



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

From the satisfaction generally expressed on hearing the success of the Queen Charlotte Coal Co. we feel assured, in a matter of such great importance, the public will be equally pleased to have the report confirmed. There is now no doubt resting over the matter, for since the return of the Sparrowhawk the development has been confirmed in the fullest manner, and by parties of the highest responsibility. The officers of the Sparrowhawk with whom we have spoken, who were kind enough to go and see the mine, give the same account, and in a few days an authenticated report will be prepared. The vein altogether is nearly nine feet thick, of which some three feet are slaty, but there are as reported six feet clear, of first class anthracite coal. Thus then must be admitted the fact of a development being made of more importance to the general interests of the Colony than the discovery of a new Cariboo, perhaps would be. With the quality of the Queen Charlotte Island coal the public have long been familiar, and if anything were wanting in that respect we have a personal knowledge of some of it being tested with the best English coal of the same character in San Francisco, with the most satisfactory results. All that was wanted then, was to find it in quantity, in a legitimate form and in a position comparatively easy to be worked. Now we have the last desiderata, and there is nothing left to complete our success in this respect but for the company to adopt and follow a judicious management of their property. This we are happy to say will be done. At a general meeting of the Company, held yesterday, it was resolved to prosecute the work with vigor, but with prudence. A sufficient force will be immediately dispatched to the mine for the purpose of getting out a large quantity and open the vein thoroughly, so that should any capitalists be induced to invest, they will have the fullest opportunity of satisfying themselves upon every point necessary to make the investment safe. Nothing could be more judicious than such a proceeding. The company at present stand in a very responsible position; for upon their future action in the management of their property will depend the future development of our coal interests. They will have the power of attracting large capital to the colony, or they will be the means of shutting it out for many years longer. It is well then to know, as the inauguration of an immensely profitable business will follow their conduct, that reason and sound discretion govern the shareholders without exception. The expenses of putting the mine in a condition for shipping, as things appear at present, will be below the proceeds of their profits, for it will be by no means a very expensive undertaking to convey the coal from the mine to the sea level. After the long years of failure, depression and misfortune, it has been the fate of the people of this Colony to hear up against it, it is pleasant to see big and little things combining to bid them cheer up, and the man must be stoical indeed who could witness the happy faces to be seen the last few days in our midst, without sharing the hope which made them so radiant as something belonging to himself. Whatever the true friends of the Colony at home and abroad, may do for us by furthering the great schemes in contemplation for its good, nothing can be conceived and nothing accomplished, which will secure that good so speedily, or so thoroughly as final success in the development and management of this anthracite coal mine.

NAVAL.—Her Britannic Majesty's flag-ship Topaz, Commodore Powell arrived in the harbor of Panama on the morning of the 20th instant from Valparaiso.

POLICE COURT.—The case of Mr Lind, reported a few days since as remanded, has been mutually settled by the parties themselves.

SOMERVILLE vs. TURNER & OTHERS.—This case was brought to a close yesterday by a suggestion from the Bench which was mutually accepted by the contending parties. The grounds of settlement are as follows: The whole question of salary, without limit of amount, to be left to the Colonial Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, after communication with Dr McClure. The Judge's minutes to be sent home; each party to be at liberty to send home their own statements, but such statements to be communicated mutually before sent, in order that they may be fairly met. Security to be given by defendants to the satisfaction of Mr Pemberton within 30 days from the day of settlement, for the judgment of the amount, if any, to be found due, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 5th September, 1866. Present proceedings to be stayed; each party paying their own costs. The friends of both sides will be pleased to learn the settlement of this case upon terms evidently equitable and just. (We understand \$786 was the original sum sued for.)

CALEDONIAN GATHERING.—The Caledonians of this city have resolved to follow the example of their countrymen in other colonies, and hold a summer gathering, which will take place on the 4th of July. The day will be celebrated with their national games, dancing and music in addition, so the other attractions of a picnic. They have already selected Point Gonzalez beyond Mr Burnaby's house on Shoal Bay, within easy walking distance of the city. The spot selected is very beautiful and singularly suited for the occasion. We hope that all true Caledonians will respond to the call of their chief; and that many others of our citizens will assist in spending a good time on the pleasant greenward.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOUT.—H. M. S. Scout, Capt. Price, arrived at Esquimaux from Panama at 3 o'clock Friday morning, being 54 days on the trip. Capt. Price had previously written to say he would be here on the 10th inst.; so it will be seen he is only two days beyond his calculation. The whole ship's crew have returned in excellent health, and during her absence there has only been one man lost. She brings 72 supermarines for distribution amongst the fleet. As the Scout has been in active service for a long period, he is likely to remain here for some time. During the last few days she experienced much rain, and saw several vessels bound up, though unable to ascertain their destination. There has been no change in the list of officers, who are all old acquaintances, and who will be heartily welcomed back by a large number of friends.

THE STE. DOUGLAS arrived from Nanaimo last evening with a few passengers and nice head of fine fat beef cattle from the upper settlements. She reports the Governor's party leaving Maple Bay yesterday morning. The Shooting Star had left for San Francisco, and the Milan would take in 300 tons of coal and return to Seattle to fill up with lumber before taking the American troops, brought by the Active, to Alaska. The Opa Company had shipped 162 tons a day for the last month.

ON SHORE.—A number of men of the respective crews of H. M. S. Zealou, and the U. S. Sloop-of-war Jamestown in port have been on leave on shore for a couple of days past. We are glad to say, that notwithstanding a tendency on several occasions of both parties coming to a collision while running together, so far nothing has occurred worth mentioning to mar the friendship existing between the men of both vessels. One or two unimportant bruises have taken place. It is singular that a goodly proportion of the U. S. vessel's crew are Englishmen also.

VESSELS UP FOR SALE.—Of vessels which have and have had a relationship with this port the following are now offered for sale: H. M. gunboat Grappler by auction at Esquimaux on the 20th inst; the ship Ellen, in harbor, on Tuesday next the 16th inst; and the British bark Aid at Ussalay on the 20th inst, by the U. S. Marshall, in satisfaction of claims of Mr Alfred Fellows, a resident in this city, and of Messrs Grennen & Chansey, of Ussalay aforesaid.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—A confirmation service will be held in this church on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, Chaplain of H. M. S. Zealou.

CAPT. HOWARD AND FAMILY.—News was received by late mail from Capt Howard, announcing the death of his wife and his intention to return to this place with his family from South America, via California, by his vessel named the Queen Emma, the Lono, formerly owned by Capt Howard, having been disposed of.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department, notifies the members of the several companies to turn out for inspection of the Mayor and Council on Wednesday next 17th.

BOYS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Annual Examination of the pupils of the above school will commence on Monday next, beginning with exercises in Divinity.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe. BELGRADE, SERBIA, June 10.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon, Michel, the reigning Prince of Serbia, while walking in Fopschadote park was shot down by three men with revolvers. There is great excitement over the assassination. He belonged to the Obrenowich family the reigning dynasty of Serbia.

LONDON, June 11.—Particulars of the assassination of Prince Michel at Belgrade, yesterday, are that the Prince was shot at the first fire and expired immediately. The Prince's cousin was also killed, and the daughter of the latter received a wound and some of the attendants were wounded also. One of the assassins was captured.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Moniteur* states that the Czar has made proposals to Napoleon that France and Russia unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abandon the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The same journal says this humane proposal meets with the approval of the Emperor, who, however, thinks it may be necessary to employ torpedoes for defensive purposes.

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

LONDON, June 11.—The Assot. Races gold cup was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's colt, Blue Gown; Speelina was second and King Alfred third.

ROSE POINT, N. Y., June 11.—Four pieces of Fenian artillery have left for parts unknown. Three cases of muskets arrived at Cotaque yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President today nominated Beverly Johnson as Minister to England. Confirmed by the Senate. B. F. Dennison as the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the Senate, Morton, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain to secure the immediate discharge of Rev. John McMahon, now confined at Kingston.

CANADA. TORONTO, June 11.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says a prevalent rumor is that the English Government wishes to stipulate that the Canadian Government shall not increase the public debt till it guarantees to build an intercolonial railroad. It is not believed that this condition will be complied with. The question will occupy attention of the Minister of Finance while in England. A movable column composed of the first battalion of the first brigade of the 43rd volunteer battalion, the Ottawa field battery and Frontenoy's cavalry is held in readiness to proceed under orders at an hour's notice.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Toronto city authorities have received information to prepare billets for 15,000 men. This measure is only to be acted upon in the event of volunteers being called out.

MONTREAL, June 12.—Arrangements are being made by the military authorities for the concentration of troops at Richmond, in the province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, June 12.—A seizure of arms at St. Albans yesterday by the United States Government is reported. Guards are established on the Grand Trunk; brigades well armed guard the stations at each end of the Victoria Bridge. The 53d regiment has been ordered to leave London on the 15th for Quebec.

TORONTO, June 12.—The *Globe* professes to have information on authority beyond dispute, that the Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced, and that their forces are being gradually concentrated at Buffalo and other points.

Forty Fenians went from Port Huron to Buffalo via the Grand Trunk Railroad on Tuesday. A raid is possible any day after the 20th inst. The *Globe* calls on the Government to order into the field at once the whole volunteer and regular force of the country.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Reports from Canada have gained circulation to the effect that the Fenians are concentrating at this point for a raid on the neighboring provinces. It is proper to contradict such statements; no unusual gathering of Fenians has occurred here, and it is not believed there is a single member of the organization outside of the citizens of Buffalo here; the sensational reports probably originated with Canadian speculators interested in contracts for supplying troops.

TORONTO, June 14.—Despatches from Montreal say that officers of the United States army are said to be on the frontier between Roseau Point and Ogdensburg, with instructions from Grant to ascertain the correctness of the report, that Fenian arms are being secreted there.

BETHWELL, June 13.—A party of volunteers returning from drill last night were attacked by men supposed to be Fenians. One of the volunteers is not expected to live an unsuccessful attempt was made late at night to break open the sheds and get the arms.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Legal Tenders \$72@72 1/2. New York quotations today \$140.

Cleared, June 11th, bark Oak Hill, Port Blakely. Flour, extra, \$7 25 in qrs; superfine, \$8 37 1/2 @ 8 62 1/2; extra, \$7 50 @ 7 75.

Wheat ranges from good to choice; milling \$2 35 @ 2 40. Barley market dull and weak; new, to arrive, selling at \$1 65; old, \$1 80 @ 1 87 1/2. Oats, \$2 20 @ 2 40.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Opposition steamer Nevada arrived from Panama this morning. Peruvian advices report that the yellow fever remains much about the same as at last accounts. Some two hundred people are dying daily in Lima. The disease appears to be spreading along the coast, having reached Islay.

Sailed, bark Huntsville, Seattle. SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—Arrived—Ship Canadian, from Port Ludlow; bark Moneyneck, from Port Blakely; barkentine W H Gwiley, from Port Madison; brig T W Lucas, from Port Ludlow; bark Rival, from Port Discovery; bark Gold Hunter, from Port Madison.

OREGON. PORTLAND, June 13.—The majority for Smith, democrat, in the State will be between 1200 and 1300 on official count. The counties next to Idaho gave unexpectedly large democratic majorities. The total vote of the state will foot up nearly 2200. The Union vote is considerably larger than in 1866. The Legislature and Senate stands 12 democrats and 10 republicans; House, 28 democrats and 19 republicans.

STEAMER Geo S Wright, now overdue, had not arrived at 1 o'clock, p. m. PORTLAND, June 14.—The steamers Geo S Wright and Active arrived this morning.

DELAYED DISPATCHES. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors were formally presented to the President to-day. Brief remarks were made by the President and Mr Burlingame. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the presentation. The following nominations were made to-day: Martin McMahon, United States Minister Resident to Paraguay, and W H Parker Secretary of the Territory of Idaho. The Senate confirmed H G Worthingham of Nevada as Minister Resident of the Argentine Republic; Alfred Allen of Kentucky as Consul to Fozehow; Commodore Thomas Turner to be Rear Admiral; Capt J L Worden to be Commodore.

Rear Admiral Craven is to be detached from the command of the Navy Yard of Mare Island August 1st and ordered to the command of the North Pacific Squadron. Commodore James Alden has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Senate to-day passed a bill legalizing contracts heretofore made for payment in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent fresh instructions to New Orleans for the detention of the ironclads *Oreata* and *Catawba*, it being stated that they intend to leave there professionally for an experimental trip, but really for Peru.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer *Ocean Queen* brings Panama dates to May 28th. Two hundred persons were dying daily of yellow fever at Callao.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The river steamer *Thompson Dean*, was successfully launched to-day. She has carrying capacity of 3000 tons, being greater than any steamer on the waters.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Ex-Collector Callcott of Brooklyn has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and be imprisoned for two years in the Albany penitentiary for defrauding the Government; B C Ewright \$2,500 fine and 18 months imprisonment; J S Allen, \$5,000 fine and one year in prison.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5.—The riotous demonstrations among the striking shoemakers yesterday was suppressed by the authorities.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The Reek Island Railroad difficulties have been finally settled.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The stockholders who have been fighting President Tracy with regard to the issue of 40,000 new shares of Rock Island Railroad stock have entirely succumbed. They met in this city yesterday and passed resolutions endorsing the issue of bonds and re-elected Tracy President. They also agreed to promptly complete the railroad to the Missouri river. Chicago will soon have three direct connections with the Union Pacific Road.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Pacific* which sailed from Panama for Callao on the 10th instand will proceed from Valparaiso to Liverpool on the 13th May via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Brest. This vessel is the pioneer of a new monthly line established via the Straits, between the West Coast and Europe, by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. We learn that all the berths are already taken for the first homeward trip. The first outward bound ship of the line leaves Liverpool in July.

Recent survey of the Fraser Mouth. Mr. Pender, R. N., of H. M. hired surveying steamer *Beaver*, who has been recently surveying the mouth of Fraser river, presents the following report to the Admiral. It is published in the *Government Gazette*, by order of the Governor. NANAIMO, May 8th, 1868.

Sir:—I have the honor to forward a tracing of the recent Survey of Fraser River Mouth.

I find the principal alterations that have taken place since 1866, are:— 1st. The formation of a shoal 1 1/2 miles from Garry Point, and E. by N. 1/2 N. 2 Cables from the inner or White Buoy. 2nd. Where, in 1866, there were 23 feet at low water at a point 1.87 miles N. 1/2 E. from the Lightship, there are now only 3 feet; the knoll is of small extent, and may be passed on either side, thereby doing away with the bend which has lately been used; its position I have marked with a black cask, which will probably last a year.

The Boys as they at present exist will enable a Vessel of draught in proportion to the least water (9 feet) to be taken in, but not as heretofore to be passed on the Port hand going up.

No. 1, the outer or North Sand Head Buoy, is in its old position.

No. 2 has shifted to the Southward, and may now be passed on either side; it may be moved to North bank.

No. 3, the Nun Buoy, may be removed and placed in the position of the temporary Cask Buoy.

No. 4 does not require removing, and may be passed as heretofore.

No. 5, temporary Buoy, may be passed on either side, South recommended at 1 Cable distant.

No. 6 need not of necessity be removed.

No. 7, the Buoy with bands, has drifted to South bank in 6 feet low water, it need not be removed, but must be passed on starboard hand going up, at a distance of 1 Cable.

No. 8, Nun Buoy, in 1/2 foot at low water, may be removed and placed as shown in the tracing.

No. 9, Striped Buoy, should be removed to position assigned to it on tracing, viz.:—S. 7/8 E. 2 Cables from its present position, or on a line from No. 8.

No. 10 does not require moving, and should be passed at a distance of 1 Cable.

No. 11, White Buoy, should be passed close to, to avoid the shoal of 6 feet which has formed to the Eastward of it. From the White Buoy to the entrance proper, the customary precautions will suffice.

I have the honor to state, that if the Boys were painted and moved as recommended by me, that the Channel would be marked for present use.

CANADA. CANADIAN DATES TO APRIL 25TH. Canadian papers are full of the particulars of the examination of Whalen, who upon clear evidence has been committed for trial for the wilful murder of McGee; the *British Whig*, speaking of a conversation with Mr O'Reilly, who is conducting the case against Whalen, says:—

"We cannot make public all that Mr O'Reilly has told us, but we have reason to know that a gigantic conspiracy has been found out, in which persons, some of them members of the Hibernian Society of Toronto, are implicated."

The Scullers' Race for the Belt and Championship of Halifax harbor will take place on the 1st of August. The present champion (George Brown), having been four times successful, requires only another winning to become possessor of the much-coveted prize. As the race is open to all comers, we would be glad to see oarsmen from other parts of the Dominion, as well as from the United States, take part in the contest.

Sir John A. Macdonald's announcement of the Queen's intention to confer a Baronetcy on Mr. Cartier, took the House by storm. It is believed that the opposition fell as if they had lost their tramp card in this new development.

A contested election for Montreal West, to fill the seat left vacant by the assassination of Mr. McGee, will apparently be avoided, by the election by acclamation of M. P. Ryan, Esq., one of the oldest and firmest friends and supporters of the late Mr. McGee.

Sir John A. Macdonald's notice of motion proposes to allow \$1,200 per annum to Mrs. McGee for the remainder of her life, and a settlement of two sums of \$4,000 each upon the two children.

A new discovery of gold is announced in Marmora which will, it is said, eclipse anything found as yet in the Hastings region.

The sudden death of the Hon. Benjamin Weir, Senator of Nova Scotia, at Ottawa, on Tuesday, 14th, has been the subject of general conversation and regret.

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRESH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to Infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. DRUGGISTS. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and grocers. EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco.

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Saturday, June 13, 1868.

European Echo. In England we see a pursuit of all her great freedom from that con war which paralyzes the principal countries. White in England the prevails, in extending pursuits, removing obstacles of commerce, and moral, and social masses, the other again talking war, and authorities seem to think before the end of autumn is to be about, or when peace, however, it does obvious. Although our own country may be, there are some coming to the surface altogether agreeable. First and foremost of a Majesty does not hold upon the people the hand; it cannot be dependent of the dissatisfied her long and continued strong feeling has sprang to the support she have given Disraeli during upon the Irish Chately she begins to apply little more than bit think it will still be noble mind and generous has guided her safely many years, will continue the end. Another total change coming women concerning rights. The "Women's question is driving all horrid vortex. Even ingals, whom we have looked upon as the human virtue, and few joined the misguided path the "English Nation Women's Suffrage." The men to peep-pool longer, as a mere episode of its own accord a cease, it daily assumes more alarming to those the recollection of the England's society. Although has been escorted with triumph to the polling cheater and recorded by the new Registry Act liberal candidate; and six others have been elected boards, of all things in different parts of the neighbourhood of N Tyne, there is a religious going on which is e hands of women. The preaching among the and manifest the great Amongst these is a Mr is described as being very a winning charming woman much repute as a p Mrs. Taylor and whose husbands are both Parliament, and Miss tion of Mr. Mills, all de that before the next ary movement occurs, will universally induce franchisement of women however, all one gre that is that George will presently appear and become the their cause. If ruin it we must all that he may appear. Our readers must not overdraw the picture ment, for we are not From all we gather we prevalence which through the influence of men, has always maintained great danger. It is no job, a mere question of plum pudding; it goes than that, and saps of those happy home the joyfulness of which sag and Victoria's sacred. The political

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Saturday, June 20, 1868.

European Echoes.

In England we see, as usual, in the pursuit of all her great schemes for the improvement of her people, a happy freedom from that constant dread of war which paralyzes the progress of the principal continental powers. While in England the greatest activity prevails, in extending her industrial pursuits, removing obstructions in the way of commerce, and improving the moral and social conditions of the masses, the other great powers are again talking war, and many leading authorities seem to think it inevitable before the end of autumn. What it is to be about, or where it will commence, however, it does not seem to be obvious. Although upon the whole our own country may be congratulated, there are some smaller things coming to the surface that are not altogether agreeable to contemplate. First and foremost of all is, that Her Majesty does not possess the same hold upon the people that she formerly had. It cannot be denied that independent of the dissatisfaction felt at her long and continued seclusion, a strong feeling has sprung up in reference to the support she is supposed to have given Disraeli during the discussion upon the Irish Church. Fortunately she begins to appear in public a little more than hitherto, and we think it will still be found that, that noble mind and generous spirit, which has guided her safely along for so many years, will continue to do so to the end. Another black spot is the total change coming over English women concerning their political rights. The "Woman's Suffrage" question is driving all asses into its horrid vortex. Even Florence Nightingale, whom we have all hitherto looked upon as the embodiment of human virtue, and feminine grace, has joined the misguided people who form the "English National Society for Women's Suffrage." It would do for the men to peck-pooch this thing any longer, as a mere caprice, that will die of its own accord after a time, because it daily assumes an aspect more alarming to those who cherish the recollection of the social charm of England's society. Already one lady has been escorted with a sort of public triumph to the polling booths in Manchester and recorded her vote under the new Registry Act in favor of a liberal candidate; and no fewer than six others have been elected on parochial boards, of all things in the world in different parts of the country. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there is a religious movement going on which is entirely in the hands of women. They go about preaching among the lower classes, and manifest the greatest enthusiasm. Amongst these is a Miss Wilson, who is described as being very pretty, with a winning charming way, and gaining much reputation as a pulpit orator. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. McClaren, whose husbands are both members of Parliament, and Miss Taylor, a relation of Mr. Mills, all declare in public that before the next Parliamentary movement occurs, public opinion will universally endorse the enfranchisement of woman. They have, however, all one great fear; and that is, that George Francis Train will presently appear in England and become the champion of their cause. If Mr. Train would ruin it we must all pray devoutly that he may appear without delay. Our readers must not imagine we are overdrawing the picture of this movement, for we are not by any means. From all we gather we look upon that phenomenon which English society, through the influence of English women, has always maintained, to be in great danger. It is not, in our opinion, a mere question of roast beef and plum pudding; it goes vastly further than that, and saps the foundation of those happy homes of England, the joyfulness of which Mrs. Hemans sang and Victoria has since made sacred. The political aspect of the

country is not altogether free from disquietude. The Government after mature deliberation have determined not to resign without a dissolution. Whatever there is of a crisis it offers great constitutional anomalies. Unquestionably the constituencies by which the present Parliament was elected are altered; new ones have to be called into existence, and the electoral condition of Scotland and Ireland has to be determined. As neither party can claim really to represent the present electoral status of the Kingdom, the Government maintains the right of dissolution. The House of Commons must soon solve the question; for it alone can do so; but if a general election be resolved upon it will produce one of the most severe contests known for years. The House of Lords has taken another step in that silent revolution which is so rapidly transforming the British monarchy into a strictly popular government. The Peers, after a long and able debate, have abolished the system of voting by proxy. This ancient privilege, we all know, has been practiced from time immemorial; and more than once, when a great measure has been supported by a large majority of the Peers present, it was unexpectedly defeated in the end by the proxies of absentees drawn from the pockets of the minorities. The system no doubt was a gross outrage on legislation, and by abolishing it the Lords have gained no little credit and honor. It was a privilege which made hereditary legislators more obnoxious to the country than any other they enjoyed; the people rightly demanded its abolition, and the Peers in letting it go have gained power by showing they can be just.

**FENIAN RAID.**—Canada is now thoroughly aroused to the threatened attack. The Toronto Globe says it has information that it may take place any day after the 20th inst. With General Grant at the head of the American army, however, it will be very strange if he allows his country to be disgraced by being used for the convenience of these silly beings. If he does it will go a long way towards settling the Alabama claims, and the English Government ought to say so at once.

**THE DOMINION SAVINGS BANK.**—It is very gratifying to learn from so many sources, says the Quebec Gazette, that the Savings Bank recently established in connection with the Post Office department is meeting with encouraging success. In every city and large town in the Dominion, as we hear, deposits were made on the very first day; and before the first four days were over, quite a large sum had been received.

**POLICE COURT.**—John Liverman, for selling liquor to an Indian, fined \$50 or three months imprisonment. George Hall, remanded as a suspicious character; ordered to find bail to be of good behavior for six months, himself in \$100, and two sureties in \$50 each; in default of bail to receive one month's imprisonment. Henry Neale for assaulting his wife; remanded for two days. Richard Morgan, for assault, on bail for \$25.

**NAVAL.**—The command of the gunboat Forward, in lieu of Commander Denny, who returns to England, having received his promotion, has been given to Lieut. T. H. Laroom, who arrived by the California on Sunday. Mr. Denny, during his comparatively short stay amongst us, has succeeded in gaining the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—A little child of Mr. Haynes, James Bay, about 16 months old, was taken out on Sunday evening by an elder brother to play in the yard. In a few minutes Mrs. Haynes inquired after the child to put it to bed, but it could not be found. After a long and anxious search, the well was thought of, and in it the poor child was found dead. It is said he must have been in the water fully an hour.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 16.**

**SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF MOUNT BAKER.**—Mr. Coleman, of this city, formerly a member of the Alpine Club, and whose book is an authority on Alpine scenery, intends to attempt once more the ascent of Mount Baker, in August. When upon the mountain in 1866, he perceived a path to the summit which this year he intends to take. He proposes to form a party, which Rev. Mr. Somerville and Mr. Alston we understand have consented to join, and it will be a good opportunity for others who have any interest in this hitherto unexplored mountain.

**SIR ROBERT NAPIER HAS BEEN GRANTED A Grand Cross of the Bath, a distinction which he ought to have had years ago for his services in China. Of course the gracious consideration of the Crown will not stop with this. It is we believe unusual to confer hereditary dignities without consulting the wishes of those upon whom it is proposed to confer them, and should there be no objection on his part we have little doubt Sir Robert will be made a baronet with the usual pension of £1000 a year, for three lives, being added to the distinction.**

By a private letter from Abyssinia we learn that during the latter part of the advance on Magdala, the comforts of the officers were restricted to Spartan proportions. The rations per day consisted of 1 lb of meat, 1 oz of tea, 2 oz of compressed vegetables, and water. No grog or tobacco. The climate is represented as bitterly cold; but notwithstanding that the warm clothing had been left behind in consequence of the necessity of discarding everything in the nature of a superfluity, all were in good spirits as well as health. —A & N Gazette.

**THE OTTAWA TIMES** is authorized to state that E. R. Burpee will make an offer to the Government, in a day or two, to locate, construct, and equip the whole line of the Intercolonial Railway, by the North Shore route, for the lump sum of \$14,600,000. If his offer is accepted, he will be prepared on the opening of the season to place two thousand men at work on the road. It is currently rumored that Mr. Walter Shanly is to be Chief Engineer on the Intercolonial Railway.

**MEXICO.**—This poor distracted country, according to late accounts, appears to be getting from bad to worse. Most of the recent papers on speaking of her internal condition are full of such expressions as "from bad to worse—brigandage, defenceless, oppression of the people, terrible atrocities, extortion, outrages, conspiracies and so forth ad nauseam." Indeed unless a man is in very robust health, it is more than his nerves can stand to read even the headings of current articles upon this beautiful but unhappy and unfortunate country.

**AGRICULTURE'S SALE.**—This morning Mr. McCrea will sell, at eleven o'clock the household furniture of Messrs McCutcheon & Callingham at their residence, Fort Street. The articles to be sold are all of superior character.

**The British Mission in Abyssinia—Napier's Great Victory.**

(From the London Times of April 21st.)

King Theodore is dead. The captives have been rescued. The British loss was about ten wounded. The army will return immediately. Never, surely, in the history of war has there been an expedition undertaken with such reluctance, planned with such precision, and perfected with such despatch and completeness as that over the success of which England will this day rejoice. Sir Robert Napier might write with Caesar, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. On Good Friday he had brought his forces within ten miles of Magdala. The enemy was in force, and posted in a very strong position. Their camp was visible on a precipitous height. The natural ravines they commanded had been made more difficult of approach by escarpments, and it was doubtful in what way the attack would begin. The enemy opened the battle. They attacked the First Brigade, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and the moral effects of the defeat were even more important than its immediate result. The next day King Theodore tardily offered to treat, but was even then unwilling, as it would seem, to acknowledge the hopelessness of his position. An unconditional surrender of all the captives was demanded, though it was indeed feared that the English prisoners had been killed. On that day, however, and the next, Theodore sent into the British camp every European in his power, both the captives and artificers, but still declined to surrender himself into Sir Robert Napier's hands. Twenty-four hours were given him to decide, and still resisting, Magdala was stormed on Easter Monday, this day fortnight. The assault was conducted under cover of the Armstrong steel-guns, the 3-inch mortars, and the rocket battery, and was completely successful. It is indeed true that by that time the Emperor seems to have lost all command over the mass of his forces. The most formidable position without the city had been surrendered, and the Abyssinians had laid down their arms by thousands; but Theodore was still resolute, and a band of faithful adherents still defended him. It was in vain. He might and did resist desperately; but he was fighting against impossibilities. If we may credit one account, it would appear that in the decisive moment of his fate he was not unmindful of his imperial pretensions. This wilfulness of the man was manifested even then. He killed himself with his pistol as the British troops approached him, and thus escaped indignities which his own practices presented to his imagination. Other despatches simply say that he was killed, for his dead body was recognized by those who had lately been his prisoners. With his death the war terminated. The captives had been released. The tyrant had spared us all pains of considering what punishment should be inflicted for his contumacy. Sir Robert Napier was preparing to march homeward with the record of his victory.

The suddenness, the despatch of his success—and absolute extinction of Theodore and his power—cannot surprise us. If once our soldiers were confronted by the enemy, the result was certain. The contest between an English army with English arms, and an Abyssinian force of untrained, if gallant men, was seen to be, and in fact was so hopeless, that not even the thoroughness of the triumph should tempt us into mere exultation over the enemy. Our 12 pounder Armstrong guns silenced his artillery. Our disciplined men could find no foeman worthy of their training among his followers. We need not boast that "our Chassepot did wonders." The special merit of the Abyssinian campaign was not that it was a victory over Abyssinians, but a victory over Abyssinia itself. Nature fought against us, and our science and our organization defeated this worst of antagonists. The greater part of the long march from Annesley Bay to Magdala has been brought before us so vividly by our correspondents that the English nation has been able from first to last to accompany the army in its difficulties. Is it too much to say that nothing like it has been attempted, much less accomplished, since Suwarrov led his forces over the St. Gothard, or are we too vain in remembering that his wild struggle with the adverse powers of nature was less protracted than the labors of our Abyssinian Expedition? Sir Robert Napier has had to pick out his way and to make his road over almost every inch of his march. The last letters from the camp, which we print to-day, tell the same story we have received throughout, of toilful advance up precipitous cliffs, over mountain heights, along narrow ledges of rocks overlooking yawning ravines. They add the pains of intense cold at heights 12,000 feet above the sea level. Even when these obstacles seemed for a moment to have been passed, an inhospitable wilderness has commonly succeeded, soon to give way to Alpine passes. That there should have been occasional defaults of one of the other branches of the service on such a march cannot be surprising; the wonder is that any successful organization should have been continuously possible. We may well be proud of a General who could plan and conduct an expedition like this, and of an army that could be trusted to respond to the spirit of its leader. We can understand

and sympathize with the nervous anxiety felt by the whole force as it neared Magdala lest Theodore should retire and attempt to wear them out in endless pursuit of him and his captives. Well-accredited rumors had predicted such tactics. But Theodore had sworn that "though all his other soldiers should fly, he and his standard-bearer should alone face the British, and to do him justice, he kept his oath. It is, indeed, impossible, viewing him in his last hour, not to feel some pity for the man who has compelled us to crush him. In his wildest freaks of passion, even in his savage brutalities, there was a singular consistency. He was the stuff of which many a Eastern conqueror has been made. Endowed with intense personal will, great courage, and wide designs, he was yet incapable of self-control, and wholly unable to understand the power of a civilization higher than his own. Unhappily for himself he provoked a conflict with the arms of the West; he was unjust, and violent and cruel in his injustice to unoffending subjects of the British Crown, he put our messengers of peace in chains, he misunderstood our forbearance, he challenged us, to vindicate the wrongs we had suffered; yet it must be said of this self-proclaimed descendant of Solomon that, passionate and resolute to the end, he still fought when fighting was hopeless, and, as we may believe, preferred to die by his own hand rather than fall under the vengeance of an unknown enemy.

The army will return immediately. The same statement with which Sir Robert Napier closes his telegraphic despatch announcing the victory, is the best commentary that can be made upon our motives in entering upon the Abyssinian war. The speedy withdrawal of the force from Abyssinian territory will be a complete answer to the insinuations of foreign critics. The death of Theodore happily relieves us from all embarrassment in performing what must in any case have been an inevitable duty. As it is, our mission in Abyssinia has been completely accomplished. We have redeemed the emissaries of the Crown, and with them all European captives, from the painful slavery experienced. The single author of all the mischief—the only person with whom in Abyssinia we had any quarrel—has put it out of our power to punish his misdeeds by challenging inevitable, if not inflicting voluntary death. We can thus withdraw without hesitation, for we have done all that was ever designed. We can even withdraw our power without compunction, for we are relieved from all apprehension that we leave behind us a nation doomed through our innocent instrumentality to suffer the wild revenge of a defeated madman. It is, of course, true that we shall leave Abyssinia disorganized; but the disorganization of Abyssinia is unhappily chronic, and there is now a better prospect than that it may soon terminate than has, long, been known. We have neither caused nor aggravated the disorders of the country. We entered it because its ruler, in defiance of the simplest dictates of natural justice, refused to liberate our slaves sent to him on a message of peace. We have liberated them, and he has himself perished, and, our mission over, we leave again the land we entered with the sole purpose of performing it.

**Canada, May 8th.**

A terrible tornado swept over the township of Stanley and Goderich on 5th May last, damaging and destroying a vast amount of valuable property. A Mrs. Campbell, in trying to save her children, was seriously hurt, as the chimney and other portions of her house were blown down. It is thus described: "A violent hail storm commenced, which continued for some time, during which hail stones, or rather icicles, fell, measuring one and a half inches in diameter and two and three inches long, tapering to a point like an icicle. It was during this hail storm that a mighty rushing sound was heard, in southerly direction across the lake, and turning the eyes in this direction a spectacle awfully grand and sublime presented itself. Around what looked like a dense black spiral column of smoke, balloon shaped, being larger at the top than the bottom, the clouds were whirling and clashing with a fury and violence utterly indescribable, the tail of which would ever and anon lash and writhe, like a monstrous serpent, its force being irresistible. Accompanying this, but a considerable distance above it, was a large dense black cloud, but which did not appear to be in such violent commotion, although it too would frequently part asunder and then immediately clash together again in awful grandeur.

Mrs. McGee is in a very precarious state of health. The sad bereavement which she has experienced has induced a state of nervous prostration which her physicians regard as very serious. So greatly is she affected that she is never left alone, and for some days it was feared that her reason could hardly bear up against the calamity which had befallen her. We are glad to hear that though still far from well, Mrs. McGee is gradually becoming convalescent.

The boring for salt at Kincaidine Works is progressing favorably, the company having reached a depth of fifty-five feet.

The schoolboys in Montreal, on their way home, ate some wild parsnips growing along the railway track last Wednesday. Two of them, brothers, named Day, died that night, and it is feared that others will die.

**ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.** The Argentine journals state that private letters received in Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro announce the intended abdication of his Majesty Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. They say that the Emperor recently called a conference of the principal personages of the country to arrange definitely the terms of his abdication, to whom he announced the reasons prompting him to take that step, stating at the same time that his resolution was irrevocable. It appears that he is tired of the fatigues of government, and will probably retire to Europe.

It is said there are two things in the present day dearer than life, and those two things are fashionable marriages and fashionable funerals.

of the Fraser Mouth. N. of H.M. hired Beaver, who has been following report to the published in the Government of the Governor. May 8th, 1868. the honor to forward a Survey of Fraser principal alterations that since 1866, are:— tion of a shoal 1 1/2 miles and E. by N. 2/3 N. 2 inner or White Buoy. a 1866, there were 23 at a point 1.87 miles Lightship, there are now well is of small extent, d on either side, thereby the bend which has late position I have marked k, which will probably they at present exist will draught in proportion (9 feet) to be taken before to be passed on or up. or North Sand Head position. ed to the Southward, passed on either side; it North bank. Buoy, may be removed position of the tempor require removing, and heretofore. ry Buoy, may be passed recommended, at t of necessity be re with bands, has drift 6 feet low water, it ed, but must be passed going up, at a distance oy, in 1/2 foot at low moved and placed as Buoy, should be re- assigned to it on trace 2 Cables from its pre- a line from No. 8. require moving, and a distance of 1 Cable. Buoy, should be passed the shoal of 6 feet to the Eastward of it. Buoy to the entrance many precautions will to state, that if the and moved as recom- the Channel would ent use. are full of the particu- tion of Whales, who has been committed. murder of McGee, speaking of a conver- sely, who is conduct- Whalen, says: public all that Mr. but we have reason antic conspiracy has which persons, some of the Hibernian Society, eated." ce for the Belt and Halifax harbor will st of August. The George Brown), have a successful, require to become possessor prize. As the race, we would be glad other parts of the as from the United edonald's announce- intention to confer a Cartier, took the they had lost their w development. on for Montreal West, eant by the assassina- will apparently be ion by acclamation one of the oldest and supporters of the late edonald's notice of allow \$1200 per ee for the remainder ment of two sums the two children. of gold is announced ill, it is said, eclipse t in the Hastings of the Hon. Benjamin Scotia, at Ottawa, s been the subject of and regret. or Purifying the Blood, restoring the Lost Appetite MURDER TEA. almost any sickness, herbs only, it can be given nations in English, French, very packages. THE HIBERNIAN and retail drug stores and Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agent, 410 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 20, 1868.

English and Continental Echoes.

With one or two notable exceptions, the news from the continent is very meagre. After the great mental and physical efforts which led to Prussia's recent aggrandizement, the volcanic element has become inert for a time, and the leading powers have returned to their normal condition of speaking very moderately and of watching very closely. In these spasmodic periods of peace, it is to be regretted that instead of directing the geniuses of the continent of Europe to the improvement of firearms and other inventions which will shorten the duration of the next war, that comes in the natural course of events they do not direct it to the inception of some great scheme of progress and reform that would prevent such war altogether. However such is not the genius of Europe, nor has the day arrived nor is it even approaching when the sword can be dispensed with in the settlement of their internal struggles. When Italy and Turkey are placed beyond the longing desires of France and Russia, that day might come, but certainly not before. The most interesting point on the continent and one most likely to influence it in future, is the birth of the Austrian Princess in Hung. It is well known that this event which occurred on the 22nd of last April, was long since arranged as a matter of policy, and it bids fair, from the demonstrations of the multitude to accomplish its object, though it would have worked better had the child been a prince. It is 328 years since John Sigismund, son of John Zapolski, rival of Ferdinand I. of Austria, and the last of the indigenous kings of Hungary saw the light of day from the same proud palace of Buda. The birth of that royal child marked the long era of internal strife and foreign rule, and it is only charitable at least to hope, the birth of this may bring back the glory lost for good at the disastrous battle of Mohacs. Hungary was for ages the asylum of science and art, the cradle of genius and great men, it may be so again, and if it is, it will be well for Austria. Another event bearing on the future of Europe is the marriage of Prince Humbert, heir to Victor Emmanuel, with his cousin Marguerite of Savoy. Our readers will recollect this intelligent, high spirited and promising prince was formally engaged to a princess of Austria, who some years ago was burnt to death by carelessly igniting her own dress. Royal connections, it is true, do not go for much at times when political necessities rise above them, but it may after all turn out fortunately for Italy, that things are as we find them. The prince has greatly distinguished himself on the field of battle, and he and both his bride are spoken of as being very amiable in their dispositions. While these modern events are tracing the probable course of the future of Europe our natures are rudely shocked by being asked to give up some of the brightest traditions of its dim past. A miserable wretch who cannot possibly have any soul, claims to have proved that the glowing tale of the patriotism and courage of Tell, the blindness and poverty of Bellisarius, and the magnificence of the Colossus of Rhodes, are all myths, and prays us to forget for ever the most glorious things we have been taught from boyhood. The present age is too prosaic, but such a request is the coolest thing we have yet heard. Another interesting landmark of the Napoleonic era has disappeared: the last survivor of the pyramids, M. Joward, died in April last. All now upon whom "forty centuries looked down" are gone; and with them disappear daily the living links of that great age of war which it is to be hoped will never be revived in Europe or elsewhere. Along side of the record of this hero we can place one of our own of the same period and quite as interesting. About the end of April also the "avenger of Nelson" died. This historic person was Com-

mander Pollard, who was well known to have brought down the man who killed Nelson. He was moreover the only officer left alive of those standing with Nelson when he fell; and for a long time after the quartermaster kept him supplied with ammunition, that no delay should occur in the slaughter of the French sharpshooters. Yet although this gallant fellow has performed deeds which in the present day would have secured him the Victoria Cross if not his flagship, he has died only a commander. The grumblers may say what they please, but things are better managed in England than they were formerly. So much for the dead. We will now turn to the living. Among the heroes receiving the laurels of the world none are so great as Napier and Livingstone, both on their way home to receive the rewards of deeds that will live in history forever. The letters received from the latter, detailing the particulars of his journey, are profoundly interesting. How that man treads the silent forests of Africa, where, as he says, the foliage is so thick that he could not see fifty yards; how he manages and controls the native tribes; resists the most insidious diseases; defies hunger; overcomes obstacles, and fights against exhaustion, until he accomplishes his great deed of traversing an unknown continent is wonderful, and for which he deserves our gratitude as well as admiration. He will probably be in England by next September if he meets with no further mishaps. Sir Robert Napier, it turns out, was born in Ceylon, and beyond the name has no connection with the fighting family of England. He has worked his way by his own merit, and nobly deserves all the honors he has won. Another mind which for many years had a great influence over the religious element of England has ceased to be. Dr Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, and contemporary with Arnold, Pusey, Newman, Kible, Davison, &c., is dead. Dr Hampden, for great scholastic learning and original powers of thought, had few superiors in the ecclesiastical world. He was, however, never popular with the public nor with his clergy; and by being selected while at Oxford as the preacher of the Bampton Lectures, had much to do, though not intentionally, with calling the high church party into active existence. Bishop Hampden was born in the West Indies and lived to an advanced age. Among some of the more prominent liberal ideas, outside the all-absorbing Irish Church movement, two are well worth mentioning—the one is the desire of the administration to give a representative government to Ceylon; and the other, an effort to abolish capital punishment. In the debate in Parliament upon the latter subject, it was shown that the executioner in Madrid had recently killed his mistress, and that therefore, as a consequence, executions did not prevent bloodshed. Such an argument is carrying the war into Africa truly, but for all that the amendment of Gilpin was lost. The Prince and Princess of Wales have had a perfect success in Ireland, and all classes admit the good likely to result from the visit. The Prince's speech at the installation banquet is described as a "model of selection, compression, emphasis and good taste." The influence of such intercourse is good upon all who enjoy it. Like charity it is twice blessed. If in giving or receiving the Prince has done anything to harmonize the two countries which, of all others in the world, from physical necessity must remain united, he will not, young as he is, have lived in vain.

Wednesday, June 17.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP ALASKA. The New York Commercial Advertiser of May 16th says: This fine new steamship, the fourth lately built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is almost completed, and will shortly make her trial trip. She is a fac simile of the Great Republic, China and Japan, and was constructed also at the shipyards of Henry Steers, Greenpoint, L. I. She is 4,500 tons measurement, and will trade between New York and Aspinwall. She is built for great strength and speed, and is now getting in the last of her machinery at the Novelty Iron Works, under the direction and superintendent of the company, W. W. Vanderbilt. All the heavy wrought iron has been furnished to the Novelty Iron Works by Lazell, Perkins & Co., from their establishment at Bridgewater, Mass, and made from the best of charcoal iron, under the immediate inspection of their New York agent, George B. Stetson. This work is the heaviest ever made in America, the water-wheel shafts weighing in a forged condition 40 tons each. The Alaska will be fitted up in a very superb and commodious manner, and her saloons, cabins, staterooms, etc., will be similar to those of the other steamers of the line.

THE EVENING MAIL, now owned by the proprietors of the Times, will after the 1st July be published twice a week, under the title of the 'Mail,' and will be a reprint of the Times as heretofore.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.—The total value, reports the Times, of the imports into the United States last year was \$378,629,945, while the total value of the exports from the United States in 1867 was set down at \$463,398,863. The value of the cotton manufactures imported last year was \$23,180,523; of iron and steel and kindred manufactures, \$26,465,763; of sugar and molasses, \$46,277,170; of wood and kindred manufactures \$42,736,899; and of gold and silver, \$10,716,501. The value of the principal articles of export was—breadstuffs, \$55,837,066; raw cotton, \$194,960,398; oils and petroleum, \$19,210,242; tobacco and kindred manufactures, \$28,118,460; and gold and silver, \$665,994,978. Dividing last year into three parts, it appears that in the first third of the year the value of the imports into United States was \$132,327,816; in the second third \$137,116,786; and in the third third, \$109,186,343. The value of the exports from the United States in the first third of last year was \$183,869,779; in the second third, 145,728,394; and in the third third, \$133,800,693.

SALE OF A SHIP.—Two hundred and fifty persons attended the sale at auction yesterday of the full-rigged ship Ellen, with tackle, apparel and furniture, owned in Hong Kong, and ordered to be sold by His Honor Joseph Needham, in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Vancouver Island; made in the causes—Jones vs Master and owners, and In Re consolidated causes of Allen and others vs the same. But two or three bidders offered, commencing with \$2500; the vessel was subsequently knocked down to Mr W. Kohl for \$6,450, we learn for a San Francisco purchaser. A chronometer was sold for \$77 and other articles, sold separately, fetched about \$50. The vessel is considered cheap; judges believe that she would reach a much higher figure in China. Dimensions are as follows: length 131ft, breadth 31ft and depth 20 feet; registered tonnage 631 tons; 19 years old, and requires repairs.

OUR advices from the Mediterranean bring us the intelligence that small-pox was communicated to several of her Majesty's ships by being brought in contact with the Cretan refugees. Some very serious cases occurred on board the Arethusa, and one of the first persons struck down was Captain Cook, who took the disease in a very virulent form, but owing to a strong constitution, he was enabled to repel the attack, and is now so far recovered as to visit England on a short leave of absence.—Army and Navy Gazette.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Some two months since, Mr. H. Walker, son of Capt. Walker, of this city, cut his knee-joint very badly while working at Meigs's Mill, Port Madison. It was found necessary yesterday to amputate the leg, and the operation was performed by Dr. Ash, at 11 o'clock in the morning. We regret to say the patient gradually sank after wards, and died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr Walker was only 26 years of age, and a young man much respected.

An amusing story is going the round of the papers. A school inquiry has been recently established and in a country district where the Commissioners were sitting, one of them was asked by a blunt old farmer, 'What was the use of going to college, for his son Walter could write better than he [the Commissioner] could?' The question may be asked with propriety in every quarter, for now a days every man appears to write for the purpose of not being read. As far as calligraphy goes there is not much use in go

NEW JUDGE.—Mr Dennison, of Port Townsend, a lawyer of high standing and extensive practice, has been appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Washington Territory, in the place of Judge Darwin. Mr. Dennison enjoys a large acquaintance amongst our own community, who will be pleased to hear of his elevation to the Supreme Court.

FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.—The procession forms at 2 o'clock. Tiger Co to lead, Deluge next and Hook and Ladder last. The body will then march through the principal streets and halt at the corner of Government and Yates streets for inspection by the Municipal authorities. At half-past 7 in the evening a general drill of the whole force will take place.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The good people of the Sound are making great preparations for the proper celebration of the Fourth. At Seattle they are to have salutes, processions, public speaking, races, fireworks and a grand ball at the Pavilion in the evening. Mr Garfield, it is said, will deliver the oration at Port Townsend.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning, with 22 passengers and a quantity of live stock and general merchandise as freight. She experienced a strong head gale and sea crossing the straits. Her list of passengers and freight will be found in the usual column.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster at noon yesterday. She took about 50 tons of freight and a few passengers.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The net profit for the year 1867 amounts to \$77,583 which will allow of the payment of a dividend at the customary period at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 1/2 per cent, being the same distribution as last year, leaving the sum of £2,582 to be carried to rest.

The Torment sailed on Saturday morning from Tekelet, W. T., with a company of soldiers numbering 130, in command of Capt McGilvra, U. S. A., for Sitka. The vessel also had on board cattle, sheep and some lumber.

We would direct the attention of those persons interested to the resolution passed on the 9th inst., that the Municipal Council will, on Monday next, the 22nd inst., cause all Street-crossings that are out of repair to be immediately taken up.

THE REVIEWS.—By last mail was received from the publishing house of Leonard Soot & Co., of New York, the April European editions of Magazines and Reviews. For sale by Hibben & Co., of this city.

COUNTY COURT.—This court was adjourned yesterday immediately after opening, all the cases on the file being settled outside.

The steamer California returned from Port Townsend last evening.

H M S Forward took up her anchorage in our harbor yesterday.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left for Nanaimo yesterday morning.

O'Farrell the Attempted Assassin of Prince Alfred.

ERRATA COLLECTOR.—In your issue a few days since, you gave detailed information of the attempt to assassinate the Prince by O'Farrell, and with it some account of his family connections. In the life of the P. A. D. O'Farrell, the assassin's brother, whose name is [there mentioned], there are some curious but not very agreeable incidents which have all the features of fiction but which in reality are facts. Mr P. A. D. O'Farrell was about the period of 1865 a solicitor in considerable practice in the City of Melbourne, at this time his residence was some three miles from the city, to which when the day's transactions were over, he would drive in his dog-cart. One morning a paragraph appeared in the paper that the evening before some conveyance drove at a very fast rate had come in contact with a pony carriage, the occupants violently out, and that one of them, a Mr Barston, was seriously injured; but that although the driver of the fast vehicle must have known of the serious character of the collision, he had never stopped, but driven heedlessly and furiously on; in this encounter Mr Barston was so seriously injured that in a few days after he died from the injuries received. A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and every effort made to find the heedless and heartless driver that had inflicted such fatal injuries, but to no purpose; the only evidence in the matter was the production at the inquest of a piece broken off the shaft of the vehicle which had overturned the chaise. This was permitted to go into the possession of one of the jury, who from being a wheelwright attached some value to it. Some months after this affair, a party drove up to the house of this wheelwright, who lived then at Emerald Hill, some three miles from where the catastrophe happened, and requested the repair of a broken shaft of his dog-cart. 'I think,' said the wheelwright, 'I have the identical piece that was broken off,' and at once fitted it to the cart. 'This,' said the wheelwright, 'is the very vehicle we wanted to know about—where did you get this dog-cart?' 'I bought it,' replied the party, 'at Mr O'Farrell's sale who is leaving for England and is now with his family on board ship in the Bay.' Upon this information demand was immediately made upon Mr O'Farrell for compensation for the injuries inflicted; to this he turned a deaf ear, and refused any redress; legal proceedings were at once taken. Mr O'Farrell had to leave the ship and return to Melbourne to defend himself, the ship in the mean time, with his wife and family proceeding on to England. The results of the trial were that O'Farrell was mulcted in heavy damages to which no doubt his heartless conduct largely contributed. The verdict, I think, was a fine of £1000 and an allowance of £250 a year for life to the widow; but notwithstanding this heavy demand upon his finances, O'Farrell, who at that time was in excellent practice, was enabled to build and furnish handsomely a very elegant residence on the banks of the Yarra. In due time Mrs O'Farrell and family returned to Melbourne, on which occasion, with the view of doing all honor, a grand picnic was given, and Mr O'Farrell was in high glee at the thought of the happiness his newly arrived wife would feel in contemplating the charms of her new home. But how fallacious are the joys of this world! When the party had broken up and gone, Mrs O'Farrell, to the astonishment of her husband, expressed her determination to remain—she would go back to the ship—she would go that night. The fact was she had a lover on board. Mr O'Farrell had to consent to her return, and finally paid her passage back with her gay Lothario, but giving her two little children up to the care of the disconsolate husband; and many a time have I seen him walking along looking as miserable as a bandicoot, with his two little children, one in each hand. Since this I have lost sight of Mr P. O. D. O'Farrell. I understood he became insolvent, and now I learn from your columns that he absconded from Melbourne—a fitting sequel to his last career. The writer of this remembers the father of these O'Farrell's, a decent, respectable, greybearded old man, and has had many a glass of grog with him. Poor old fellow, if he were alive this matter would surely break his heart.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence.

From the Cariboo Sentinel, June 8th.

Owing to the freshest and the consequent suspension of work by the most of the claims, in order to secure the bed-rock drain, very little has been done this week. Only three companies have done anything by way of a clean up worthy of mention.

The Baby Co. washed up on Thursday 120 oz. the Baldhead Co. 90 oz. and the Sheepskin Co. 70 oz. The Point and Morning Star Co's. (hydraulics) cleaned up their tail races during their suspension and each got a good prospect. For a week or two, or until the freshest is over, very little mining will be done on the creek.

STOUT GULCH.

Six companies are taking out good pay. The Jenkins Co. cleaned up for the week 47 oz.

CANADIAN CREEK.

Things are looking promising on this creek. The Sovereign Co. are getting down finely with their shaft; expect to bottom in a few days, and if a prospect is struck, the character of the creek will be established. The None Such Co. above the Sovereign Co. struck a prospect of \$1 to the pan. Claims are consequently looking up.

WILSON CREEK.

The Blacksmith Co. bottomed their shaft at 100 feet and found a channel pitching into the hill, which is considered by the company as a very favorable indication. The Discovery Co. are working in their old ground and are taking out pay. The creek is looked upon generally as valuable mining ground.

M'ARTHUR GULCH.

Two companies are taking out good pay.

ISLAND GULCH.

This gulch heads from the same source as Mosquito, Red and Wilson, and is looked upon with much favor. Several parties are prospecting, but so far without success. The channel seems very deep.

MOSQUITO GULCH.

Wash-ups for the week—Minnehaha, 500 oz; Willow, 200 oz; Hoeking, 142; Discovery, 70. Jeffries and Holman companies, over wages; Tabb Co, prospecting.

RED GULCH.

Discovery washed up for the week 50 ozs. Blacksmith Co. making wages, Catch-it Co. wages. Butcher Co. are running a tunnel. United Co. are making over wages. Tipton Slaughter, for the week, 20 ozs. Moonshine Co. wages, Thistle and Great Eastern companies are running tunnels. Never Fall Co. sinking shaft. Tom and Jerry Co. making over wages. Hiawatha Co. putting in machinery. McCann Co. paying wages.

The aggregate taken from Mosquito and Red Gulches for the week amounts to about 1200 ounces!

LIGHTNING CREEK.

Great Eastern paying about wages; got one nugget weighing 2 oz. 12 dollars. Fifehire Lass Co. taking out small pay. Lightning Co. running through soft rock and making good headway. Sigel Co. have stopped work and sold the ground to Chinamen.

LAST CHANGE CREEK.

Prince of Wales Co. taking out wages.

DAVIS CREEK.

Moon Raker claim have failed to run their tunnel through the slum and have abandoned it in order to start a new one on the other side of the creek, taking bed-rock for a footing for their timbers. Homeward Bound Co. are going ahead with their new tunnel; are in about 100 feet. Smeaton & Co. are hydraulicing.

NELSON CREEK.

Robinson & Co. are in a little over 150 feet with their new tunnel; no signs of bottom yet. Montgomery & Co. hydraulicing; picked up about 98 ozs. in the ground cleaned for a 12 foot box. Dominique & Co. hydraulicing a point below the Montgomery Co. with very good prospects. Little & Co. prospecting ahead of Robinson & Co's ground.

CHISHOLM CREEK.

Ross & Co. have commenced their tunnel. There is another company situated nearly a mile above the Ross Co. prospecting and taking out a little gold.

The Bed-Rock Flume Co. let the water into their new hose on the 2nd, but the pressure was too great for the pipe; it blew off the nozzle in a jiffy; but the few moments that it stood showed that if it can be made to stand, it will make terrific havoc in the hill.

The Baby company cleaned up on the 2nd, from two days' work, 77 1/2 ozs., and anticipate for the week the largest yield of the season.

LOWEYER CREEK.

The Calaveras Co. made a dividend last week of \$260 to the interest. There are eight full interests in the claim.

GROUSE CREEK.

The Fountain Head Co. have struck a prospect in their tunnel, on rim rock, of \$27 to a car load of dirt.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 20, 1868.

In our brief notice letter on the Overland made to British Columbia to return to the sensible article of eminency to which it is ever may be the direct of the actual condition and the angry contest prevailed amongst all best thing to be done to diate relief, we imagine man really interested will admit, that over scheme the Overland tract most attention, to be determined is, line to adopt; the one will most conduce to terests of the Colony and it is an opinion that hastily adopted, or information, three thially determine this comes before the peccilities of the present amount of property on that road; and the agricultural lands to after by maintaining cannot be denied, things were equal, were subscribed in row to complete the that it would not apply them to that the Bute Inlet road amount of arable, gral and mining land, five years time be cpletion to the Yak road at the present dly think it would not has passed, as we have in reviewing the r Truth submitted to tive Council, when however laudable and be in themselves, can welfare of the entire Bute Inlet road co upon its own merits, garded as an isolated it goes no further th and there its deficien gal part of the great would really only following extract fr letter will show what tered from Queensl Pass.

With respect to the road, viz. from the Fraser in the Leather P. Columbia to the Pacific Inlet, Mr Waddington's investigation. He apper ed the only pass through mountains by which a carried to a commodious harbor. New Westm Capital of the Colony, an unfortunate position from terminus of an overland rport. It is shut out fr highest and most rugged range, through which it, sible a railway could e the narrow intricate ch Fraser, through shifting for vessels of large drau posed by Mr Wadding of the Upper Fraser as Queensle river, and the ootin Plain to Bute Ha best which could be ad to be correct in stati Fraser is navigable fo has declared that the d exist in this part of the practicable, and the Thompson River by wh myself made our way in is probably better suited railway. This emerge extremity of the central and although covered presents no engineering importance. The magr quimal in Vancouver mines of Nanaimo, and ber of the mainland clo was fitted to become the North Pacific and the steamers trading to Chi such a development hereafter follow. The established a line of stea cisco to Hong Kong, al supply of coal has Pennsylvania or Nansai Whatever difference about New Westmin of the Fraser, there Burrard Inlet for a that place from Ya eventually come, knowledge of those examined the inter Expend, if you ple

The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 20, 1868.

Mineral Intelligence. Cariboo Sentinel, June 21st. The freshet and the consequent work by the most of order to secure the beds little has been done this week companies have done a clean up worthy of washed up on Thursday head Co. 90 oz. and the 70 oz. The Point and Co's (hydraulics) cleaned during their suspension good prospect. For a until the freshet is over, ng will be done on the

In our brief notice of Dr Cheadle's letter on the Overland Route from Canada to British Columbia, we promised to return to the subject and give this sensible article of Dr C the prominence to which it is entitled. What ever may be the diversity of opinion of the actual condition of the Colony, and the angry contest which has long prevailed amongst all classes as to the best thing to be done to secure immediate relief, we imagine, that every man really interested in the Colony, will admit, that over and above every scheme the Overland Route will attract most attention. The question to be determined is, which is the best line to adopt; the one we m which will most conduce to the general interests of the Colony? In our opinion, and it is an opinion that has not been hastily adopted, or upon superficial information, three things will materially determine this question when it comes before the people, viz, the facilities of the present road; the amount of property already existing on that road; and the vast mining and agricultural lands to be opened hereafter by maintaining that road. It cannot be denied, even if all other things were equal, and funds sufficient were subscribed in England to-morrow to complete the Bute Inlet road, that it would not perhaps be wise to apply them to that purpose. Would the Bute Inlet road intersect the same amount of arable, grazing, agricultural and mining land, or would it in five years time be equal after completion to the Yale and Kamloops road at the present day? We honestly think it would not; and the day has passed, as we have already said, in reviewing the report which Mr Trutch submitted to the last Legislative Council, when private schemes however laudable and good they may be in themselves, can be put above the welfare of the entire country. The Bute Inlet road considered simply upon its own merits, can only be regarded as an isolated branch, because it goes no further than Quesselmouth, and there its deficiency, as an integral part of the great Overland Route, would really only commence. The following extract from Dr Cheadle's letter will show what is to be encountered from Quesselmouth to Leather Pass.

With respect to the remaining portion of the road, viz, from the head waters of the Fraser in the Leather Pass, through British Columbia to the Pacific terminus at Bute Inlet, Mr Waddington speaks from personal investigation. He appears to have discovered the only pass through the coast range of mountains by which a railway could be carried to a commodious and well-protected harbor. New Westminster, the present Capital of the Colony, is precluded by its unfortunate position from ever becoming the terminus of an overland route, or an important port. It is shut out from the interior by the highest and most rugged portion of the coast range, through which it seems utterly impossible a railway could ever be carried; and the narrow intricate channel of the Lower Fraser, through shifting sands, is impassable for vessels of large draught. The route proposed by Mr Waddington along the course of the Upper Fraser as far as the mouth of Quesselle river, and thence across the Chilliwatin Plain to Bute Harbor is probably the best which could be adopted, supposing him to be correct in stating that the Upper Fraser is navigable for steamers. Dr Rae has declared that the dangerous rapids which exist in this part of the river render it impracticable, and the valley of the North Thompson River by which Lord Milton and myself made our way from the Leather Pass is probably better suited for a line of road or railway. This emerges on to the southern extremity of the central plain at Kamloops, and although covered with dense forest presents no engineering difficulties of any importance. The magnificent harbor of Esquimaux in Vancouver Island, with the coal mines of Nanaimo, and the unequalled timber of the mainland close at hand, is in every way fitted to become the great export of the North Pacific and the starting point for steamers trading to China and Japan, should such a development of an overland route hereafter follow. The Americans have established a line of steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong, although the necessary supply of coal has to be brought from Pennsylvania or Nanaimo. Whatever difference there may be about New Westminster and the mouth of the Fraser, there can be none as to Burrard Inlet for a terminus; and to that place from Yale the road must eventually come, according to the knowledge of those who have carefully examined the interior of the country. Expend, if you please, the vast sums

it will require to complete the Bute Inlet road to Quesselmouth, and then the monetary and engineering difficulties of the road are only about commenced so far as reaching Canada is concerned; while at the same time, with a new steamer in course of erection on the Fraser, to extend the river navigation, it would have no material advantage over the present road so far as Cariboo is concerned. Thus two grand points in favor of Bute Inlet are gone at once. But expend the same amount of money in building a road from Burrard Inlet to Kamloops, and the expenditure will go far towards connecting us with Canada, and in the meantime supply both extreme ends of the Colony with cheap food. We are not opposed to Mr. Waddington. With others we admire his force of character, abilities and perseverance; but with others we would call his attention to the immense advantages of the Burrard Inlet-Kamloops road, satisfied that by adopting it he will best serve himself, his supporters and his country. This subject is not exhausted and we intend to follow it up.

Thursday, June 18th. FIREMEN'S ANNUAL PARADE.—At the hour appointed this most useful institution turned out yesterday in force, and in their procession through the principal streets made an appearance alike creditable to themselves and the city. On arriving at the junction of Government and Yates streets, they were received by His Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation in body, and officially inspected. The Mayor and Councillor Lewis addressed the Firemen, paying them the commendations their long and faithful services deserved. The Mayor, in his remarks, regretted that, so far, he had been unable to assist them pecuniarily from any revenues of the City or Government funds; but he hoped the day was not far distant when funds would be obtainable from the Government to keep them together. Mr Kelly, Chief Engineer, returned thanks on behalf of the brigade. Not one of the least attractive features of the procession was a beautiful little child, elegantly dressed, the daughter of Chief Kelly, sitting on the front of the Deluge Engine, although her position looked so perilous. The Volunteer band headed the procession, and we should be wanting in our duties if we did not give them all honor. Composed of amateurs principally, and organized fully but a short time, their performances are really excellent, and a source of public congratulation. Eight of the band we observed wore the Deluge badge. When we recollect this noble band of men are kept together in their present efficiency by voluntary individual contributions, the citizens of our town, whose lives and property are often times entirely in their hands, can estimate the gratitude they owe the Firemen. In the evening a strong muster was made. The three companies played on the Theatre building; the audience believed it was the best performance given since the Marsh Company occupied the boards of the building.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise arrived yesterday evening from New Westminster with twenty passengers, the mails and a Cariboo express. We glean the following items from the Examiner of Monday: Mr J. Wood, of Lillooet, after a thorough examination, has concluded that he can, at high water, take the steamer Seaton, of which he is owner, from the lake of that name into the Fraser River. It is intended to run the Seaton on the Fraser, connecting with G. B. Wright's new steamer at Big Bar. The merchandise which was forwarded out of Yale during the week amounted to 66,000 pounds. So scarce are laborers that the Government authorities of Yale have been endeavoring in vain for three weeks past to get men to work on the roads. It is said that the Magistrate for Lillooet has issued instructions which prevent freight trains passing through the Toll Gates on Sunday. The plant for Collin's Deep Creek Grist Mill arrived on Thursday. It will be the largest grist mill on the mainland.

BAD NEWS.—Letters received by the late mails state on the best authority, that a Sir H Pine and the aforesaid Mr Birch are positively candidates for the Governorship of this Colony on the expiration of Mr Seymour's term. We have often heard of there being a birch in pickle for naughty boys; but if the Imperial Government try to lay this one on the backs of British Columbians they will raise a row in school that cannot easily be allayed. Far better will it be if his Grace the Duke of Buckingham never attempts it, and in all honesty we give him timely warning. Of the other gentleman we know nothing, but if he should only prove on trial half as good as our own Burrard Inlet pines, no objection can be made to him.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Board of Education will be held at Dr Powell's residence on Douglas street, at 12 o'clock noon, to-morrow Friday.

WORK COMMENCED AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE PAVILION.—Considerable progress has been made on the new Pavilion of the Mechanics' Institute, which is being erected on Union Square, San Francisco, for the coming Industrial Fair. The excavations for the foundations have been made, and the floor timbers mostly laid. The building will front on Geary and Stockton streets, occupying almost the entire length of the Square from east to west, and will be a vast improvement in design and execution on the unsightly structure which was erected there for the last Fair of the Institute.

TORNADO.—The fearful storm of wind spoken of in the Canadian news, a few days since, it appears visited a greater portion of the Atlantic States. At Chicago it was really unprecedented, blowing down churches and houses as if made of paper. At the time of the gale the congregation of the Second Advent Church in Chicago were worshipping, and the scene is described as heart-rending. On the falling of the building a number were killed and seriously wounded. Several houses were lifted bodily from the ground and sent to fragments in the air.

DEPARTURE OF THE PANAMA.—The steamship Panama has been sold to the Mexican Government by the Cal. O. & M. S. S. Co., and has been fitted up to be used as a revenue and transport steamer on the western coast of Mexico. The changes and repairs have been made as per stipulation, and the Panama cleared for Mazatlan. On the delivery being made she will hoist the flag of the Republic of Mexico, and will hereafter be known as the Juarez. She carries two long 24 pounders, four 12 pounders, and a full complement of muskets, cutlasses, pikes and revolvers, and is ready for active service.

An enthusiastic meeting of Fenians in Chicago, held in the beginning of May last, while violently applauding the tomfoolery of one of the American born brethren, the floor of the room gave way and some 300 were precipitated pell mell into the cellar below. Three were killed dead, and a great number of others in consequence of their wounds went to Canada this year.

LARGE GROWTH CUCUMBERS.—We have been sent a sample of cucumbers grown in the garden of Mr Bushell on Johnson street, from the seed had two years since from England and known as the Desbro Black Spine. Last year some of them exceeded thirty-four inches in length. This one is 13 inches long and 9 1/2 in circumference, which for the time of the season is large.

THE water in the Columbia and Snake rivers is rising to such an extent that the boats cannot longer navigate the latter. The steamer Idaho will relieve the Onconota in the route between this city and Cascades, Oregonian.

POLICE COURT.—Henry Neale, remanded on a charge of assault on his wife, was discharged. Anthony Brown, charged with selling liquor to Indians, fined \$50 or three months imprisonment with hard labor.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS have been committed in Ochocho valley. Captain White and party, who spent the winter there have been driven out. All of their goods were taken and their cabin burned.

JAMES WESTMAN, keeper of the toll gate at the foot of the mountain on the Boise road, twenty-five miles from Canyon City, was killed by the Indians about ten days ago.

THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA.—As will be seen by advertisement the sailing of the California is postponed until Friday morning at daylight.

Court of Appeal.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Some time has elapsed since the legal profession here, supported by the whole Colony through its representatives, unanimously and earnestly pressed the Government to establish a Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal.

Meanwhile the mischief to be guarded against advances with the coming Assizes, and ought at once to be checked by the formation of some temporary Court of Appeal until a permanent one shall have been made by a matured Government Ordinance.

Let the public and the profession take for example the late case of Tronoe vs Ogilvy and Strachan, now revived again, although it had been decided—after an expensive arbitration and a long and elaborate investigation into its merits—and decided solely upon its merits by the umpire in favor of the defendants. Yet this award was gravely set aside by the Judge because the attorney for the defendant merely wrote out in legal form the decision of the umpire. The attorney merely clothed the award in legal terms because it was fully proved to the Court, and no attempt made to the contrary, that the umpire, having first made up his mind upon the case without communication with the attorney for either party, and having reduced his decision to writing, then handed it to the attorney for the defendant, simply requesting him to express in proper legal verbiage that written decision. Not one shadow of evidence was offered

to the court of fraud, or collusion, or improper influence exerted, or attempted to be exerted by the said attorney upon the umpire, or any impropriety on the part of the umpire, which, according to all English authority, are essentially necessary to induce English courts of law to sustain an objection of this kind. Yet Mr Needham ventured to pronounce the award to be bad and vitiated on this sole ground. Yes and on this sole ground because, although other objections were made, he interrupted Mr Ring, who was proceeding to answer them, by asking him if he had concluded his argument on the first point; and having received an affirmative answer he said that he would not trouble Mr Ring further, as he had made up his mind on that first point; and proceeded to base his judgment upon portions of C J Erle's remarks in Underwood's case in the Common Pleas (Nov. 1861). The case which was relied upon by Mr Wood for the plaintiff.

Now it will be instructive to every man, learned or unlearned, to read the marginal summary of this case and the judgment of Chief Justice Erle, which follow at length. "After an arbitrator had made his award one of the parties discovered that the award had been drawn up by the person who had acted as attorney and advocate for the other party in the reference, and that this person had also advised the arbitrator privately in the matter of the award. This was admitted by the arbitrator, but he positively denied that he had done more than consult the attorney, who was his own ordinary professional adviser, as to the form of the award, or that his decision was in any way influenced thereby. Under these circumstances the affidavits in exculpation of the arbitrator being very strong, the COURT REFUSED TO SET ASIDE THE AWARD."

Erle, C. J.—The course which has been pursued by the arbitrator on the present occasion is one which he must permit me to say that I, as Judge, highly disapprove. I highly disapprove of it because it gives a just ground of suspicion and dissatisfaction to the parties, that the person appointed to judge impartially between them may have been swayed by the consultations and information which have passed between himself and one side only. It is said that is a thing which is often done. I beg to state for myself that I think it should always call for an expression of strong disapprobation. At the same time I cannot help perceiving in the present case that there cannot be stronger affidavits of exculpation or stronger assertions that the decision of the arbitrator was come to before any improper communication between the arbitrator and the attorney took place. It appears that a bill of costs was sent by the arbitrator to the company which contains his own and also the costs of those very consultations with the attorney, and the attorney's charges for drawing the award, which seem to speak strongly in his favor that he had no notion that he was doing anything which would give ground for censure or that he had better keep to himself. I express the trust that such a proceeding will not hereafter be resorted to, for it is open to all the imputations and to all the perils to the award which have been pressed upon us; but on this occasion we do not feel justified in saying that the award should be set aside. We think there was reason for coming here and therefore the rule will be discharged without costs."

Thus the Court of Common Pleas while disapproving of the conduct of the arbitrator and solicitor on the facts before it, and although pressed by the strong reasons above, refused to set the award aside, relying upon the untouched integrity and good faith of the parties. But here in Ogilvy and Strachan's case, the mere naked fact of the defendant's attorney having prepared the formal shape of an award, previously made, and given to him only to draw formally, was held by Mr Needham to be not only improper but fatal to the award itself.

In vain did counsel, although fully admitting that the practice animadverted upon was censurable, in vain did he contend that it was only censurable. That no English Court ever went farther than to censure it. Citing and dwelling upon Lord Chancellor Eldon's judgment in 9 ves. 67 where he says "The circumstances that the award was prepared by the solicitor for the defendant, though indelicate is no ground for setting aside the award." In vain did Mr Ring refer to 3 C L R 40 where Mr Justice Maule says "There is no impropriety in arbitrators employing an attorney to prepare their award and no necessary impropriety in their selecting the attorney for one of the parties to prepare it." Yet in the face of all this and in the absence of all authority, our Chief Justice ventures to decide against Mr Justice Maule that there is a necessary impropriety in so doing, and accordingly sets the award aside. "Any part in a storm." If we had even a temporary Court of Appeal this judgment could not stand for an hour, and it is because of this crying necessity that the public is warned, and law discussions reluctantly put before the public, which ought to be confined to a high controlling court, if we had one here.

Victoria, B. C., 17 June, 1868.

Court of Appeal.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Under the above seductive title your paper of yesterday morning has been made the medium of one of the most unfair attacks and attempts to interfere with and prejudice the due administration of justice that I believe was ever made in this or any other British Colony.

As to the legal grounds on which His Honor the Chief Justice based his decision in setting aside the award in the action "Tronoe vs Strachan & Ogilvy," I will not here enter further than to observe, that the decision in favor of plaintiff was not on one point alone but on several, and the writer, whoever he may be, that penned the article "Court of Appeal" must have known the fact, and has suppressed what should and ought to have appeared in favor of my client the plaintiff.

The writer of the anonymous article referred to having entered into the bonafides of the solicitor who prepared the award ought also to have told you or communicated the fact, that whereas, through him as attorney for the defendants, his clients could know that the decision was in their favor from his having drawn up the award, yet the plaintiff had no such privilege, and he was asked to take up the award blindfold and pay a considerable sum for doing so. So much for the "Equity" claimed by your correspondent.—Proh Fudor!

The gravamen of my charge is that whilst a cause is pending and about to be tried at the coming Assizes, an ex parte statement is made in favor of defendants condemnatory of plaintiffs proceedings, and the action of the court before which the cause would, in the usual order, be heard. Is this fair?

I would wish to adopt the maxim, *Nemo pro alio delicto*, in this case. However, it is somewhat difficult to get hold of the real delinquent. The attorney for the defendants states that he did not write the letter which you have inserted. I believe it to be their counsel, but if he can "Ring" himself out of it I shall be happy to see his name to that effect. In the meantime I shall only notice authenticated letters, and remain, Sir,

ROBERT BISHOP, Attorney for Mr Thos. Tronoe, the plaintiff.

Victoria, B. C., June 18th.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I am not in any way interested in the subject matter of the letter in your issue of yesterday, under the heading of "Court of Appeal," nor can I believe that discussions of points of law are edifying or amusing to your readers. I must therefore apologise for troubling you with the following remarks upon the subject. As I happened to be in Court on the argument of the case mentioned by your learned correspondent, I can but premise that the case is much more forcibly put on paper than it was urged in Court. I am rather fond of taking notes of cases cited, and am quite sure that I am not mistaken in saying that Mr. Ring did not refer to 3 C. L. R. 40, nor to any authority of Mr. Justice Maule, but he did quote the judgement, as cribed, and no doubt correctly, by your correspondent to Mr. Justice Maule, as an American authority. What a pity it is that your correspondent had not been junior to Mr. Ring in the case, or even his clerk, for I observed Mr. Ring seemed to rely very much upon his clerk in this particular case, to post him upon the cases applicable. I fear that the tall good looking young fellow—Mr. Ring's clerk—I mean—whose name I do not now remember had not turned to 3. C. L. R. 40; perhaps however, Mr. Ring has found it since the argument, it also seems to me pretty clear that your correspondent must have left the Court, or have allowed his mind to wander, whilst the Chief Justice was delivering his judgement, or he would not have failed to notice that one of the grounds in reserve was that the arbitrators had exceeded their powers. What a pity it is that your correspondent did not communicate with Mr. Ring, (doubtless he has the honor of his acquaintance) before thoughtlessly rushing into print for Mr. Ring could have told him that the "clothing of the award in legal terms" by the attorney for the defendants would not have been the only ground on which the Chief Justice intimated the award as bad. As a looker on I cannot but think that the Chief Justice would have been quite right in principle had he set aside the award upon the sole ground of its having been drawn up by the attorney for one of the parties to the suit, whether he was right in law or not I do not pretend to say, for your learned correspondent will be quite right in setting me down as utterly ignorant of the first rudiments of law. Although I think your correspondent has chosen a very weak case as an "example of the mischief to be guarded against," no doubt an inexpensive Court of Appeal would be a benefit to the Colony if the legal business were large enough to justify the establishment of such a Court. I suppose that "any part in a storm" means that your correspondent himself would sit as a Court of Appeal if requested so to do by the Governor, perhaps David Babington Ring would sit by his side, this would be a "High Controlling Court."

VIENEXA

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 20, 1868

The value of representative Government which gives the people a controlling power over the expenditure of the public money, has recently been gloriously illustrated in the Canadian Parliament, and is suggestive of ideas worth the consideration of the people of this Colony.

The overwhelming majority by which the House of Commons voted on Monday night to reduce the Governor-General's salary will surprise the country. People have not been in the habit of looking to the House of Commons for such large majorities in favor of reduced expenditure.

The salary of the Governor of this Colony with ten or twelve thousand white inhabitants is nearly 25,000 one way or the other, and the general expenditure of the Government such that the country is paralyzed by its enormity.

parties, the pertinacious manner in which those parties pursue their individual schemes, and the bitterness with which they oppose all others. We are not wanting in instances, however, both in ancient and modern history, of people sacrificing all, or at least much of their individual feeling and conviction for a time, when the emergencies of their country required it, and uniting for the accomplishment of some great purpose from which good results must come.

It may sound paradoxical that the more gold is extracted from the earth the more scarce it appears to become; and that every body should be asking "where does it all go to?" There is more sense in this question than appears at first.

Monday, June 15. SCOTLAND.—We are happy to see a new feature in the programme of the examination of the Boys' Collegiate School. A paper on book-keeping and commercial arithmetic is given by Messrs Findlay and Stableschmidt, both gentlemen well known in this Colony.

THE DUK OF EDINBURGH.—It has been charged by some in authority in this Colony that the people generally are disloyal at heart, whatever their professions to the contrary may be.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Otter arrived on Saturday at 2 p.m. from New Westminster with the mails and two passengers. At a meeting of the New Westminster Agricultural Society it was resolved to hold an exhibition in October next.

RAISED.—Alick Young, who owns a lumber wagon, while crossing one of the Esquimalt bridges on Saturday, saved the life of a child who was about to drown.

THE BALL ON FRIDAY EVENING.—The ball given by the bachelors of this city on Friday evening was of the usual pleasant and happy character. There were over one hundred persons present of our citizens, together with officers of the Navy, &c.

SHIP ARRIVED.—On Saturday the ship West, Capt. East, arrived from China, after a passage of 49 days in ballast, for Burrard Inlet. The Maria A. Smith, Capt. Small, from San Francisco, also arrived in ballast bound for Nanaimo.

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

Three Prize Medals in Paris Exhibition, 1867. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. Manufactured by GROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, &c. &c. Manufactured by LEA & PERRINS, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

THE LOSS OF THE QUEEN OF THE SOUTH. The loss of a large English ship at the mouth of the Loire, which was telegraphed to the London papers, of Tuesday, is thus confirmed by a letter from St. Nazaire.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Compound Lying certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Advertisement for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. Includes text about the quality of the sauce and instructions for consumers to look for the brand name on the wrapper and labels.

The International Monetary Conference at Paris. Editor Colonist.—The of assimilating the gold coin as a medium of universal effect of deliberation at the confederally sitting at Paris, seem practical issue. The deficit Governments upon submitted to them by course anxiously expected. The proceedings of the of the nations, however, has with so much apparent privacy in this part of the world, a little review of the subject, trusting it will not be est to those of your read have had access to other sources. In doing so I have recently reached me by has recently reached me by the Government of Mr S the delegate to the Conference, bearing date at Paris number, 1867.



By Electric Telegraph SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, June 12.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have declared a dividend payable on 1st July, of six per cent on preferred stock.

LONDON, June 13.—The succession to sovereignty of Serbia engages the attention of diplomatic circles. A union with Montenegro under Nicholas is proposed. It is believed that Disraeli will appeal to the electors and that a new Parliament will meet in December.

PARIS, June 12.—It is not proposed to the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with rifle and musket bullets which bury themselves in the flesh and then explode. It is the disease of this murderous invention which has received the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

VIENNA, June 12.—The tour of Prince Napoleon here is strictly in cog. He has had no secret interviews with Francis Joseph or Baron Benati.

BELGRADE, June 13.—The Nephew of the murdered Prince Michael was duly proclaimed Prince of Serbia to-day.

BERLIN, June 14.—A statement is made and now authoritatively confirmed that Bismarck will retire from office for the period of three months for rest. His health is greatly impaired.

LONDON, June 14.—The Sultan and his new cabinet are maturing a plan to permit persons of foreign birth residing in Turkey legally to hold property, which right is to be guaranteed by treaty with foreign powers. It is now generally understood the Ministry will make an appeal to the country on questions at issue between them and the House of Commons. It is announced that ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica will contest with John Stenart Mills, member for Westminster, in the coming election.

LONDON, June 15.—The Daily News says the long experience and training and high character of Beveridge Johnson guarantees that he will represent the United States as a whole if not sectionally.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, said the Egyptian Government entertained a plan for the establishment of courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous to carry the measure into effect.

BERLIN, June 16.—Bismarck has retired from office on leave of absence to-day. He left Berlin for his estates in Pomerania where he will remain three or four months for his health. Herr Von Enll, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, takes his place.

LONDON, June 16.—A great meeting of Ritualists was held last night; Dr Hassey and other eminent divines were present. A resolution was adopted defending the Irish Church establishment as it at present stands, and maintaining the Irish Church doctrine of the Church of England.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Prominent Democrats assert that the President will not make any Cabinet changes until July 4th. The convention has declared its principles. If Pendleton is nominated appointments will be exclusively Democratic, but if Chase is nominated many Republicans must be appointed who could thereby be induced to support him. Many profess to believe Johnson will be nominated, and claim he will have all the Southern votes and many of the North who do not like Pendleton or Chase.

The Herald's correspondent at Richmond says he is authorized to state that Chase will accept the Democratic nomination on a platform embodying universal suffrage.

Canada.

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

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Wheat, \$2 10 @ 2 30. Barley ranges for new at \$1 50 @ 1 55, and for old \$1 50 @ 1 90. Oats, \$2 20 @ 2 35.

Flour—Best brands of Oregon extra are jobbing at \$7 @ 25. We quote City Mills as follows: Superior half sacks, per 100 lbs \$6 37 @ 50; quarter sacks \$6 50 @ 62 1/2; extra, \$7 50 @ 7 82 1/2.

Cleared June 15.—Isaac James for Nainaimo. Sailed steamer Oriflamme for Astoria. Arrived steamer Golden Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—A telegram from Strong's Cañon, Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, announces that at twenty minutes past eight o'clock last evening the last spike was driven into the last tie to close up the gap in railroad communication between California and Nevada for six miles east of the summit tunnel. The snows have hitherto prevented the laying of the connecting rails. Those down the Central Pacific Railroad is now in running order from Sacramento to Reno, a distance of 154 miles.

Arrived, June 18.—Bark Jenny Pitts, 12 days from Seabeck. Sailed, June 18.—Bark Whistler, Astoria.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, June 16.—Steamer George S. Wright sails this evening, steamer Active to-morrow evening.

PORTLAND, June 17.—Sailed this evening, steamer Active, Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Arrived bark Carlotto, from Seabeck; brig Orif, from Nasqually.

Sailed, June 17th, ship Isaac James, for Nainaimo.

No Eastern news.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported several communications relative to the exclusive privileges in fisheries in Alaska, and ask their reference to the Committee on Territories. He also stated that the House bill for the protection of naturalized citizens will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back, with amendments, the bill for the representation in Congress of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. Edmunds called up the bill providing for appeals to the Court of Claims, which was materially amended. It provides for the appointment of two Assistant Attorneys General at salaries of \$4,000 each, and abolishes the Solicitors of the Court Claims, etc. The bill was passed after a sharp opposition from Hendricks and Henderson.

Mr. Morgan read a letter from Miss Vinnie Ream, sculptress, who now occupies the room directed to be used for a guard-room for Woolley, stating that to remove her model of Lincoln would destroy a whole year's work, and offered a resolution suspending the execution of the resolution directing the room to be vacated. Laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Kelly presented the petition of Henry C. Sample, charging Judge Busted, of Alabama, with official incompetency and corruption, and praying for investigation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Referred to the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Seward has called the attention of the Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt, to the recent duel between Gen. Lawrence, our Minister to Costa Rica, and Baron Von Kussenkow, Prussian Secretary of Legation, stating that it was a violation of an act of Congress; but Prussian attaches being protected by the laws of nations from prosecution, he requests Baron Gerolt to call the attention of his Government thereto, that it may take proper action.

Minister Lawrence has been promptly recalled, with the privilege of leaving Costa Rica before the arrival of his successor (?).

A dispatch from Cheyenne announces the conclusion of a treaty with the Ogallals, on the 25th. Red Cloud was among the Chiefs signing. It is believed that there is no danger of further difficulties.

The railways between Washington and New York have consolidated their through traffic, so as to be under one head.

The Nez Percés Indians of Idaho had an interview with the President yesterday.

The Republican Senate caucus agreed to elect an entire new set of officers for the Senate except the Presiding Officer.

The Herald's London special says the steamer Narva, with the new cable to connect Cuba with Florida, sailed to-day.

The bark Marco Polo, from Bremen, has arrived, bringing 400 passengers. Twenty-four children died of scarlatina on the passage.

Boston, June 1.—A Committee of the City Council met to-day to invite Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy to visit Boston and accept the hospitality of the city.

The Mayor of Brooklyn estimates the expenses of that city next year at \$3,140,000.

Judge Hackett yesterday released a telegraph operator charged with divulging the contents of a despatch to a broker, on the ground that Congress permits despatches to be inspected.

St. Louis, June 2.—The steamer Pridessa, laden with Government freight for Fort Stevenson, sunk twenty five miles above Leavenworth, on Sunday. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The American Consul at Costa Rica, requests permission for a U. S. naval vessel to make a survey of the Gulf of Nicoya, on the Pacific coast, in order to facilitate the opening of a new port of commerce at Tivasca. The papers have been sent to the Senate with an endorsement of the request by Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President yesterday issued orders directing that the Executive Department be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral of ex-President Buchanan. Other marks of respect will be paid to the dead.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill continuing the thirty-three per cent increase of pay to officers of the army.

New York, June 3.—General Hooker and wife returned from Europe to-day.

RICHMOND, June 3.—In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the case of Jeff. Davis was called. On motion of counsel for the defence the trial was postponed till the November term.

New York, June 3.—Mr. Burlingame has accepted the tender of a public dinner from the merchants of New York for June 23rd.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Business in the Departments has been generally suspended to-day throughout the country. The day was spent in decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

Gen. Schofield arrived to-day, and will assume charge of the War Department on Monday. He will not resign his position in the army, but will receive leave of absence while he remains Secretary of War.

Comparison of the best opinions confirm the belief that the caucus on Monday will decide for an early adjournment of Congress for the postponement of the Internal Revenue Law, substituting some special legislation including a reduction of the whisky tax.

Rear Admiral Turner has been ordered to relieve Admiral Datgren, commanding the South Pacific squadron.

Mr. Blaine, by leave, offered a resolution

that, as a mark of respect for one who held such an eminent position, the Speaker appoint a Committee of seven to attend the funeral services of Mr. Buchanan. Adopted. LANCASTER, (Penn.) June 5.—Mr. Buchanan's funeral yesterday was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed in this county. A number of delegations from distant cities were present. About 3,000 persons walked in the procession. Business was universally suspended. Mr. Buchanan's estate is estimated at \$300,000. It is understood that he left a legacy for the poor of Lancaster.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Northwestern Railroad yesterday, Henry Keep of New York was elected President, Wm. B. Ogden declining re-election. It is generally believed that an entirely new course of policy in regard to the management of the road will be adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—J. Ross Browne left Washington yesterday for New York, en route for China. He had a long interview with Mr. Burlingame previous to his departure.

Europe. HAVANA, June 3.—Gen. Matroque has issued a pamphlet manifesto addressed to the Mexican people, defining his position. He states that he has resolved to retire for ever from public life; denies many allegations of cruelty attributed to him; says the statements that he was the author of the Cacaobas massacre are false; claims to have acted always under superior orders; and concludes by expressing a wish to die in defence of Mexico against foreign invasion.

PARIS, June 3.—The French Senate passed a law regulating public meetings.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—John Bright was entertained this morning at breakfast by prominent members of the Liberal party.

Bright made a powerful speech. After reviewing the policy of the various Tory Administrations up to the present time on the question of the Irish Church, he drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Mr. Gladstone in dealing with this matter. He advised the Liberals to exert all their strength to carry the next Parliamentary election, and with great earnestness exhorted the people to support the Liberal party, declaring that the success of its policy was the only means of adjusting the dissensions in Ireland, and in perfecting the union with England.

New York, June 5.—The Herald's London special says only six natives, not 600, were drowned by the flood in the Zoroofa delles of Abyssinia.

ROME, June 5.—A banquet was given here on Tuesday to Buchanan Read, at which ex-Minister Adams, and a number of American residents, were present.

LONDON, June 2.—The Royal Commission on the neutrality laws has made a report in favor of granting to the Executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed to be intended for belligerent purposes. They also recommend that the building, fitting or mooring of such vessels in a British port shall be declared a misdemeanor. Any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law shall not be permitted to enter any British port. Their prizes, when brought within the British jurisdiction, shall be returned to the owners.

PARIS, June 2.—Advices from Athens state that the representatives of the foreign Powers in that city have formally protested against the admission of representatives from Candia to the Grecian Chambers.

California. THROUGH NAPA VALLEY it has been raining considerably in June, a most unusual thing. Some hay was destroyed. At the same time snow fell at Dutch Flat, which is still more extraordinary.

Much spirit continues to be shown by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, to see which will complete the most work this year. The Central Co. will shortly have 15,000 men at work large as the number may seem, east of Big Truckee. By July the Union Co. will have their end of the line to North Platte, 141 miles west of Cheyenne, and will complete during the current year 322 miles over the very worst portion of the road.

By the common practice in San Francisco of overloading the street cars another man was accidentally killed at the beginning of the month. Maybe, the conductor, was held to bail at \$3,000.

In one of the cases before the Courts to test the validity of the Sunday Law the defendant has been convicted of illegally keeping a theatre open on Sunday, and ordered for sentence.

The Bulletin announces the death of the celebrated minstrel George Christy at Boston on the 12th of May. He was taken suddenly ill while performing and died soon afterwards.

A boat race between the Oxford crew and the men of the American Harvard College is expected to come off this season.

The Times says that from private letters from New York and London, it seems, after all the delay, a new railroad between the Pacific and Atlantic, via Honduras, will be completed before three years have elapsed.

West Indies and Central America. NEW YORK, June 2.—Advices from Hayti report that Salnave had been beaten and had forced his way out of Port-au-Prince.

Great excitement still existed in Honduras and Nicaragua on May 28th, on account of the renewal of British pretensions to the ownership of the Mosquito Territory. The United States is expected to interfere to prevent such claims.

Abyssinia. NEW YORK, June 2.—The Herald's London special gives news of fighting among the natives of Abyssinia. Anarchy and civil war prevail all over the country. Theodore's widow holds Magdala with 12,000 horsemen. It is said the stories related of Theodore's cruelties are true. It is believed when the English leave the country the Egyptians will take possession.

India.

The Right Hon. Mr. Massey presented the Budget on the 14th ult. to the Supreme Council. The estimated expenditure for 1877-8 is £40,319,000. The surplus (the extraordinary outlay for public works not taken into account) is £1,700,700. The estimated expenditure for 1868-9 is £49,613,350, giving a surplus (excluding public works extraordinary) of £2,065,540. Surplus, irregular estimate, £230,000. The estimated cash balance on March 31, 1867, is £10,000,000. Under the remodelled license tax the official incomes are taxed 1 per cent, the non-official incomes 1 1/2 per cent. Opium has yielded nearly a million; the license tax £200,000 above the estimate. The home expenses amounted to half a million above the estimates. An additional anna is put upon grain.

The Government of India has decided to add £10,000 to the £15,000 contributed by Mr. Goudalass Teppal for the purpose of building a new native general hospital at Bombay, the land being also provided by Government.

A skirmish has taken place with the hill tribes of the Bezotes at Kohat, on the Punjab frontier. One officer was killed and two wounded. Ninna men were killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

The oldest native Sovereign of India, the Maharajah of Mysore, is dead, and his adopted son proclaimed in his place. He had borne the title for a period of nearly seventy years, during which he had ever been loyal to the British Government, which, on the death of Tipoo Sultan, had established him in the restored sovereignty of Mysore.

Persia. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—The Persian Government has published a Green-book, containing official correspondence relative to four serious differences with the Porte—namely, violation of the Persian frontier by a Turkish brigade, under Chihil Paeha; violent proceedings by Nanyk Faeha, ex-Governor of Bagdad, against the Persian colonists at Faq; attack by Turks on the Persian town of Senpabi and slaughter of forty inhabitants; and, lastly, an accusation against the brigand chief Hamza Aga for making raids into Persian territory, and recently burning the Persian town of Seedah.

Canada. NEW YORK, June 2.—The Herald's Montreal special says there are 25,000 arms at Ogdensburg, and beef and pork for 6,000 men for ten days. An attack is menaced on Prescott and Cornwall. Government detectives report a raid certain before the 1st of July. The Dominion Government protests against the removal of troops. Several batteries have been sent, and two million rounds of cartridges. The pay of the volunteers is doubled.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. June 15.—Ship Alice, Hunt, San Juan; Ship Rungler, Bradley, San Juan; Ship 15—Ship California, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 16—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 17—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 18—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 19—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 20—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 21—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 22—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 23—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 24—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 25—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 26—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 27—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 28—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 29—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 30—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 31—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 32—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 33—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 34—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 35—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; 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Ship 322—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 323—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 324—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 325—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 326—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 327—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 328—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 329—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 330—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 331—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 332—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 333—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 334—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 335—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 336—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 337—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 338—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 339—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 340—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 341—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 342—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 343—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 344—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 345—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 346—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 347—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 348—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 349—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 350—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 351—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 352—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 353—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 354—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 355—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 356—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 357—Ship Victoria, Winsor, San Francisco; Ship 358—Ship