have been in a majority at the meeting, moved a resolution substantially declaring, that while Sir John Young was personally entitled to consideration and a public reception as a distinguished stranger, yet Nova Scotia could not recognize or receive him in the official capacity of Governor-General of the Dominion. This resolution led to a regular hubbub, and the meeting finally broke up in confusion.

On the following day advertisements were issued, inviting those favorable to a public reception being extended to the Governor-General to meet on the evening of the 11th in the Temperance Hall. The railway traffic returns show an increase for the month of June 1869 over June 1868 of about fifty thousand dollars. The Post Office Savings Bank deposits increased during the month of June from \$771,389, to \$857,814.

From China and Japan.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer China, which left Hongkong July 20th and Yokahama July 29th has arrived at San Francisco.

From the Shanghai News Letter of July 19th we glean the following: On the 20th instant, as a cartload of powder was being conveyed from Tungchow to the Capital, the powder exploded and literally tore into fragments six men and several mules. A quantity of powder had fallen from the cart, when the wheels struck sparks from the stone road, igniting the dangerous substance and causing the terrible explosion which followed.

Hankow, Kia Kiang, Chin Kiang and other places, have been visited by severe floods, and much damage was caused.

The following further particulars of the attack by some Chinese on a picnic party are given in the North China Daily News. A party of six ladies and gentlemen were out at the Bungalow on the Han Hill, and had just sat down to dinner when some 800 or 400 Chinamen tried to force their way in, swearing that the foreigners were cooking and eating children. While Davenport parried with them, the others managed to get down the hill to their boats. The Chinese got to the Bungalow, and when Davenport went back to look after the traps, they were vigorously searching for the bones of the slaughtered innocents. There was a good deal of shouting, yelling and stone-throwing. I am told, but no injury was done to any one.

The civil war is virtually ended.

We receive information that a few days since two steamers left with Satsuma and Chosio troops for the island of Tushima, lying between Shimoneseki and Corea. It is said that 600 Dasso and Hakodate escaped in the steamer Dumbarton, and have come to the island to raise trouble.

A report is current that Eobizen will be made Regent, and that Scottzashi is now in Yedo and will not accept a position under the Government; so to-day Kinsatz are at \$3.4 a jump since yesterday. With these two men in power all differences would be amicably settled again and business go well.

From the Japan Gazette of July 29th we collate the following: The following intelligence reached us on the 16th instant from Yedo: Satsuma has appointed himself Treasurer to the Government. The charge of the army has been confided to Chosin. Toa takes command of the Imperial navy. Uwadjima devotes his talents (whatever they may be) to foreign affairs.

The revenues of the three first Princes have been increased by 100,000 kokus, and while retaining their own armed men—besides the command of the Imperial forces—they have published a manifesto that all the other Daimios are required to disarm at once and convey their arms and munitions of war to Yedo, where they will be taken over at cost price, and payment made for them in—kinsas. Five of the principal Daimios have left Yedo for a change of air in consequence.

Of the fall of Hakodate and the events which followed, the Japan Times of July 12th says: Hakodadi is in the hands of the Imperial troops the civic officers have returned to their posts, and the foreign Consuls and residents have resumed residence in the place. Enomoto, and the chiefs who were his accomplices, are on their way down overland to Yedo, where they will be tried and punished.

Ways and Means.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In several articles in the newspapers of British Columbia, Retrenchment has formed an important subject for leading articles, and opinions have been expressed that pensions or liberal compensation should be given to the gentlemen filling useless offices for the loss of their situations which are suggested to be done away with.

In large mercantile firms with heavy expenses, when business is bad, and but little chance of its becoming better, retrenchment is the first thing thought of, and, with regret, many valuable clerks are obliged to seek other employment, receiving, as a goodly rate, three months' pay for their dismissal. Is it not possible that such a course might be adopted here?

The worthy gentlemen who have occupied here comfortable sinecures for years cannot or ought not to be very poor, and several are known to be, comparatively speaking, rich; therefore, why should our bitter tears be shed on their account, if the public cannot afford to keep them any longer.

With a strong recommendation from the people to the Home Government these gentlemen, after they have left us, may obtain in some other more prosperous and more populous country occupations suited to them and where their services would be to them and appreciated—here they certainly are not.

REKAB.

The friends committed upon the revenue of the United States, by the cleaning and regumming of stamps already used, have for a long time occupied the attention of the Government police, but the criminal parties have been hitherto, in most instances, so expert as to elude detection. Several arrests have recently been made in New York, and it is stated that a quantity of second-hand stamps, cleaned up like French kid gloves, and made as good as new, have been traced to employes in brokers' and bankers' offices. The only safeguard against the reuse of stamps is to have the printing inks prepared chemically, so that the application or decomposition in the colors of the stamps will prevent their being restored.

The railways of France, which run at low rates, under restricted tariffs, have for the last six years averaged dividends of eleven per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The money market is getting tighter than ever, and the banks have resolved to loan no money, even upon real estate securities. They also refuse to purchase gold bars, and will permit no one to overdraw his account. The re-opening of the Mint will probably cause the action in relation to gold bars to be reconsidered. The banking-house of Seligman has been permitted to withdraw \$500,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury, upon the deposit of bullion; but the request of the Bank of California for similar privileges has been denied.

MEAT REWARD.—It must be a source of gratification and pride to the inventor, after years of study and toil to have success crown his efforts, and know his labors are appreciated. This is peculiarly the case with Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, which is composed of purely vegetable preparations, making the most effective and safe of all our time for producing...

BRISTOL'S SERRAPELLA and Pills.

Are prepared expressly for the cure of those diseases that have their origin in impure blood and full rank vitality, and for 30 years they have proved that in all cases of such diseases, in all cases of nervous and morbid diseases, and in every form of chronic and acute disease, these two great remedies never fail in affording a cure.

THE QUEEN OF PERFUMES.

MURRAY & LAMONT'S TOILET WATER invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and cures the nervous and excitable, and induces beautiful slumber to the weary and listless.

Beware of the pernicious counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lamm & Kemp, New York.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 4, 1869

The Judiciary.

Having conducted the reader to that point at which the financial feature of the subject naturally crops out, let us now proceed briefly to show that under the scheme thus roughly sketched a greatly improved Judiciary would not be incompatible with retrenchment. If we succeed in showing that the colonists can enjoy an amplitude of good law at no greater cost than the present, much will be accomplished; but if we succeed in showing that the genuine article can really be had for less than is being paid for, shall we say, a spurious article, the scheme will have an additional claim to consideration. Leaving the Supreme Court as at present constituted, there are six Stipendiary Magistrates in receipt of, say, on an average \$3,000 a year, or \$18,000 in all. We would not propose dispensing with the services of a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate at Victoria. The community is large, and the maritime interests of the place appear to require the constant presence of such an officer. Stripped of his powers and relieved of his duties as County Court Judge, the Magistrate in Victoria would find his time sufficiently employed as Governor of the Jail, Commissioner of Police, and (why not?) Harbour-Master. As other towns increase in size and importance they might be entitled to the presence of a similar salaried functionary; but in the present state of affairs it is simply a piece of inexcusable superfluity to supply them with paid Magistrates. We propose, then, to dismiss the remaining five Stipendiary Magistrates and supply their places by the two County Court Judges beforementioned, at a salary of \$3,000 each, thus effecting a clear saving of \$9,000 by the change. It will be observed that we have proceeded upon the assumption that the Supreme judiciary would remain undisturbed, at least in so far as the two Courts and two Chief Justices are concerned. But it must not be inferred that this is a satisfactory condition or that we are disposed to leave it undisturbed. It is greatly to be desired that there should be but one Supreme Court for the United Colony, presided over by one Chief Justice; and the people will not be content until this is the case. The reasons for such a change are so strong, so obvious, and have been kept so constantly before the public ever since the Union of the Colonies that we will not venture to fatigue the reader with a reproduction of them now. It is already known that this anomaly exists because we happen to have two Chief Justices on our hands, neither of which we are permitted to get rid of! The arrangement is one; therefore, purely in the interest of two individual Judges, and in total disregard of the wishes and interests of the Colonists, a condition of things scarcely consistent with the position of a self-sustaining Colony. We have been assured, it is true, that this arrangement is only intended to continue until provision can be made elsewhere for one of the Judges. Without thinking that the Colonial Office functionaries will exert themselves very much to make such provision, and thereby relieve us of one Chief Justice and \$6,000 a year, so long as there is a quiet submission on the part of the people, we are still justified in looking at the reconstruction of the Judiciary of the Colony in the light of the more radical and beneficial change which would leave us with one Supreme Court presided over by one Chief Justice. In this view of the case, we need only invest the plan we have sketched with sufficient elasticity to make the two legal gentlemen Poise Judges, and we have at once a complete Judiciary, with a perfect Court of Appeal, and at the same time a saving of \$15,000 a year. Now, we make no pretensions to having marked out a complete system. There are many matters of detail connected with Registrars, Clerks, &c, which would necessarily be considered in organizing, but which we do not care to dwell upon at present; but we have, we venture to think, indicated with a sufficient degree of clearness and force the fact that the present condition of the Judiciary of the Colony is anomalous, pernicious, unsatisfactory, expensive, and that a complete reconstruction upon a basis which will combine efficiency with economy is not only practicable,

but the immediate attainment of which lies within the ability of the Colony. And, moreover, we venture to hope that this is one of the very first subjects which will occupy the attention of His Excellency Governor Musgrave. The saving of \$15,000 a year cannot be regarded altogether with indifference in the present straitened financial circumstances of the Colony; but we venture to assure His Excellency that, much as the Colonists feel the pinchings of prevailing impecuniosity, they feel still more the very unsatisfactory condition of the Judiciary of the Colony.

Thursday, Sept 2 From the Mainland.

The steamer Enterprise arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, bringing 30 passengers and \$42,000 in gold. Mr Franklin Roberts, mate of the steamer Victoria, plying on the Upper Fraser, fell overboard at Spanish Biffo and was drowned. He leaves a wife and three children at Quesnelmouth. Deceased was a Canadian and formerly of the firm of Roberts & Chapman, running the steamer Lady of the Lake, on Anderson Lake. There was sufficient water on William Creek for the sluicing claims, but not enough for hydraulics. The late rains felt here had not reached the diggings. The proceeds of Mr Derrick's lecture were \$99, which goes to the benefit of the Cariboo Literary Institute. The yield of the Barker, Cariboo, Downie and Dutch Bill claims has been a good average for the week; the Foster-Campbell has excelled itself, paying 143 oz in ten days. The statement published to the effect that the Washburne quartz reef was paying at the rate of \$50 per ton is confirmed. With the present method, however, of working by an astra, two tons per day can only be worked. On Stout Gulch, the Coombs Co washed up 92 oz for the week, and the Floyd Co 29 oz. The Alturas Co, who are running for deep ground along the pitch-off of the bench, washed up 10 oz for the week. The Hopeful Co have not bottomed the promising-looking channel recently struck owing to the presence of too much water. The fine, dry weather has induced the Bona-Fide, Mucho Oro, Jenkins and Tallvale Co's to lay over and indulge in summer excursions. On Stout Gulch the Felix Co washed up 38 oz for the week, and the McDowell Co 36 oz. Favorable indications point to a change in the Eclipse ground, that promises better results than have hitherto been obtained. Perseverance on the part of the Indian Queen Co is still maintained, in hopes of finding something better than the wages and expenses they made for the week. On Lowhee the Calaveras Co have got fairly to work again and washed up 100 oz for the week.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE HARBOR.—A most extraordinary proceeding took place at the wharf of Dickson, Campbell & Co. last evening, on board the American steamer Varuna, which was noticed yesterday morning as a runaway from the American side. It appears that the steamer is claimed as part of the assets of the bankrupt firm of Glidden & Williams, lumbermen of Port Orchard, Washington Territory, by whom she was used as a tow boat. The steamer, it seems, is largely indebted to her hands, who, naturally wishing to obtain their wages, induced a Capt. Spaulding, (who is represented to be two-thirds owner of the craft) to bring her to Victoria, which he did, arriving here in the steamer on Tuesday night. Yesterday evening arrived the steamer Oello, from Port Townsend, bringing an American deputy-sheriff, named Jackson, Capt. Glidden and another man, all three of whom, it is alleged, lost no time in boarding the steamer, and driving Spaulding and his hands ashore. Jackson, it is said, drew a revolver on Spaulding; Spaulding drew his revolver, and for a few minutes it really looked as though blood would be shed. Spaulding subsequently sought legal advice, while the deputy-sheriff fortified himself in the pilot-house. It is to be hoped that so high-handed an outrage as this appears to be will not be allowed to go unpunished.

[At a late hour last night we learned that counsel had been retained by the ejected parties and the deputy-sheriff and one of his aids arrested.]

RUN ON THE BANKS.—Private telegrams announce that the uneasy state of feeling in financial circles at San Francisco has culminated in a run on the banks. Every business man must hope that the demands will be met and the excitement allayed. The spirit of wild speculation which prevailed in San Francisco for several years has affected every circle of society and drawn even the most prudent into the exciting vortex. The failure of White Pine, the plentiful crops in Europe, and the actual injury to San Francisco's commerce by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, which enables the Eastern houses to snatch the Nevada and interior California trade from the merchants of San Francisco, have brought about the unhappy result. The pressure below rests on Puget Sound, one old established mill company has gone under; and none of the remainder are working full time.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—We have the *Guardian* of yesterday:—The captain of the ship Maria, now loading at Burrard Inlet, appeared before the Police Court to prosecute the three men captured on Friday last at the New Westminster saw mill, for desertion. The case being fully proved, the culprits were sentenced to six weeks' hard labor, subject to the captain's order when prepared to sail. A deserting seaman from the ship Windward is in limbo. Lewis' stage has been upset on the Burrard Inlet road; one of the passengers got a broken rib.

CONTRADICTION.—The *Evening News* discredits the paragraph in our issue of yesterday regarding the ownership of the new steamer Olympia. Our authority is a letter written at New York and now in our possession but whether the vessel belongs to the North Pacific Transportation Company or is the property of Messrs Wright & Finch, is immaterial so long as she proves that she is what she is represented to be—a first class ship.

DEPARTURES.—Among the passengers by the Eliza Anderson yesterday were Messrs. Joseph Boecowitz and C. A. Gillingham. These gentlemen took with them a horse and buggy and shooting and fishing apparatus. They will embark at Olympia, W. T., and drive to Monticello; thence they will take steamer to Portland, and from Portland will drive to San Francisco by the line of proposed railway. Game abounds on the route chosen and the season is propitious.

The Northern Pacific Railroad exploring party have arrived home. They had a tail brush with the Indians at Buffalo Lake, fifty miles from Fort Totten. One of their escorts was slightly wounded in the leg. The route, as explored, is reported feasible beyond any expectation—far more so than on the line of the two other Pacific roads.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, visited the Mechanics' Institute building yesterday and was received by the President, Mr. Lumley Franklin. Subsequently his Excellency visited and inspected the Police Barracks.

CORRECTION.—In our account published yesterday of the International boat race, the "devil" played the dickens with our figures. The time made by the Oxford was 40 1/2 seconds.

DEPUTATION.—A number of gentlemen waited on the Governor yesterday and drew his Excellency's attention to the case of White. His Excellency promised to give the case his early and careful consideration.

The steamship Gussie Telfair sailed from Port Gamble, W. T., for Olympia and Victoria at 12 o'clock yesterday. She is due to-day.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. Satellite has all her stores in and is nearly ready for sea. She will sail soon after the arrival of H.M.S. Chariyball.

San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17th, 1869. San Francisco may have merits as a place of residence, but assuredly its climate has nothing to do with constituting one of them. To one who has lived in Victoria and inhaled its pure atmosphere and enjoyed the genial breezes that fan the cheek of summer there and impart vigour and vitality to every one and everything the experiences its influence, the disagreeables of the San Francisco climate cannot fail to be doubly annoying. The bleak winds, and the clouds and storms of sand that fill one's eyes and nose and mouth and ears, cause walking and driving (instead of being looked upon in the light of luxuries) to be regarded as evils, to be avoided as much as possible. Boating is about as much indulged in as it would be to enter a pleasure boat were really a serious penal matter; and when one gazes upon the constant troubled waters of the bay here, and recalls the quiet and beautiful Victoria arm, and the fleet of boats that usually enliven the unruffled surface of the waters there, he naturally enough sighs for the "good old time" and wishes he were back again, and on the road to Lechappelle's landing with the Dart and the Gorge occupying the most prominent place in his thoughts. To appreciate the desirableness of Victoria as a place of residence a person has but to leave and contrast it with other places, when at once from a "nothing to complain of" sort of place it rises to the position of a realized Utopia. It may suit your prominent politicians to wrangle, and grumble and growl about the mal-administration of affairs in your Colony, and you may point to the States as models worthy of imitation; but when British Columbia shall have become as corrupt in government as is the State of California, it will be when it shall have ceased to own allegiance to Great Britain, and shall have become part and parcel of this unwieldy republic. However much American institutions in theory may be worthy of admiration, in practice they are thoroughly bad, and many of them worse than useless. The system of government here seems to be rotten to the very core, every fibre of which it is composed is diseased, and it would be hard to say where corruption most luxuriates.

Train, the arrant humbug, has at last taken his departure, but not before he had thoroughly played himself out with all classes of the community, not even excepting his "own brave and intelligent Irish boy." How much more freely you Britishers in Vancouver must be able to breathe again, now that

the threat of invasion, and capture, and annexation is no long held over your heads by the warlike Irishman. His greenback and China immigration schemes met but little favor at the hands of the mob here who love the golden dollar and hold John Chinaman to be the natural enemy of the sons of the Emerald Isle; and he was, of course, altogether incapable of influencing for good or ill any class but that composed of the veriest rascals. The eight hour system of labor that seemed a short while ago to be so firmly established, and to be working so well among the mechanics in this city, is just now creating quite a stir: Capitalists and employers of labor, attributing the present unprecedented depression in business to the eight hour system, have commenced active hostilities against the league men, and they present a front so bold and strong looking that they threaten the overthrow of the alleged evil with a fair prospect of success: but on the other hand trade unions are so extensively and so thoroughly organized in the city, and they work so zealously for each other and for their cause, and seem to be determined to resist even unto the death, that after all its difficulty to think they will in the end allow themselves to be vanquished.

Since the opening of the overland railroad, this City and State have been deluged with travellers from the east, who agree in speaking in the most rapturous terms of the aspect and resources of the "Pacific Slope." Further than the trifling bustle the movement of so many strangers in our midst makes, the railroad has not hitherto made its influence particularly felt on the prosperity of the place. The money market remains tight, merchants seem cramped and timid, real estate is tumbling down almost as much as it did in Victoria a few years ago, and, altogether, business seems to be at a standstill. The Municipal elections are at hand and party feeling runs high. There seems, however, to be so little good in any of them, that 'twill make little difference which side carries the day, wrong doing and mismanagement will continue, public interest will be sacrificed to private convenience as heretofore, and so we shall go along in the old limping style.

Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt with their families are exhibiting at present at Platt's Hall, and really, if possible, they look more dwarfed than ever. Miss Eliza Holt, who brought down on herself such a storm of abuse for appearing in such scant drapery as Genaro in the burlesque of Lucretia Borgia, has assumed the Directorship of the new Alhambra Theatre, where she is doing the "English blunder" untrammelled by the rigid propriety of the patrons of the California. The harvest has been good and well got in, sales slow. Flour declining.

VANCOUVER.

From Kootenay.

STMR. LILLORETT, August 31st, 1869. **EDITOR COLONIST.**—On our arrival at Hope, August 20, two prisoners named Samuel and Richard Price arrived from Kootenay in charge of officer Carrington, assisted by Dr. Chisholm and Mr. Fitzgibbon. They were taken to Fort Yale, had their examination before Judge O'Reilly, and were committed for trial on the following charges: Samuel Price with shooting and killing an Indian, aged 19, and Richard with firing at an Indian woman. They were taken to New Westminster in charge of officer Coffee, to await the arrival of Chief Justice Begbie. The prisoners, who have the richest claim to Kootenay, and are worth about \$20,000, found that their claim was robbed from time to time by Indian. The day before the shooting took place the deceased was seen on their ground and was warned off. The following day, August 31, the deceased was again seen and shot by Samuel Price and died instantly. The prisoners, who have been living at Kootenay four years, are much respected; they are good hard, working men, and were never known to have a high word with anyone. A good deal of sympathy is felt for them. Their claim is paying \$20 to the hand, and a piece of gold was taken out the day before the shooting which we weighed \$78, a fact that was well known to the Indians.

The Tays and Aurora Co's. at Kootenay, were expected to strike the lead every day. A good deal depends on their striking it, as many men are waiting to see the result; if good they will remain, and if not half of the population are expected to leave.

A Sailors' Home.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—On the 13th of August, 1867, a deputation waited on the late Governor respecting the advisability of erecting a Sailors' Home in Victoria. He expressed himself in the warmest terms and said "that he would not only subscribe, but that he would also furnish the institution with books and papers." On the following day we waited on Admiral Hastings, who stated that he would most willingly cooperate with us in establishing a Sailors' Home. Since then I have had several communications with the Governor's and Admiral's Secretaries, but up to this date nothing has been done in consequence of the unpopularity of some of the members of the Committee including myself. It is now upwards of thirteen months since I first agitated the question; I renew it once more trusting that the citizens of Victoria will see the necessity of having a Sailors' Home established in this city. They are all aware that vessels pass our port and proceed to San Francisco to procure crews, which is a serious injury to the commerce of the place and which could be obviated if we had a Home for Seamen.

J. N.

Victoria, Sept. 1, 1869.

ANNUAL NOMINATION.—At the regular meeting of Deluge Co. No. 1, held last evening, Mr. J. Kriemler received the nomination for Chief Engineer, and Mr. John Vogel for Assistant Engineer.

The President's Pantaloon.

The coat is grimy, dusty, black broad cloth, of that ungraceful shape known as the "frock," (insolent perversion of the name of a graceful garment worn by a woman); the "panta" (villainous word, but good enough for such trousers as these), are also of the black broadcloth worn only by American Congressmen and tasteless Presidents—never than the coat, and also offering a pleasing study in black—being blacker than the coat, which is rustier than the pants.

And the coat had belonging to it an air of mystery. Shall I impart to you the curious feature, that you may find for me the solution. It was this, that it was all covered about the shoulders with little hairs. Now, whose hairs were those hairs? Were they General Grant's hairs, or some horse's hairs? The former hypothesis cannot be the correct one. Lives there a barber with soul so dead as to clip the Presidential poll in the Astor House ward without enveloping the shoulders of Ulysses in a sort of Penelopian calico wrapper? It can not be. Then, whence those hairs? For it is not in the nature of things that any omnibus horse in Broadway that day could, in a moment of mutual admiration, have rubbed fondly against the Presidential shoulders, and left scattered locks of his hair over the General's best coat. Come now, riddle-me-ree. Whose hairs were those hairs?

Seriously, had we ever a nobby President amongst us? Old folks talk to one about Madison; why is his avenue in New York all that remains to us of courtly and well-dressed Madison? I don't want to have the President a band-box fellow, with Lubin on his handkerchief, and a tuberosity in his button-hole; but is there anything in the oath of office which prevents a Chief Magistrate from wearing a well-cut, neatly made business suit, a spotless shirt, a hat of present-day shape, a pair of gloves, kid, dog skin, or at least cotton? Lord Palmerston, who had an unpleasant repute as a fop, was the neatest, most genteel man I ever saw, not excepting even Horace Greeley, whose pink-and-white complexion is pinker and whiter than ever down by the sea.

GREAT CAPTURE OF WHALES.—A correspondent of a Glasgow paper, writing from Stornoway, says that on July 24 an immense school of "craving whales" was descried sporting themselves off the bay. Every one in the place was on the qui vive for their destruction, and a fleet of fifty boats, manned by about 140 men, put out from land, and getting to seawards of the shoal, drove them, after twelve hours' toil, into Stornoway harbour, till the whole posse were safe in the bay, and were driven on shore like sheep. The scene which ensued was most exciting, as the unwieldy leviathans one after another succumbed. Every description of weapon had been brought into use, and 185 of the leviathans were soon harpooned and ready for flensing. The whole of them were sold by public auction, realising £559, which is to be equally divided among the captors. The largest whale measured 30 feet in length, with a girth of 12 feet, and fetched £12; the rest averaging about £3 each. The last capture was in 1853, when over 100 were taken in the bay; but about twenty-five years back, on one occasion, nearly 400 were captured in the same manner as on the present occasion.

Horrible Death.

Lately, says the *Nashville Press and Times*, S. W. McClelland left his home in Carthage to visit a neighboring town. He rode along for two or three miles very comfortably. On the road he overtook a Miss Blivins, to whom he was engaged to be married. She was also mounted and gaily dressed, and had a scarlet ribbon for a sash. The horse of McClelland seemed to become frightened at the dazzling colors and became restive. The rider, however, managed him pretty well, and continued to jog on by the side of Miss Blivins until that thoughtless young lady gave him a slight tap with her switch, when he started off like a streak. She spurred up her little mare after the errand-rider, but was speedily left behind. The horse rushed madly on, and in crossing a broken part of the road, two miles from Lebanon, in Wilson county, he threw his rider violently to the stirrup, and he was dragged along the rough road at the rate of twelve miles an hour at the heels of the infuriated horse. His bones were nearly all broken, and he was gashed and mangled up in a most frightful manner. The horse didn't stop till he ran into the square at Lebanon, when he fell down exhausted and died in a few minutes. The mangled remains of the rider were gathered up, put in a box, and sent home to his friends.

The French papers announce the suicide of the once famous Kommissaroff, who a few years ago saved the life of the Emperor Alexander by seizing the arm of the would-be assassin, Carakosoff, at the moment he was about to fire. Bona fide, he was at once elevated by Imperial favor to the rank of a nobleman; a national subscription was opened in his favor, and wealthy courtiers vied with each other in showering gifts on him whom they delighted to honor as the savior of their country. Whether this sudden avalanche of fortune's favours turned the brain of the ci-devant serf, or whether the greatness thus thrust on him proved too irksome to bear, must remain a mystery; all that we are informed is that he committed suicide by hanging himself in a room of the hotel given to him by the grateful Czar.

The Queen Charlotte Coal Company advertise for a vessel of 500 tons to carry coal to San Francisco.

Although British claim to the estate, joy the dignity, ing over it. Not of evils under w whining and pin posed to regard attributable to Chancellor of the public debt bee its gradual exte tend over a per so, the present crushed and di ment of one-th towards its ex told that those should repay, to shift on to a portion of the entirely differ public debt has incurred by the highway connect community with which has brou days' easy tra which will be a of the boldness administration, medium for fac for unborn gene case, it is diffic thing more unf generation, the have to do so sacrifice so muc tions of future should be calle impoverish the embers usef vel pm nt in o io debt in their at a time and u the doing of it dense. Wer made payable the yearly pay tively light on lighter every d strength, un be scarcely app shall have taken sent generation burden and bea io debt nominal made up of loa debt, £60,000. paying annually fund £25,500; £7,000, the wh charge upon £33,000, equal 000! We have debt nominally. By the end of £240,000 of pu reduced by a fand to someth ing the total 000 at the end were paid off by England at 6 p 50 years, the in £13,200 and the the whole form £14,000, instea sent. It will be rangement ther the disposal of construction of ly reproductive considerable su round numbers, possible difficul holders, who money now. I were presented, cash or reinvest cannot appreh to those who d now, the new lo tractive and dee ment. We ven scheme to the attention of the assure (that if take it up and fect he will do finances of the and prosperous this scheme w ality of concei we are desirou redound to a g service of the lic as well as o debted for whi authorised as a scheme yet pr with the finan

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 4, 1869

The National Debt.

Although British Columbia cannot lay claim to the status of a nation, yet it enjoys the dignity of a national debt hanging over it. Not the least of the long train of evils under which the Colony has been whining and pining, we are greatly disposed to regard that financial condition attributable to the absence of an able Chancellor of the Exchequer. Had the public debt been properly funded and its gradual extinguishment made to extend over a period of half a century or so, the present generation would not be crushed and discouraged by the payment of one-third of the entire revenue towards its extinction. We may be told that those who borrow and spend should repay, that it would not be fair to shift on to a future generation any portion of the financial burden. We entirely differ from this view. The public debt has for the most part been incurred by the construction of a great highway connecting the most remote community with the seaboard, a work which has brought Cariboo within six days' easy travel of Victoria, a work which will be an enduring monument of the boldness and energy of an earlier administration, as well as a lasting medium for facile intercommunication for unborn generations. This being the case, it is difficult to conceive of anything more unfair than that the present generation, the struggling pioneers who have to do so much, endure so much, sacrifice so much in laying the foundations of future greatness and well-being should be called upon to cramp and impoverish themselves, and greatly circumscribe their usefulness and permanent development in order to wipe off the public debt in their own day, to pay it off at a time and under circumstances when the doing of it must be peculiarly burdensome. Were the debt funded and made payable in, say, fifty years, the yearly payments would be comparatively light now, and would become lighter every year as the Colony gained strength, until they would come to be scarcely appreciable by those who shall have taken the place of the present generation who have borne the burden and heat of the day. The public debt nominally amounts to £300,000, made up of loans £240,000; floating debt, £60,000. On the former we are paying annually in interest and sinking fund £25,500; on the latter in interest £7,500, the whole forming an annual charge upon the colonial revenue of £33,000, equal in round figures to \$165,000! We have said that the public debt nominally amounts to £300,000. By the end of the present year the £240,000 of public loans will have been reduced by accumulation of sinking fund to something like £160,000, making the total Colonial liability £220,000 at the end of 1869. Now, if this were paid off by a new loan raised in England at 6 per cent., redeemable in 50 years, the interest would amount to £13,200 and the sinking fund to £800, the whole forming a yearly charge of £14,000, instead of £33,000 as at present. It will be seen that by this arrangement there would be placed at the disposal of the Government for the construction of much needed and highly reproductive public works the very considerable sum of \$95,000, to use round numbers. Some may anticipate possible difficulty from present bondholders, who might object to accept money now. If to these bondholders were presented the option of taking the cash or reinvesting in the new loan, we cannot apprehend any objection; for to those who did not wish to realize now, the new loan would be a more attractive and desirable means of investment. We venture to recommend this scheme to the early and most serious attention of the Executive, feeling well assured that if his Excellency will only take it up and carry it into speedy effect he will do much towards placing the finances of the Colony on a more healthy and prosperous basis. In propounding this scheme we lay no claim to originality of conception or thought. In fact we are desirous that due credit should be redound to a gentleman in the public service of the Colony, to whom the public as well as ourselves stand chiefly indebted for what may perhaps be characterized as the most statesmanlike scheme yet propounded in connection with the finances of the Colony.

The International Aquatic Contest.

Early in 1867, while most strenuous exertions were made to render the Paris Exhibition attractive above all exhibitions, the rowing clubs of the United States and Canada were informed that a series of races would be given on the Seine for the amateur championship of the world, and that every attention would be extended to those who might contend. Amongst those who entered the lists were the London Rowing Club; the Oxford University Four; the Boulogne Club; the famous Gesling brothers of Paris; the Germania Ruder Club, together with various others from different parts of Europe, and only one from this continent; but that was all that was necessary, for, as is well known, the Canadian crew, of St. John, New Brunswick, simply played with about everything that they met, and won the race in a canter. An effort was made at that time to send out at first a crew picked from Harvard and Yale combined, but Mr. Bacon, Yale's most distinguished oarsman, declining to participate. Vigorous attempts to send an exclusively Harvard crew followed, and though the money was pledged and the time for preparation sufficient, the exceeding scarcity of good rowers at Harvard, the war having taken most of her bone and sinew, prevented her men from putting in an appearance. Last year, the Harvards having by far the fastest team yet, challenged Oxford to race on the river Ouse, at King's Lynn, and unpretending little town on the east coast of England. After much parley about coxswains, crews, etc., a match was finally arranged to come off between the middle of August and the first of September, 1869. The course fixed upon is the best known beaten Oxford row, which Cambridge had beaten Oxford so repeatedly that it seemed hopeless and foolish to try again, and on which suddenly Oxford beat Cambridge, and for the last nine years has, without one interruption, continued to win, so that the latter is annually in doubt whether to attempt it any more or not. It is known as the Metropolitan, or, more properly, as the Putney to Mortlake course, and nominally extends from Putney Bridge across the Thames, about four miles west of London, to the ship at Mortlake, four miles and one-third upstream. Such was the course over which it was arranged that the great match between Harvard, of America, and Oxford, of England, should be rowed. The Harvards were for the first time to carry a coxswain, and to row over a course at least new to them; but as the other side had to carry an equal load, it was plainly a fairer match than the handicap, so much discussed last year, of Oxford rowing with and Harvard without a coxswain. Moreover, as the Harvards usually spend but two weeks upon this particular course before racing they could hardly be presumed to obtain much advantage over the Harvards, who had over five weeks for practice. So much for the circumstances precedent to and connected with the great international match which was rowed on Friday last, in the presence of an excited mass of one million of persons. It is indeed difficult at this distance to realize the intensity of the interest and excitement which must have prevailed. The Harvards, with the toss for choice of position, the first to catch the water, they got away under the most favorable circumstances, taking the lead and gaining, making forty-five strokes to Oxford's forty; on they rush, proudly throwing the foam from oar and prow, the Harvards still increasing the lead until it is measured by two boat-lengths, equal to about 80 feet, as they approach Hamersmith Bridge. Here the Harvards quicken speed and lessen the gap, reducing it to half a length. The Harvards pull up with a magnificent burst, but lose distance in shooting the bridge, the Harvards with a grand spurt bringing the boats level at Cheswick, two and a half miles from the start, or a little more than half way over the course. The Harvards are gaining, but again the Harvards shoot onward to a level. Now is the exciting moment, as the fortunes oscillate in the balance, and the surging mass of humanity ways to and fro like reeds in the wind. The Harvards now begin to gain, and as their steady, unfurled stroke contrasts with the more nervous action of the Harvards the feeling that they must win gains volume; yet the Harvards continue to row right pluckily and hold them so for half a mile; but here the Harvards at 38 strokes a minute shoot Barnes' Bridge and take the lead by three lengths, which they keep for the remainder of the race, increasing it to four lengths with which they twin, pulling up fresh and easy, making the distance (42) in 21 minutes and 40 seconds. The Oxford boat being 40 feet in length the four lengths by which they won would be equal to 160 feet quite enough for a decided beat. Well, England may well feel proud, and America need not feel ashamed. New for Canada. Let the St. John boys go in and snatch the laurels from Oxford!

Wednesday Sept 1

WANTED IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—More workers, fewer talkers; more axemen, less "jumpers"; more farmers, fewer politicians; more brains, less balderdash; more common sense, no nonsense; more iron and coal mines, no office-seekers; more fishermen, no wire-pullers; more honesty, no knavery. If we "love the one and hate the other," hold fast to the one and despise the other, we shall see this beautiful territory change to a prosperous State within another decade. What say you, Washingtonians?—Pacific Tribune.

INDIAN FINANCES.—According to a statement recently made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll the revenue of India has increased from £33,400,000 in 1856 to £48,500,000, in 1868-69, an increase of £15,100,000, of which only half is due to new taxes. He also showed that trade had increased from £55,000,000 in 1856 to £94,500,000 in 1868-67.

ANOTHER CONVENT SENSATION.—A most appalling case of cruelty to a nun has been unearthed at Oracow. It was discovered that a nun had been confined for 21 years in a cell, amid filth and starvation. When a judge entered her cell she clasped her hands and imploringly said, "I am hungry, have pity on me. Give me meat, and I will be obedient!" She was half insane. The Bishop of the diocese dissolved the convent.

LEE'S CIRCUS.—This company of fine performers is expected to arrive to-day and perform this evening for the first time before a Victoria audience. The California, Oregon and Washington Territory press speak in flattering terms of the troupe—especially of the Leo children, who are said to be wonders in their way. The lot at the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets has been secured for the purposes of the Circus.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The tightness of the money-market at San Francisco increases. There is not money enough in circulation in the State to move the crops. The pressure seems felt most by the Bank of California, which has subsidized several leading newspapers to abuse the Government for declining to lend that institution \$5,000,000 in coin. It appears as though the London drama of Overend, Gurney & Co, is about to be re-enacted at San Francisco.

CAPITAL DEPUTATION.—Mr. William Fisher of New Westminster, accompanied by three M. P.'s, has had an interview with Lord Granville, relative to the petition of inhabitants of New Westminster, asking compensation for losses incurred through the removal of the Capital to Victoria. Lord Granville told the deputation that the matter had been already referred to Governor Musgrave.

THE late Earl of Glasgow, whose personal estate was sworn under £170,000, was the oldest member of the Jockey Club in London, and bequeathed to Mr. George Payne £25,000 in addition to one half of the horses in training, leaving the other portion to General Peel. He bequeathed to Mr. Cunningham who had charge of his stud paddocks at Doncaster, £590, and also left him the stallion Tom Bowline.

NEW ZEALAND.—Lord Carnarvon proposed that the Government should send out a plenipotentiary to hear on the spot the complaints of the colonists, and arrange with them whatever could be done consistently with the maintenance of Colonial responsibility. The proposal was, however, declined by Lord Granville, who intimated that the policy of the Government was unalterable.

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE MOWING MACHINE.—The Rev. Patrick Bell, D. D., of Scotland, who died in April last, was the first to invent a mowing machine with vibrating cutters. His invention was made in 1827, and it is said from various modifications and improvements upon this machine that the celebrated American mowers have been founded.

THE steamship Gussie Telfair sailed from Portland for Victoria and the Sound on Saturday and arrived at Port Townsend on Monday night. She proceeded up the Sound yesterday morning and will be due here to-night. At Portland she connected with the steamship Oriflamme from San Francisco on the 24th ult. and received on board Victoria passengers and mails.

FALL WHEAT.—Mr. J. L. Wiley of San Juan Island, sends us a sample of Turkey wheat, grown on his farm. The wheat was sown in October last; the straw is tall and and the head full and heavy. The sample sent is an average of five acres.

THE "OLYMPIA."—This steamer has sailed from New York for the Pacific. A New York letter states that she is owned by the North Pacific Transportation Co., is intended to run between Portland and Victoria. Her captain is I. Bulger.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday Wm. Robertson was tried for assaulting a London with a bottle. Defendant pleaded that he was assaulted first. Remanded for one day. ... Mary, a klootchman, and James, a Siwash, are under examination for robbing a stranger from over the Straits of \$30.

ERRATA.—In the address of the Logician Church to His Excellency (published yesterday) read "wealth" for "wealth" in the last line but one of the third paragraph, and in the second paragraph, fourth line, of the Governor's reply, for "matured" read "nurtured."

DEPARTURE.—C. A. Gillingham, Esq., takes his departure to-day for California. Mr. Gillingham has resided many years in Victoria, and has earned the good opinion of the entire community. We wish him a very pleasant journey and a prosperous career.

RIFLE MATCH.—A match was shot yesterday between Band-Sergeant Scott of the Volunteers and ex-Volunteer Norris, 5 shots each, at 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. The former scored 53, the latter 40 points.

THE ships Shooting Star and Cowper have arrived at Nausaimo.

THE Tigers' steamer was out for practice yesterday but failed to accomplish much, for the reason that whenever the engine piled on the agony the old hose burst. The department is in sad want of new hose.

A COLONY of Rockland (Me.) fishermen intend to leave that place in the Fall to make a genuine settlement with their families upon the shores of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, there to follow their old pursuit of fishing.

THE steamer Varuna, which is said to have evaded a Sheriff's warrant at Port Orchard, W. T., came into this harbour last evening. A harbour of refuge.

THE steamer Isabel sailing for Burrard Inlet last evening, having in tow the bark with the extraordinary name—or pieces of names—of B. U. M. S.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from Puget Sound at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Finch placed us under obligations for the usual favors.

SECRETARY SEWARD is an extensive builder. He has erected in the town of Auburn no less than 160 houses.

WE shouldn't care to stand in the feathers of a grouse in England. Grouse-shooting commences to-day.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX is coming as far North as Portland—perhaps to Victoria.

SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Paddington Board of Guardians, held on July 28, Mr. F. J. Prescott, banker, in the chair, the chairman stated that while visiting the infirmary he had been accosted by a pauper inmate who, a few years ago, was in possession of property worth from £50,000 to £60,000, was a relation of one of the highest peers in the realm, and whose fortunes had been completely broken by the failure of Messrs Overend & Gurney's concern. This man, who is seventy years of age, after recounting, in a forcible and intelligent manner, the difference between the present and his former mode of living, and also, after stating that he had met with every kindness from the workhouse officials, asked him (the chairman) to request the guardians to grant him a few indulgences beyond those accorded to the lower substratum of paupers living in the workhouse. The chairman added that such had been the gentlemanly behaviour of the man while in the house, that the master and matron had frequently supplemented the diet usually allowed by little luxuries which they had paid out of their own pockets. After the vice-chairman had expressed his regret that the law did not allow guardians to draw a line of demarcation between the treatment of the well-conditioned pauper, the board resolved that Lord — be written to, informing him of his relation's present circumstances.

THE ROYAL ASSENT TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—The ceremony of giving the Royal Assent to the Irish Church Bill, on July 26, was marked by a gravity and tameness much in contrast with the protracted and exciting debates which shaded its final form. Lord Granville had completed all the necessary arrangements connected with the granting of her Majesty's gracious assent to the great measure of the year; but when, on his arrival at the House of Commons, the members were called by Black Rod to the bar of the Lords, none of the Cabinet, and not more than about a score of members—among them, Mr. Adam the sole representative of the Ministry—attended the Speaker when he obeyed the summons of the Peers. In the Upper House were present—the Lord Chancellor the Duke of S. Albans, and Lord de Tabley and without the slightest pomp or excitement, in the briefest and most formal fashion, the Royal Assent passed into an Act in the Bill which has concentrated the eager interest of the country and of Parliament during a session of extraordinary animation and importance.

THE LABOURERE FAMILY.—It is said that the late Lord Taunton owed the first step in his upward course towards the peerage to a lucky marriage contracted by his father the late Mr. Peter C. Labouchere, of Highlands, near Chelmsford, Essex. In early life this gentleman, then a clerk in a bank at Amsterdam, won the heart of the wealthy daughter of one of the millionaires of the city. The father objected as he was a clerk, not a partner. He solicited admission as a partner and was refused. "But will you take me as a partner if I marry Miss A.?" "Yes, that is quite another thing." So he gained a rich wife on the faith of a promised partnership, and became a partner on the faith of his intended marriage.

THE passion of the King of Bavaria for the music of Wagner only increases. It is no longer love, it is jealousy. He gave himself a special treat a week or two ago—a performance of Lohengrin for himself alone. The theatre was splendidly lighted, the musicians were in white cravats and swallow-tails, and the King sat in solitary state in the auditorium and enjoyed himself. A similar performance of Tristan und Isolde followed a few days afterwards.

One of Bishop Bloomfield's latest bon mots was uttered during his last illness. He inquired what had been the subject of his two archdeacons' charges, and was told that one was on the art of making sermons and the other on churchyards. "Oh, I see," said the bishop, "composition and decomposition."

STRANGE REASON FOR SUICIDE.—The Hungarian journals relate the following extraordinary case of suicide:—"About the middle of July, John Stebaleski, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Pesth, came down from his bedroom at 5 o'clock in the morning leaving his wife in bed, whilst a clerk was sleeping in an apartment at the back. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and having loaded a pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was, of course, instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife, the clerk and the neighbors were indescribable, and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of the desperate act. Whilst all were lost in conjecture, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebaleski, dated the previous evening, and thus worded: 'My dear friend—I have decided to kill myself to-morrow. Life is insupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu, friend; tell my wife that I prefer to die rather than be unfaithful to her, or to separate myself from her by means of the law. Farewell, and pity me.'

PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL.—A correspondent, in correcting a statement which appeared in a daily contemporary, as follows:—"The scheme of a tunnel is feasible, but the cost (£10,000,000) puts it out of the question. It has been calculated that to make such a line pay it would be necessary to have about 20,000 passengers a day making the journey between France and England at a cost of 5s. a head, and this, too, in the face of the competition of the steamboats, which could easily be made very formidable," says—"Supposing six working days to be meant, 20,000 a day gives 6,240,000 passengers a year, and, at 5s. each, £1,560,000, which, less 40 per cent. for working expenses (£624,000), the usual estimate, leaves a net income from passengers alone of £936,000, or nearly 9½ per cent. on the outlay—rather a high dividend, about double that paid by railways called prosperous, as railway prosperity goes just now. Moreover, the calculation is based on passenger traffic alone, omitting goods, mails, cattle, minerals, extra baggage, parcels, and the other items which make up the ordinary revenue of a railway."

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Be it enacted etc., (two-thirds of the House concurring). That the following Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution: Article 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, nor any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 6. That Congress shall have power to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation.

THE FREEMASONS.—There is a smart controversy going on just now among the Freemasons in England. A worthy brother, having spent several years in Australia, has returned, announcing as the fruit of his sojourn the discovery of various ancient mysteries. The Babylonian and Greek astronomy are pronounced to have been organized by Freemasons, and the Assyrian monuments in the British Museum are said to be nothing but illustrations of the same great fact. The discoverer, of course, has not been without the countenance of some of the more ignorant, if met by the contempt of the better informed. Some of the masons are, however, very indignant at an attempt to represent that the key of emblems and hieroglyphic literature should be claimed to have been picked up by chance and hidden away as a masonic secret; and they call on the inventor to publish his contribution, if he have any, to the stores of general knowledge, as they want no covert possession of it.

The journals of Cadiz relate that on St. Peter's Day a great commotion took place on the Plaza de los Toros, where the public found all the animals at a bull-fight destroyed. The mob rushed into the arena and destroyed everything in its way, and even went so far as to kill a bull and haul it about. The more respectable spectators fled for their lives through the passages and staircases. A heavy fine was imposed on the director of the entertainment. The damage done is estimated at 100,000 reals.

The Goodwood Races began on the 27th July and finished on the 30th. The race for the Cup produced a great surprise; the favorite, Brigantine, who it will be remembered, won both the Oaks and the Ascot Cup with the greatest ease, being beaten by both Restitution and Blueskin, and never being able to get within 100 yards of the winner. According to the sporting papers she has broken down badly. Restitution, the property of Baron Rothschild, won in a canter by a length and a half. The Steward's Cup, on the first day, was won by Fionn, a cast-off Lord Stamfords. The Stakes fell to Starter, in W. Day's stable, and on the last day, the Chesterfield Cup was won by Vespasian, who performed the unparalleled feat of carrying 10st. 4lb. to victory, giving no less than 67 pounds to Judge, who was good enough to make all the running in the race for the Stakes. After this we shall probably hear less about the deterioration of the British race-horse in the present day. Mr. Nerry's Derby favorite, Sunshine, made her reappearance, and sustained her prestige by winning the Lavant Stakes. Pretender remains a good favorite for the St. Leger.

Pantaloon.

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WHALES.—A corres- paper, writing from July 24 an immense "was described dis- of the bay. Every in the gut vice for their of fifty boats, man- put out from land, of the shoal, drove r's toll, into Storno- hole posse were safe driven on shore like oh ensued was most by savitians one after Every description of bit into use, and 185 soon harpoured and The whole of them action, realising £559, divided among the cap- me senced 30 feet in 12 feet, and fetehed about £3 each. The 1853, when over 100 but about twenty-five occasion, nearly 400 same manner as on the

Death.

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to Coal Company ad- 500 tons to carry coal

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

London, Aug. 24.—The Telegraph in a sporting article to-day says, many of the best judges of boating offer to bet two to one on the Oxfor...

DROGHEDA, IRELAND, Aug. 23.—An open air meeting was held here in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenians. The bands played popular Fenian airs which were enthusiastically received...

London, Aug. 23.—The Telegraph comments on the international boat race and predicts favorably for the Americans because they have been training for years and constantly acquiring hardness of muscle which is different from the English style...

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Empress starts on her Eastern tour to-day. La France says, however painful it may be for Spain to accept the suggested solution of Cuban difficulties there is no other plan possible...

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MADRID, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding the invasion and insurrection it is now believed that the Carlist movement is ended. Admiral Nunez is dead. The Volunteers have petitioned the Government to spare the life of the president captured at the head of a band of Carlists...

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Empress and Prince Imperial depart on Monday for the East. In the Senate the discussion on responsibility has not been attended by the commission.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued an address to the clergy and laity announcing the speedy meeting of the Provincial Synod and requesting the laity to make preparations for sending representatives to the synod...

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Weather and crop reports from the leading localities of the south-west generally announce hot, dry weather; corn and tobacco crops are greatly injured and will be short from a quarter to a half of last year's yield...

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Not a drop of rain since August 4th. The corn crop of this State is greatly damaged by drought.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24.—Crops in the eastern part of the State have not been excelled since 1855.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Gold today opened at 132½ and closed at the same.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

New York, August 27.—The Oxford won the race by three lengths or six seconds. Chicago, August 27.—Private dispatches received at New York by the French cable, contradict the report of the boat race, and state that the Harvards instead of the Oxfor...

New York, August 27.—The result of the boat race was received at the Associated Press office in this city, just twenty-three minutes and one-third of a second after the Oxfor arrived at Mortlake. The messenger was obliged to carry the dispatch three-fourths of a mile on horse-back to the nearest telegraph station.

Lisbon, Aug. 22.—The mail steamer from Rio has arrived with dates to the 28th of July. President Lopez was at Assara and had plenty of provisions, but was short of arms and ammunition. The allied army had captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Assara. Barrecco was likely to become President at Assara of Paraguay.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Journal official publishes an imperial decree appointing Gen. Lebourg Minister of War to succeed Marshal Niel, deceased. The French officials have arrested five more Carlist chiefs on the Spanish frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The weather continues favorable; crops are being gathered in good condition. The London Rowing Club gives a banquet on Monday evening to the gentlemen forming the Harvard and Oxford crews.

The London Times' editorial on the prospect of prices of grain, says we may look for a year of sufficiency if not of abundance. The harvest is within 13 per cent. of average, and with a continuance of the present weather may still improve. All the crops except wheat are luxuriant and with good corn imported and sold under fifty shillings per quarter, we can easily afford to lose a little home grown wheat for the sake of a plentiful stock of food and better pastures.

A new telegraphic cable on Variey's principles is projected from Ireland to America. A mass of details, as to the condition and promise of the growing grain crops, has been published. It seems to be the general impression that the continued late and cool weather has been of immense service to the country. Much of the corn is already gathered, and with another fortnight like the past the crisis of the harvest will be over. The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they delayed, did not damage the corn. The favorable change in the weather stopped the advance in corn, but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of the interior of Russia, promise to be light.

China.

HONGKONG, Aug. 3, via London, Aug. 26.—The Peking Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy with the United States. The Chinese text of Burlingame's credentials differs from the foreign version. In the former he is appointed Envoy of China to tributary.

Cuba.

WASHINGTON, August 33.—Cuban advice are to August 19th. The volunteers are exhibiting the purpose of their organization: that of seizing the Government of the Island of Cuba from Spain. Everywhere, throughout the island, the volunteers and the Junta are setting in concert with the Argentinians at Havana, and exercise the same control of DeRoda that expelled Dulce from this position. It is reported that DeRoda contemplates resigning and returning to Spain, believing a longer continuance in his present position would detract from his well-earned reputation.

It is asserted on good authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba, has been signed. The Herald's Havana special of 19th August, states that intelligence from Catalans on Tuesday reports that 10,000 insurgents had appeared in that vicinity. But few troops were in the District and the Governor was unable to check the patriots, who are destroying all property owned by Spaniards.

Canada.

HALIFAX, August 27.—Thousands of people were present to witness the review of the troops by Prince Arthur. Great enthusiasm was exhibited.

HALIFAX, Aug. 22.—Prince Arthur arrived this morning in the City of Paris. Lieut. Governor Doyle went aboard the ship and returned the following day. The Prince, Col. Blinckstone, the Princess, the Governor and Lieut. Backard, on the appearance of the Prince elicited applause. The band played the National Anthem. The Prince immediately entered a carriage and was driven to Government House. He attended special service in the Garrison chapel at half past 5 o'clock. The formal landing will take place at her Majesty's dockyard to-morrow, when the Prince will be received by Governor Gen. Young, Admiral Mulby, Vice Admiral Wellesley, Lieut. Gov. Doyle, Judges Supreme Court and members of the local Provincial Governments. An address is to be presented by the Mayor. The bells will be rung and there will be an illumination this evening.

Nevada.

SUMMIT, Aug. 25, 11 A. M.—The snowsheds on the railroad five miles West of the station, caught fire last night. Dispatches say two miles of the shed and nearly all the ties for that distance are destroyed. The fire burned as long as there was any shedding to feed it west until it reached a space without sheds. The road will be repaired by to-morrow in time for the trains East and West. Passengers

baggage and the mails will be transferred across the break this afternoon and landed in Sacramento to-night. The passengers and mails will also go on East to-night.

English Scraps.

A very able London contemporary has come to the settled conclusion that it is simply impossible for the nation to get on with the House of Lords as at present constituted. For years the propriety of abolishing University Tests has occupied public attention. A bill embodying these principles was introduced into the Commons for two successive years, was passed through all its stages by majorities which, when the principle was attacked, rose as high as 120. It was sent up to the Peers, who almost without discussion, certainly without debate, declared that the nation shall not have its way, declared in effect that religious opinion shall continue to be a disqualification for the office of teacher in a national University.

The Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister got a lift from Gladstone in the House of Commons, on the 20th July. An attempt was made to induce Mr. Chambers to withdraw it, when Gladstone came to its support. He said that though there might be a disturbing effect produced by the Bill on "select classes," it was demanded by the wants of the mass of the community, and the fairest way would be to legalize such marriages and legitimize their issue, leaving to each religious community to give or withhold religious sanction to such marriages. The opposition continued, but an amendment upon it was lost by 143 to 57.

A Bill giving married women the control of their own property passed a third reading in the House of Commons by 131 to 82, on the 21st. It was believed, however, that the Peers, in their determination to control legislation, would throw out the Bill. The law lords, it is said, do not like it as an innovation, and the mass of the Peers as an heterodox measure. The husband is to be the "head" of the wife, and they interpret headship as involving the right to confiscate her property. In reality, however, the Bill only proposes to do for the poor what the rich do for themselves; for there is probably not a Peeress in the realm unprotected by a strict settlement.

Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, July 21, 1869. It is no longer night, nor is it yet day—such is the political position. The new Ministers mark a transition, but do not constitute any creed. It is not so much a transformed cabinet, as a despatched one, and where M. Rouher will continue to be the tele parlant as heretofore—but as Chancellor of the Empire and President of the Senate. The Emperor has expressed himself fully satisfied with events so far—but opinion, while according him good intentions, is fully resolved to wait for the proofs. Patience—either in the names nor in the antecedents of the new ministers, but in their acts, must be the value of the heralded reforms be found. The men whom the serious part of the nation would desire to see at the head of affairs, have fought shy of the honors of a position that the Chief of the State would be only too glad to thrust upon them. They see in the present but a temporary arrangement—the endeavor to liquidate the past, by those devoted to the dynasty—they do not see the triumph of principles in the re-creating of offices, nor in the new ministers, much of a pledge to carry out what the nation desires, and has made up its mind to have. When the Corps Legislatif meets then will come the test of the Emperor's concessions to freedom. This is why sympathy exists in the public mind, and confidence is placed in abeyance. Hitherto, when Napoleon went in for reform, his programme was liberal—all "platforms" are large—but he was forced to retrench on a large scale. Expectation is the order of the day, with an inclination towards a St. Thomas incredulity.

A gentleman from Arras, in the north of France, well known for his successful gallantries, took a ticket for Paris, and arrived in the afternoon. About midnight he gave some trouble to the frequenters of the cafes, and was ultimately arrested. At the police-station it was discovered he was a fool. On making inquiries at his hotel, it was ascertained that during the railway journey to Paris, his companion was a lady, very handsome, and but lately married to a high official. He announced to her he was a banker, promised her no end of money and jewels, and succeeded in making her accompany him to his hotel, where after a little conversation, she found out he was insane and left.

On Saturday last a couple were married in Brussels, and left for Paris. A friend had presented the bride with a few trifle, in the way of lace, and asked her as a favor to take charge of some lace shawls for presents for friends at Paris. The bride consented, and stiched them in her *chambre de voyage*, after being prohibited from doing so by her lord and master. Arrived at the French frontier—where the Custom-house officers are now more than ever vigorous—the husband declared he had nothing contraband, and desirous of giving his bride a "score," as to the vigors of the frontier, suggested to one of the officers to search his "neighbor," who was his no other than his wife. The lady was invited to walk into a parlor, and two women at once searched her, and discovered a good quantity of lace. The officer returned, and beckoned his informer, whom he believed to be a *Mouchard* to sign the declaration for the delinquent, who was arrested, and

passed her wedding night in prison! With most difficulty the bride was liberated next morning, both arriving the same evening at the Grand Hotel, a wiser, if not a very happy couple.

A young lady, Madame Bres has successfully passed, within the last few days, her examination for the degree of bachelor of medicine. During the progress of her studies, she was the object of respectful attention on the part both of professors and fellow-pupils. It is her intention to graduate for the full title of doctor.

On Sunday last the Empress and the Prince Imperial made a very unostentatious journey to Berck-sur-Mer, about the nearest sea coast to Paris. The object was to inaugurate an immense hospital erected nearly at her Majesty's own expense, for the cure of the poor scrofulous children of both sexes of Paris. The establishment comprises the most perfect hospital arrangements, and during the winter, the patients will be enabled to live in an atmosphere, and take baths equal to the ordinary summer temperature. Throughout the journey the members of the Imperial family received one continued ovation.

A duel took place on Monday between M. Pooze-Russel, and Mr. Pomberton Grud. The cause of the quarrel originated from a misunderstanding in the Jardin Mobile, the weapons were swords, Mr. Grud was slightly wounded in the arm, and honor was declared satisfied. Mr. Grud is an American and not expecting a Cromorne row would be followed up had left the next morning for "home." A telegram was sent after him to Liverpool that honor required him in Paris, so he immediately returned, gave the satisfaction demanded, and after dining with his antagonist, has resumed his journey.

The Cavalry-school for officers at St Oyr, before breaking up for their annual long vacation, give a kind of coronation, at which the elite of the fashionable world attend, and feast of knightlike take place, under the encouraging places of ladies eyes and smiles. This year's has just taken place. The arena was very large and filled with spectators. A cannon is fired, with a report like a conch from a consumptive giant, ladies rush to their chairs, and the stronger sex to wherever they can. For the cavalcade approaches with the nodding red and blue plumes of the combatants. Charges and counter charges succeed, lances are shivered, horses neigh and prance, and all united in a grand procession before the Tribune. A kind of circus performance follows, where "duelling men" are placed at certain distances—Aunt Sallies if you will—and the dashing *Sabreur* takes off one, two, or more heads, worthy of the coup of a Sarraacen. The wind-up consists in doing a steep chase under difficulties—riding without stirrups.

The Chinese Ambassadors were allowed during the week, by their guide, philosopher and friend, Mr. Burlingame, to give a dinner without his assistance—work their own passage as it were—among the invited, which the Sons of Heaven did very well. The first native ambassador is about returning to Peking. He intends to take into himself a wife and expects to be accredited to the Tuileries. It is not known whether Mrs. John Chinaman will accompany her husband. There are a great many Japanese young men studying in Paris. They dress as Europeans, and you guess them by the diamond-eye and high cheek-bone. I overheard two of them yesterday obfusing a cabman right well, which was in itself a curiosity of civilization.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE COCOA (OR CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA LINNEUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored province. TAYLOR BROTHERS have secured the exclusive supply of this unrivaled Cocoa, have by the skillful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery prepared a Cocoa of the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that has not only secured the preference of homeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but market. Entirely without food, we present to you this, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS."

See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this the finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supercedes every other cocoa preparation. Its purity, solubility, and delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

(Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FURNITURE TOMES, QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

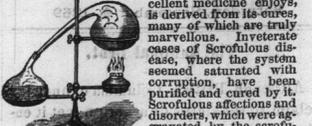
Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of the *Evaporator* and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of *Olives*, *Sardines* of the highest quality. my 10 LAW.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. In a variety of cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or skin ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following ailments generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: *Leucorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions of the skin, and all the various Scrofulous affections of the mucous and nervous systems.* *Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required in eradicating these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Affections, and Female Jaundice.* Heretofore, such cases are cured by the following simple grates: *Rheumatism and Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to its use. *Headache, Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the impurities of the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid and listless, Depressed, Nervous, or Feared*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakeness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

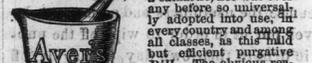
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required in the family as a cathartic, nor ever any before so universally adopted in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. *Pills* are so common, that it is a more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors; and all know that what it does once it does always. — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands of testimonials of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions, it is a safe, containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given on the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: For *Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Languor and Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For *Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Dropsy, Pleurisy, Catarrh and Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For *Dysentery or Biliousness*, but one or two doses is generally required. For *Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Head, Heart, Pain in the Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. Will such change those complaints disappear. For *Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For *Suppression* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. *Diarrhoea, Bilious Pile, and other Pains* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. Hence it is often administered to the most delicate and feeble, and those who feel tolerably well often find that a dose of these Pills makes them feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.



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ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE. For Saldor Rifle of .471 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifle of .450 bore, adapted by Her Majesty's War Department, and used by the British Army.

For *STANFORD* Central-Fire Metal, and for the *STANFORD* Rifle of .471 bore, and for the *STANFORD* Rifle of .450 bore, adapted by Her Majesty's War Department, and used by the British Army.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech Loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Traitor's, and other Revolvers. Pin-Cartridges for Leuchow Revolvers of .25, .32, and .38 bore.

Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and P. Case Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breeches, and Machines, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND BANK NOTICES at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office.

DEANES' MORTGAGES, DEEDS RECEIPTS, Bonds or Losses, done in Low, at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Printing Office.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, September 4, 1869

The Judiciary.

Having, in a previous article, pointed out the anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of the Judiciary of the Colony, we propose now to address ourselves to the subject of reconstruction...

consist of a Chairman and the other Justices then assembled, appeals would lie against decisions of Magistrates. But these County Court Judges would supply material out of which to construct a Court of Appeal...

Tuesday August 31

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh at the Sandwich Islands—He Sails again for Japan.

H. M.'s Ship Galatea, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Hilo on the 18th July, and remained there two days, during which time some of the officers made an excursion to the Volcano...

Anglican Church Address.

A deputation of the Church of England waited on the Governor yesterday morning with the following address: To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia, &c, &c.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—By the death of Vice-Admiral G. H. Seymour the following promotions on the active list will take place:—Rear-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C. B., late Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard...

Nearly a Serious Accident.—While the steamer Eliza Anderson was on her way up Sound on Wednesday evening, an accident, which might have been attended with fatal consequences, happened to one of the passengers.

The Leviathan will be sold! This is good news and as reliable as it is good. The expensive toy will be improved off the face of these waters, and it is about time.

A New International Exhibition.—Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has announced to the American Government that an International Exhibition of the products of workmen's labour is to be held in London in 1870.

FROM PORT SOUND.—The Wilson G. Hunt arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from Port Sound. We are indebted to Messrs Myrick and Butler for late files, etc.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.—Mr Titus goes out to-day to put the Cowichan road in order. Mr Mohun starts to-day for Burrard Inlet to survey the timber reserves...

Visit to the Governor.—Right Rev. Bishop Demers, of the Catholic Mission, and two of his Clergy, waited on the Governor yesterday and congratulated his Excellency upon his safe arrival.

The Western Terminus Hotel at Seattle, W. T., in now in the hands of Mr. P. O'Dwyer, late of Victoria, who has located at that place and intends to keep a first-class house.

The New Pacific Admiral.—Rear Admiral Henry Chads has been appointed to the command of the British Pacific Squadron. Rear-Admiral Chads was made a captain in 1848, and an admiral in 1866.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announce a reduction in passenger rates between San Francisco and New York; hereafter but two classes of tickets will be sold, cabin \$100 and steerage \$50.

ENGLISH SHIPPING FOR VANCOUVER.—The bark Alpaca, Brown, cleared from London July 29. The Hudson Bay Co's bark Prince of Wales, Adamson, was loading at London docks at the same date.

ARRIVAL.—The bark B. U. M. S., Capt Wilson, arrived from San Francisco on Saturday evening to load with lumber at Moody's Mills for San Francisco.

THE ELOPEMENT.—The parties to the recent elopement returned yesterday. They were made happy by a clergyman at Olympia.

The Bark Ara completed discharging her cargo yesterday. She is bound for Moody's Mill to load with lumber for Coquimbó, Peru.

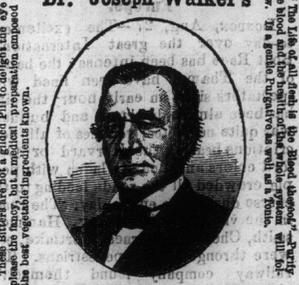
The steamships Gussie Telfair and Geo. S. Wright were at Portland on Friday last loading for Victoria and Puget Sound.

The bark Gem of the Ocean, 8 days from Burrard Inlet, arrived at San Francisco on the 23rd August.

We learn that it is not His Excellency's intention to visit the East Coast of the Island this week, but that he will do so shortly.

MORE THAN 200,000 Persons

Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects of



CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California. The Great Blood Purifier. FOR INFLAMMATORY AND OBSTRUCTIVE RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. DRUGGISTS

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juro, 1862.

T. MORSON & SON.

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD AND SUMMERSFIELD WORKS, HORNSEY, LONDON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: PEPERINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

ORLEDOVINE (Morson's), the universally approved Antiseptic.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health...

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects...

Parilla, BLOOD.

putation this ex- medicine enjoys, d from its cures, which are truly ous. Invertebrate Scrofulous dis- cures the system saturated with on, have been and cured by its us affections and s, which were ag- l by the scrofu- mination until e been radically almost every ac- scarcely need to

Lowell, Mass., Chemists. EVERYWHERE.

C Pills, of a Laxative

no one medi- universally re- even by the asic, nor was ever so universal, ed into use, in an- try and among s, as this mild- ent, negative. The obvious re- at it is a more re- for more effec- cedy than any- those who have sors and find- it does always nit or neglect of and upon the- curable cures of the res are known in not publish them- in all climates; deleterious drug, anybody. Their fresh and makes purely vegetable in any quantity. Influence on the d instructions of the er organs of the ion to health, and st, such derange- ment. the wrapper on aints, which these

Swellings they prevent doses to pro- should be taken by sympathy. r two Pills to pro- stomach. and zares the appetite, it is often ad- rangement exists, en finds that a dis- fiedly better, from effect on the diges-

Swellings they prevent doses to pro- should be taken by sympathy. r two Pills to pro- stomach. and zares the appetite, it is often ad- rangement exists, en finds that a dis- fiedly better, from effect on the diges-

for revolving Pistols sizes, for Smith and others of 12 m, 9 m, ges for all sizes and Patent Wire J rts and Muzzle Load and Military Am- s, DEEDS done Low, at th

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