

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1865. NO. 2.

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Richfield  
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### TEA MEETINGS AND THEIR CHRISTIANITY.

A correspondent in another column indulges in some hyperbolic, if not indeed unwarrantable remarks on the late Presbyterian Tea-meeting. He objects to some of the speeches on the ground that they were a mere re-hash of platitudes, weak and uninteresting—that in one of them the greatest amount of language was used in "recounting the least eventful of events," and demands something higher—some new ideas in the addresses delivered at these social gatherings. We cannot altogether agree with our correspondent. The majority of the speeches were far above the average of those previously delivered at social or religious meetings on Vancouver Island. Taking the nature of the festival into consideration we could indeed scarcely have had more appropriate remarks than those which fell from His Excellency Governor Kennedy, Chief Justice Needham, the Rev. Dr. Evans, and the Rev. Mr. Somerville. They were all directed to the one great point—the desirability of harmony and unity in things essential. It could not be from the necessarily meagre report which we gave of the addresses that our correspondent draws his conclusions—otherwise he might be a

the multiplicity of words used by one gentleman to describe a very insignificant event. That there was some fluent prosiness in one or two of the subsequent speeches we are ready to admit; but all men, however fluent, are not orators, and an audience must occasionally be charitable. Under any circumstances it is asking too much of polished rhetoric, close reasoning, and originality of thought to demand their presence at a social gathering like a tea-meeting. If we want new and instructive ideas always enunciated we must have on hand a supply of speakers that even the House of Commons would find it difficult to afford, and an occasion to bring them out. Lord Stanley is a very good authority on public speaking and has a pretty correct knowledge of the most "illustrious assemblage in the world," and what does he say? He shows us that the really good speakers of the House of Commons are in a very small minority—and that fluent bores are numerically infinite; but then the deliberative assembly is aware of the fact, and treats the members accordingly. "The House, as long as I have known it," says Lord Stanley, "has always shown a marvelous tact, almost approaching to instinct, in discerning who are those who are likely to contribute anything to its debates, and who are those who merely get up to waste time and air their vocabulary. I have heard men who have spoken with real fluency and eloquence; in a word, men of that kind who are described as having great command of language, when probably it would be truer to say that language has great command of them, because they have about as much command of it as a man has of a runaway horse.—I have heard men of that class described as not knowing what they were going to say when they got up, not knowing what they were saying when on their legs, and not knowing what they had said when they sat down. Many and many a man of that sort is left to declaim to empty benches, while you have the ear of 400 or 500 members listening in silent respect to some one else who certainly had not the gift of oratory, and brought his sentences out head foremost, or tail foremost, till you almost wondered how it was possible a man could speak such bad grammar." There may be a little exaggeration in the last remark; for it is rarely in any educated assembly that a man who has got anything worth saying will say it in very ungrammatical language; but the experience

of this statesman, and it runs over a legislative period of seventeen years, is worth something; and when he tells us that even in the House of Commons there is no small number of speakers who, in our correspondent's language, "recount at the greatest possible length, the least eventful of events," let us make some allowance for less pretentious assemblages on Vancouver Island.

A tea-meeting is, however, not exactly the place in which speakers are, according to our correspondent's theory, to "launch out new ideas." We certainly could have no objection to the original thoughts, if they were not hurtful to the feelings of some particular sect; but in a mixed assemblage of all denominations it is just as well that the speakers should not get very far out of the beaten track. The object of such gatherings, leaving out the financial one, is to make all parties "feel at home," to bring together the diverse elements of Christianity and make them feel that they are really all brethren laboring for the one great cause. We are sorry that so high an authority as the Bishop of Columbia should have taken an opposite view of the question, and that he should have declined an invitation extended to him by the Committee on the ground that he is not a Presbyterian! What in heaven's name is a Presbyterian, or a Wesleyan, or a Roman Catholic, but a Christian; and on what Christian or apostolic grounds can Bishop Hills set such an example to his congregation? Is there contamination in the touch of any denomination differing from our own, although laboring for the same great end, and its religion, like society, to be regulated by the fitness of our cloth and the fullness of our pocket? Surely our clerical teachers have mistaken their mission, and made religion a personality! If not, why cannot a Bishop of the Church of England lend his countenance and assistance to a cause that has really as much of true Christianity about it as the sermons that are preached from the pulpit from one year's end to another's? The great moral precept taught us is to "love our neighbor as ourself," and no sooner is an opportunity afforded for all classes of diversely thinking Christians to meet together under the same roof and fraternize in true brotherly spirit, than we are told in substance it is wrong, and that the true way to carry out the divine commands is to nourish every little petty difference of creed—to foster sectional diversity, if not indeed animosity; and to eschew everything that is not of our own way of thinking. Can anything be more

of one common cause; they see it in almost every undertaking, in everyday life. Cannot the teachers of morality become themselves the taught and take a lesson from the more practical Christianity of their own congregations?

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday with 145 passengers and \$150,000 for the Bank of British Columbia, from the New Westminster Assay Office, in charge of Mr. F. Howlett. The Enterprise was detained in the river by the violence of the westerly gale until two p.m., and had a rough time across the gulf.

The telegraph wires being down, we have no despatches to present to our readers. The news from Cariboo, to the 4th inst., which we republish from the *Columbian*, is no later than that which appeared in the *Columbian* of the 12th inst., supplied by our regular correspondent, and has been for the most part anticipated.

From Mr. Allan, who left Cariboo on the 5th, and Mr. Rankin, who left on the 4th, we have obtained the following items of news.—The weather on Williams Creek had moderated; the snow had nearly disappeared, and rain was falling on the 4th. Most of the wheels were going, and the claims yielding much as usual.

The following are the principal claims at work: Australian, Wake-up-Jake, Hit-or-Miss, What-Cheer, Davis, Watson, East Chance, Forest Rose, Cameron, Raby, Confederate, Dead-Broke, Prince of Wales. In the last named claim a strata of gravel, twenty feet from the bed-rock, was paying 20 ounces a day.

In Conklin's Gulch a company of 12 men were running a tunnel into the hill, at which they expect to work during the winter. A company had struck good diggings about 20 feet from the bed-rock, in ground adjoining the What-Cheer claim, paying an ounce a day to the hand.

In McArthur's Gulch the old Stobo Co. had struck good pay in a tunnel. The Barker, Diller, Canadian, Baldhead, Sheepskin, Wake-up-Jake, Welsh and Cariboo Companies have combined for the purpose of continuing the bed rock drain from its present terminus through their claims, being a distance of about 1400 feet. This work will be carried on during the winter. Capt. Evans has taken the contract for cutting the balance of the bed-rock flume—about 800 feet—at \$18

per foot. The Discovery quartz claim on Bald Mountain is believed to be a good thing. It is stated that a small sample, a few pounds of quartz, sent to San Francisco some time ago, assayed at the rate of over \$2,500 to the ton.

Markets are much the same as at last quotations. Flour, 28 to 30c; Bacon 62½c; Beef, 25 to 30c; Mutton, 30c; Sugar, 50c; Rice, 50 to 60c; Soap, 62½c; Tea, \$1 to \$2; Coffee, green, 62½ to 75c; Roasted do., \$1 to \$1 25; Butter, \$1; Eggs, \$1 50 to \$1 75; Onions, 50c; Potatoes and other vegetables from 8 to 10c, and in abundant supply. Wages \$7 to \$8 a day.

There was tolerable sleighing out as far as Vanwinkle; from there to Quesnelmouth part of the road was very bad.

Peterson, one of the men who was suspected to be connected with the murder of Morgan, had been arrested at Quesnelmouth. The inquest on the body of Morgan was to have been held the day after our informants passed. The body was lying where found, wrapped in deceased's blankets, and otherwise unprotected. Mr. Rankin informs us that he looked at the body and that the birds had picked the eyes out and otherwise mutilated the features. This would appear to indicate shocking negligence somewhere, and should be enquired into by the authorities.

The freshet had carried away the bridge at Boston Bar, and caused a number of very bad land slides on the road, rendering traveling tedious and difficult. The mountain torrents were everywhere swollen to unusual dimensions, causing foaming cataracts down the mountain sides. The snow was rapidly approaching the base of the Mountains, and at Yale snow was falling on Thursday morning, and the weather was becoming cold and disagreeable.

THE KOOTENAY CIRCUIT.—On arriving at Kootenay, Judge Begbie found an empty jail and a clear docket—not a single case, either civil or criminal, awaiting adjudication. Three rascals had been under arrest for passing "spelter" for gold dust; but they got tired of waiting, and left one fine Sunday morning for Uncle Sam's dominions, having first taken the precaution to turn the key upon the keeper, who was washing himself in one of the cells, while they had the unrestricted use of the outer room. One of them, a notorious scamp, has, we believe, since been hanged by the Vigilance Committee of the neighboring Territory.—*Columbian*.

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### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Nov. 17.

**DEBATING CLASS.**—Mr. W. K. Bull will deliver his lecture this evening before the above class, commencing at eight o'clock, on "A trip from Melbourne to Tahiti and other Islands in the South Seas." Various specimens of native industry will be exhibited, as the handwriting of the natives, etc., showing the result of missionary labor, samples of native cloth, elegantly embroidered, and interwoven by the nimble fingers of the maids of the South Seas, and which would afford our lady friends much pleasure, and enable them to become much more efficient in the accomplished art of fancy work. We anticipate a rare treat.

**COUNSEL AND ATTORNEYS.**—His Honor the Chief Justice informed the legal gentleman yesterday from the bench that he should in future adhere to the English rule of practice, and not allow the Solicitors to have audience.

**YATES STREET WARDS.**—By the decision of His Honor the Chief Justice, given yesterday, Mr. John Jeffrey will be entitled to take his seat at the municipal board.

**THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.**—We understand that proceedings are about to be taken in the Supreme Court to quash the recent municipal election.

**FOR THE NORTH.**—H.M.S. Ohio left yesterday morning for a cruise North as far as the Metlakahla mission station. Captain Chambers went as pilot.

**FOR NANAIMO.**—The steamer Otter left yesterday morning for Nanaimo and way ports with passengers and freight.

**FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer Enterprise will leave for Fraser River this morning at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

**THE DYING KICK.**—Finding how thoroughly they had been worried in the recent circulation war, and what a ridiculous figure they were cutting in the eyes of the public, the proprietors of the *Chronicle* bethought themselves of a *demerit resort*, and yesterday produced a most convincing document in the shape of an affidavit which they prepared and made their unfortunate pressman depose to before a Notary Public. This paper affirms that they had for the last two years and a half printed over 551 daily copies and that when they printed the paper for them they gave us over that number of sheets. This is certainly a most annihilating piece of manuscript and the only wonder in the

backed out of their own challenge. Unfortunately, however, for them, we can bring forward testimony when necessary, and they know it full well, that would soon place such evidence out of court. We can afford to pity the cause which is reduced to the necessity of such a course as this, and the more so, when an *employee* is made to depose on oath to the correctness of certain alleged facts prepared for him, and starts off by swearing that we printed the *Chronicle* on or about the 5th of September last, when in reality it was during the month of August.

**FLOOD AT LEECH RIVER.**—From Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, who arrived last evening from Leech River, we learn that there was a second flood on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, and the scene of desolation at the mines is quite distressing. The river rose at least ten feet, and flumes, sluice boxes, wheels and everything else belonging to the miners, for a distance of a mile and a half, had been swept out of sight. The water was up to some of the cabin doors, and goods had to be removed from the lower to the upper stores on Kennedy Flat. The large bridge is still standing and pack trains can cross as usual to Kennedy Flat; though the trail is inundated and difficult for foot travellers to pass. Mr. Homfray commenced surveying yesterday for the new ditch which was a source of great gratification to the miners as it is improbable that any mining can be done until that is completed.

Monday, Nov. 20.

**THEATRE.**—The performance on Saturday night for the benefit of Mr. T. J. Sisk was not very well attended, although the programme was an attractive one, including the drama of "Ben Bolt," the popular nautical play of "Black Eyed Susan," and the smart little sketch entitled "A Glance at New York." The company exerted themselves to the utmost and gave great satisfaction. The support extended to Mr. Ward has been too feeble to induce the manager to keep the theatre open, and we regret to learn that the doors are to be closed. The favorite actress Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps announces her farewell benefit to-night, on which occasion she will appear in the great drama of "Jack Sheppard, or the London apprentice," to be followed by the drama of the "Maid of Croissey." Mrs. Phelps talent are too well known to need comment, and we can only say that her numerous admirers will not have another opportunity this season of marking their appreciation of her successful efforts to beguile many a weary hour during her present engagement in this city; we therefore call upon them to give her a genuine, hearty, and substantial farewell.

**ELOCUTION CLASS.**—The programme for this evening's entertainment comprises—"The Ocean," a recitation by Mr. W. Gibson; Reading, by Mr. E. White; "The Blind Boy," a recitation by Mr. A. Lyne; Recitation, by Mr. Stewart, introducing a tragic scene, in which the celebrated painter Parrhasius will be represented by a well known member of the Institute, who is making due preparations to give effect to the character he will represent. The exercises are all of an interesting and instructive nature, and we would advise all who desire the opportunity of combining recreation with instruction, to lose no time in enrolling their names among the members of the debating and elocution classes of the Mechanics' Institute.

**RACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—We present elsewhere a report of the first race meeting, held at Mr. Cornwall's ranch, in British Columbia, for which we are indebted to

**FROM DUNGENESS.**—The schooner *Spiny* arrived on Saturday with a cargo of potatoes, hogs, fowls, and squashes, valued at \$250, to R. Brodick.

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has been inaugurated with brilliant success, an ode for the occasion having won the prize offered by the Corporation by one himself professing to be an *employee*. Some years ago the term Birmingham was deservingly applied to all articles of pretentious or metrical worthlessness. We had Brummagem wit, philanthropy, gentility, morality, and scholarship. The name had come to be a synonym for all that was shabby and tricky, but, "nous avons change tout cela." Whilst Birmingham is the top-shop of the world she is also the queen of manufacturing towns, and few, if any, great undertakings in our empire could be completed without her assistance. Whether it is setting the jewels for a fair woman's neck, drawing out wire that is to carry our thoughts to the end of the earth with lightning speed, forging the bolts of our grim iron-clads, constructing the infant's cot, or beating out the coffin plate, she stands unapproached, the great Mother of Industry.

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# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1865. NO. 2.

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TERMS:  
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Three Months, do 3 50  
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### AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nanaimo  
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Quesnel, B. C.  
" " " Lytton  
" " " Vancouver  
" " " Richmond  
" " " Barkerville  
" " " Camerontown  
" " " Clinton  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco  
F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

### TEA MEETINGS AND THEIR CHRISTIANITY.

A correspondent in another column indulges in some hypercritical, if not indeed unwarrantable remarks on the late Presbyterian Tea-meeting. He objects to some of the speeches on the ground that they were a mere re-hash of platitudes, weak and uninteresting—that in one of them the greatest amount of language was used in "recounting the least eventful of events;" and demands something higher—some new ideas in the addresses delivered at these social gatherings. We cannot altogether agree with our correspondent. The majority of the speeches were far above the average of those previously delivered at social or religious meetings on Vancouver Island. Taking the nature of the festival into consideration we could indeed scarcely have had more appropriate remarks than those which fell from His Excellency Governor Kennedy, Chief Justice Needham, the Rev. Dr. Evans, and the Rev. Mr. Somerville. They were all directed to the one great point—the desirability of harmony and unity in things essential. It could not be from the necessarily meagre report which we gave of the addresses that our correspondent draws his deductions—otherwise he might be a little surprised that from the speeches as they were delivered, we have no talk of the multiplicity of words used by one gentleman to describe a very insignificant event. That there was some fluent prose in one or two of the subsequent speeches we are ready to admit; but all men, however fluent, are not orators, and an audience must occasionally be charitable. Under any circumstances it is asking too much of polished rhetoric, close reasoning, and originality of thought to demand their presence at a social gathering like a tea-meeting. If we want new and instructive ideas always enunciated we must have on hand a supply of speakers that even the House of Commons would find it difficult to afford, and an occasion to bring them out. Lord Stanley is a very good authority on public speaking and has a pretty correct knowledge of the most "illustrious assemblage in the world," and what does he say? He shows us that the really good speakers of the House of Commons are in a very small minority—and that fluent bores are numerically infinite; but then the deliberative assembly is aware of the fact, and treats the members accordingly. "The House, as long as I have known it," says Lord Stanley, "has always shown a marvelous tact, almost approaching to instinct, in discerning who are those who are likely to contribute anything to its debates, and who are those who merely get up to waste time and air their vocabulary. I have heard men who have spoken with real fluency and eloquence; in a word, men of that kind who are described as having great command of language, when probably it would be truer to say that language has great command of them, because they have about as much command of it as a man has of a runaway horse.—I have heard men of that class described as not knowing what they were going to say when they got up, not knowing what they were saying when on their legs, and not knowing what they had said when they sat down. Many and many a man of that sort is left to declaim to empty benches, while you have the ear of 400 or 500 members listening in silent respect to some one else who certainly had not the gift of oratory, and brought his sentences out head foremost, or tail foremost, till you almost wondered how it was possible a man could speak such bad grammar." There may be a little exaggeration in the last remark; for it is rarely in any educated assembly that a man who has got anything worth saying will say it in very ungrammatical language; but the experience

of this statesman, and it runs over a legislative period of seventeen years, is worth something; and when he tells us that even in the House of Commons there is no small number of speakers who, in our correspondent's language, "recount at the greatest possible length, the least eventful of events," let us make some allowance for less pretentious assemblages on Vancouver Island.

A tea-meeting is, however, not exactly the place in which speakers are, according to our correspondent's theory, to "launch out new ideas." We certainly could have no objection to the original thoughts, if they were not hurtful to the feelings of some particular sect; but in a mixed assemblage of all denominations it is just as well that the speakers should not get very far out of the beaten track. The object of such gatherings, leaving out the financial one, is to make all parties "feel at home;" to bring together the diverse elements of Christianity and make them feel that they are really all brethren laboring for the one great cause. We are sorry that so high an authority as the Bishop of Columbia should have taken an opposite view of the question, and that he should have declined an invitation extended to him by the Committee on the ground that he is not a Presbyterian! What in heaven's name is a Presbyterian, or a Wesleyan, or a Roman Catholic, but a Christian; and on what Christian or apostolic grounds can Bishop Hills set such an example to his congregation? Is there contamination in the touch of any denomination differing from our own, although laboring for the same great end, and its religion, like society, to be regulated by the fitness of our cloth and the fullness of our pocket? Surely our clerical teachers have mistaken their mission, and made religion a personality! If not, why cannot a Bishop of the Church of England lend his countenance and assistance to a cause that has really as much of true Christianity about it as the sermons that are preached from the pulpit from one year's end to another's? The great moral precept taught us is to "love our neighbor as ourself;" and no sooner is an opportunity afforded for all classes of diversely thinking Christians to meet together under the same roof and fraternize in true brotherly spirit, than we are told in substance it is wrong, and that the true way to carry out the divine commands is to nourish every little petty difference of creed—to foster sectional diversity, if not indeed animosity; and to eschew everything that is not of our own way of thinking. Can anything be more contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and anything more antagonistic to the spread of Christianity? What faith can we have in the enunciation every week from the pulpit of humility and charity, when we find such narrow-minded sectional feelings as this in the teacher? Is this the example we are to be set in order that we may love one another—"I am not a Presbyterian; therefore I cannot assist you in your Christian work." We wonder if the "Good Samaritan" took the precaution to ask the unfortunate person by the wayside his particular belief before granting him assistance.

Is it a matter of surprise that there are un-believers—that there are empty Churches—that there are men who, in a reverend gentleman's language, "spend their Sundays like a Siwash's dog?" We think not. The real wonder is, indeed, that there are any genuine Christians at all. When we come to look upon the bigotry, the total absence of Christian charity, the narrow-mindedness and self-sufficiency that only too frequently stick out of the clerical necktie, we are really astonished at the great moral vitality of the people at large. We are astonished to see, as we did on Thursday evening, the Episcopalian, the Roman Catholic, the Wesleyan, the Presbyterian and the Hebrew, all sitting down together, and feeling that they had but one common origin and one common end. Where was the Roman Catholic clergyman and where the minister of the Church of England? We are told that the former was not invited!—that Presbyterianism, that plumes itself on its rigid contempt of pomp, saw something in the Episcopalian Bishop's cloth that was finer than the coat of Bishop Demers. Surely this is untrue—surely there is some mistake, and that our Presbyterian Christianity does not, like the English Bishop's, partake of the Pharisaical characteristic, and look too much to the outside of the platter. We cannot tell what the Roman Catholic Bishop's answer would have been had he been invited—whether it would have erulated the reply of the other prelate or partaken of a more fraternal character; but we think the time has arrived in this as well as in other countries when the teachers of religion should learn something of the age in which they live—something of joint efforts for the common benefit—something of liberality, humility, and charity. They see their lay brethren assemble together—men of all shades of opinion, sinking minor differences

for one common cause; they see it in almost every undertaking, in everyday life. Cannot the teachers of morality become themselves the taught and take a lesson from the more practical Christianity of their own congregations?

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday with 145 passengers and \$150,000 for the Bank of British Columbia, from the New Westminster Assay Office, in charge of Mr. F. Howlett. The Enterprise was detained in the river by the violence of the westerly gale until two p.m., and had a rough time across the gulf.

The telegraph wires being down, we have no despatches to present to our readers. The news from Cariboo, to the 4th inst., which we republish from the *Columbian*, is no later than that which appeared in the *Colonist* of the 13th inst., supplied by our regular correspondent, and has been for the most part anticipated.

From Mr. Allan, who left Cariboo on the 5th, and Mr. Rankin, who left on the 4th, we have obtained the following items of news:—The weather on Williams Creek had moderated; the snow had nearly disappeared, and rain was falling on the 4th. Most of the wheels were going, and the claims yielding much as usual.

The following are the principal claims at work: Australian, Wake-up-Jake, Hit-or-Miss, What-Cheer, Davis, Watson, Last Chance, Forest Rose, Cameron, Raby, Confederate, Dead-Broke, Prince of Wales. In the last named claim a strata of gravel, twenty feet from the bed-rock, was paying 20 ounces a day.

In Conklin's Gulch a company of 12 men were running a tunnel into the hill, at which they expect to work during the winter. A company had struck good diggings about 20 feet from the bed-rock, in ground adjoining the What-Cheer claim, paying an ounce a day to the hand.

In McArthur's Gulch the old Stobo Co. had struck good pay in a tunnel. The Barker, Diller, Canadian, Baldhead, Sheepskin, Wake-up-Jake, Welsh and Cariboo Companies have combined for the purpose of continuing the bed rock drain from its present terminus through their claims, being a distance of about 1400 feet. This work will be carried on during the winter. Capt. Evans has taken the contract for cutting the balance of the bed-rock flume—about 800 feet—at \$18 per 100 feet.

The Discovery quartz claim on Bald Mountain is believed to be a good thing. It is stated that a small sample, a few pounds of quartz, sent to San Francisco some time ago, assayed at the rate of over \$2,500 to the ton.

Markets are much the same as at last quotations. Flour, 28 to 30c; Bacon 62½c; Beef, 25 to 30c; Mutton, 30c; Sugar, 50c; Rice, 50 to 60c; Soap, 62½c. Tea \$1 to \$2; Coffee, green, 62½c to 75c; Roasted do., \$1 to \$1 25; Butter, \$1; Eggs, \$7 50 to \$8; Onions, 50c; Potatoes and other vegetables from 8 to 10c, and in abundant supply. Wages \$7 to \$8 a day.

There was tolerable sleighing out as far as Vanwinkle; from there to Quesnelmouth part of the road was very bad.

Peterson, one of the men who was suspected to be connected with the murder of Morgan, had been arrested at Quesnelmouth. The inquest on the body of Morgan was to have been held the day after our informants passed. The body was lying where found, wrapped in deceased's blankets, and otherwise unprotected. Mr. Rankin informs us that he looked at the body and that the birds had picked the eyes out and otherwise mutilated the features. This would appear to indicate shocking negligence somewhere, and should be enquired into by the authorities.

The freshet had carried away the bridge at Boston Bar, and caused a number of very bad land slides on the road, rendering traveling tedious and difficult. The mountain torrents were everywhere swollen to unusual dimensions, causing foaming cataracts down the mountain sides. The snow was rapidly approaching the base of the Mountains, and at Yale snow was falling on Thursday morning, and the weather was becoming cold and disagreeable.

THE KOOTENAY CIRCUIT.—On arriving at Kootenay, Judge Begbie found an empty jail and a clear docket—not a single case, either civil or criminal, awaiting adjudication. Three recals had been under arrest for passing "spelter" for gold dust; but they got tired of waiting, and left one fine Sunday morning for Uncle Sam's dominions, having first taken the precaution to turn the key upon the keeper, who was washing himself in one of the cells, while they had the unrestricted use of the outer room. One of them, a notorious scamp, has, we believe, since been hanged by the Vigilance Committee of the neighboring Territory.—*Columbian*.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Nov. 17.

DEBATING CLASS.—Mr. W. K. Bull will deliver his lecture this evening before the above class, commencing at eight o'clock, on "A trip from Melbourne to Tahiti and other Islands in the South Seas." Various specimens of native industry will be exhibited, as the handwriting of the natives, etc., showing the result of missionary labor, samples of native cloth, elegantly embroidered, and interwoven by the nimble fingers of the maids of the South Seas, and which would afford our lady friends much pleasure, and enable them to become much more efficient in the accomplished art of fancy work. We anticipate a rare treat.

COUNSEL AND ATTORNEYS.—His Honor the Chief Justice informed the legal gentleman yesterday from the bench that he should in future adhere to the English rule of practice, and not allow the Solicitors to have audience in the Supreme Court.

YATES STREET WARD.—By the decision of His Honor the Chief Justice, given yesterday, Mr. John Jeffrey will be entitled to take his seat at the municipal board.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We understand that proceedings are about to be taken in the Supreme Court to quash the recent municipal election.

FOR THE NORTH.—H.M.S. *Clio* left yesterday morning for a cruise North as far as the Metlakahla mission station. Captain Chambers went as pilot.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer *Otter* left yesterday morning for Nanaimo and way ports with passengers and freight.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer *Enterprise* will leave for Fraser River this morning at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

THE DYING KICK.—Finding how thoroughly they had been worsted in the recent circulation wager, and what a ridiculous figure they were cutting in the eyes of the public, the proprietors of the *Chronicle* bethought themselves of a *dernier ressort*, and yesterday produced a most convincing document in the shape of an affidavit which they prepared and made their unfortunate pressman depose to before a Notary Public. This paper affirms that they had for the last two years and a half printed over 551 daily copies and that when they printed the paper for them they gave us over that number of sheets. This is certainly a most annihilating piece of manuscript, and the only wonder in the world is that with such overwhelming evidence backed out of their own challenge. Unfortunately, however, for them, we can bring forward testimony when necessary, and they know it full well, that would soon place such evidence out of court. We can afford to pity the cause which is reduced to the necessity of such a course as this, and the more so, when an *employe* is made to depose on oath to the correctness of certain alleged facts prepared for him, and starts off by swearing that he printed the *Chronicle* on or about the 5th of September last, when in reality it was during the month of August.

FLOOD AT LEECH RIVER.—From Mr. Alfred Barnett, Expressman, who arrived last evening from Leech River, we learn that there was a second flood on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, and the scene of desolation at the mines is quite distressing. The river rose at least ten feet and flumes, sluice boxes, wheels and everything else belonging to the miners, for a distance of a mile and a half, have been swept out of sight. The water was up to some of the cabin doors, and goods had to be removed from the lower to the upper stores on Kennedy Flat. The large bridge is still standing and pack trains can cross as usual to Kennedy Flat, though the trail is inundated and difficult for foot travellers to pass. Mr. Homfray commenced surveying yesterday for the new ditch which was a source of great gratification to the miners as it is improbable that any mining can be done until that is completed.

Monday, Nov. 20.

THEATRE.—The performance on Saturday night for the benefit of Mr. T. J. Sisk was not very well attended, although the programme was an attractive one, including the drama of "Ben Bolt," the popular nautical play of "Black Eyed Susan," and the smart little sketch entitled "A Glance at New York." The company exerted themselves to the utmost and gave great satisfaction. The support extended to Mr. Ward has been too feeble to induce the manager to keep the theatre open, and we regret to learn that the doors are to be closed. The favorite actress Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps announces her farewell benefit to-night, on which occasion she will appear in the great drama of "Jack Sheppard, or the London apprentice," to be followed by the drama of the "Maid of Croissey." Mrs. Phelps talent are too well known to need comment, and we can only say that her numerous admirers will not have another opportunity this season of marking their appreciation of her successful efforts to beguile many a weary hour during her present engagement in this city; we therefore call upon them to give her a genuine, hearty, and substantial farewell.

ELOCUTION CLASS.—The programme for this evening's entertainment comprises—"The Ocean," a recitation by Mr. W. Gibson; Reading, by Mr. E. White; "The Blind Boy," a recitation by Mr. A. Lyne; Recitation, by Mr. Stewart, introducing a tragic scene, in which the celebrated painter Parrhasius will be represented by a well known member of the Institute, who is making due preparations to give effect to the character he will represent. The exercises are all of an interesting and instructive nature, and we would advise all who desire the opportunity of combining recreation with instruction, to lose no time in enrolling their names among the members of the debating and elocution classes of the Mechanics' Institute.

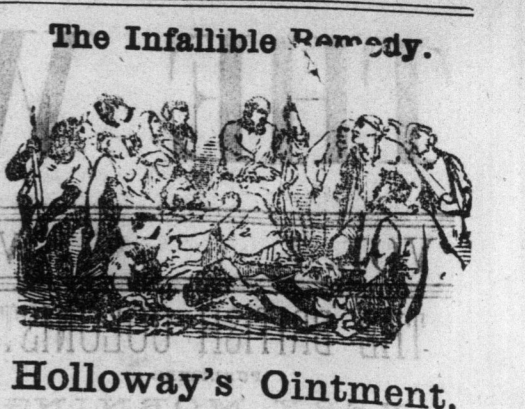
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Holloway's Ointment.

Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would barely benefit...

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. MEDICAL GENTLEMEN at Madras...

Caution. Lea & Perrins. Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE...

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession...

The Most Popular Book OF PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION, IS Richardson's New Method, Having a regular sale of Twenty-five Thousand Copies a Year...

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.) MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BURGONE & BURBIDGES, DRUGGISTS, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

Michael Fitzpatrick. INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, a native of New York City...

Sailors Home at Port Adelaide. The proposition is favorably regarded by the Marine Board. The prospects of a local Life Assurance Society has been issued.

Excitement in the Law Courts—Gold Discoveries—Legislative Squabbles—The Death of Lincoln—Bank Robberies—Mayor of Melbourne in Court—Tin Mine Discovered—Exploration—Heavy Floods—Revenue and Fiscal Returns—Destructive Fires—Tasmania Items—The New Zealand War—Heavy Failures—The Gold Mines—Ministerial Changes—Markets &c., &c.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. ADELAIDE, July 29, 1865. The mail leaves Adelaide two days later than the appointed time, in consequence of the P. and O. steamer Salsette being disabled on the passage from Sydney to Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND. The Governor has laid the foundation of the new Houses of Parliament. The railway to Biggins Camp will open on the 31st instant.

TASMANIA. Gold has been discovered at Devil's Den, 24 miles north of Launceston. Great excitement has existed.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

A NOVEL ELECTION.

If there is anything more humiliating and detestable than another it is to see the most important right that man can exercise de-based or destroyed. From a very early period in the history of England the claim on the part of the governed to have a voice in the making of the laws has been held and maintained—sometimes when the fearless utterances of the popular theory was at the risk of the speaker's head and at others when it had to be asserted and enforced at the point of the bayonet. The valuable legacy has been handed down to us, and we can safely say it has lost nothing by the transmission. The Englishman to-day, be he rich or poor, has a more potent influence in the affairs of the country than at any former period of the nation's history; and if we come to the colonial offshoots of the parent stem we find the same sturdy maintenance of popular right, with even a larger individual proportion of power than is allotted to the inhabitants of the mother-country. Everywhere throughout the civilized world, where the Anglo-Saxon race predominates, we find this right engrafted on the institutions of the country, and guarded as sensitively as life itself. We said everywhere, but unfortunately there is an exception to this rule as well as to others. The inhabitants of the colony of British Columbia have not got the right in its entirety, and what little they have got, it would seem the Government of the country labors to make a nullity.

The late intelligence from the sister colonies informs us that an election had taken place at Quesselle to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. Moberly. Three candidates aspired to the position, but only two—Messrs. Evans and Smith—being personally before the people, the voting was confined to these gentlemen. The first-named candidate, Mr. Evans, is a miner, who has a large interest in the country, and is consequently opposed to the present very unsatisfactory system of Government. The second, Mr. Smith, is a road contractor, and a man necessarily dependent on the authorities at New Westminster. To defeat Mr. Evans and return Mr. Smith was evidently the object of those who represent the wisdom and dignity of English authority in British Columbia. In the first place the resignation of Mr. Moberly, which was entirely in the hands of the Government, was delayed until such time as the miners would think of returning from Cariboo, and in the second, the district of Cariboo West was so curtailed by the establishment of new boundaries that a large portion of the old constituency was virtually disfranchised. Having got thus far—having waited patiently until the greater portion of the miners had left the gold fields, the Government orders the election. A road contractor, with a number of men employed and the official power to sustain him, is in a small constituency, a powerful opponent; but even under these circumstances the election was not to be risked. There were Chinamen who were working on the road—good loyal subjects of the Celestial Emperor, we have no doubt, and excellent judges of British institutions—only let Mr. Smith bring these "free and independent" voters up to the poll and the election is sure. The Chinamen were brought up, voted for Mr. "Smith-ee," and the day was won. Such are the circumstances attending the late election in British Columbia. Universal suffrage in its widest and wildest extent prevailed, and the total votes were one hundred and nine! This will do admirably to go to the Home Government as an argument against granting any further modicum of representative government. The old cry used to be the American element and the paucity of British subjects; but it is thrown in the shade by this masterly piece of stratagem, that brings in "John Chinaman" to make up for a lack of civilization. We are afraid, however, like many other very smart "dodges," this one will prove to have overshot the mark. We have a by no means indistinct notion that it will more than anything that has yet been done prove the unfitness of the present official rulers for the position. A government that can order an election to take place and prescribe no formula for regulating the proceedings—that turns an electioneering contest in a British colony into a disgraceful scramble of all nationalities down to the half-civilized Chinamen is surely unfit to be trusted with legislative and administrative power. It is bad enough to have the intelligence of a British colony insulted by giving the inhabitants but one-third the legislative element; because for all practical purposes they would be as well off with no representation at all; but it is aggravating the evil a thousand fold to turn that representation into ridicule. In a few months at the farthest the people of British Columbia will have an opportunity of remedying the present very unsatisfactory Government machinery, when we hope they will bring to the work sufficient judgment and determination to preclude for ever so disgraceful an occurrence as that which we have above but faintly described.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Later from Big Bend and Kootenay.

THE BLACKFOOT MINES A FAILURE.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

VICTORIA, Nov. 13th, 1865.

On my way down I met several parties returning from the Big Bend and Kootenay diggings, who supplied me with some valuable information respecting these mines.

BIG BEND.

At Lytton City I chanced to meet with an old acquaintance of mine, Mr. Guerin, who had come back from a prospecting tour on French Creek. His personal opinion is that these new diggings will turn out well. He staked off a claim on French Creek, to which he intends returning as soon as the spring season opens. He describes the diggings as shallow, but hard to work on account of the obstructions presented by large boulders. All the claims which had been opened paid well; but he could not tell whether the diggings would prove to be extensive or not. He was told that some companies on Carnes' Creek were doing remarkably well. The distance from Lytton City to French Creek is pronounced by Mr. Guerin to be the same as to Williams Creek, a high mountain being on the way to the mines. Several parties had been obliged to lay over their claims, owing to their being almost starved out. He met on his way down Mr. Romano's pack-train going up with lots of provisions and goods.

KOOTENAY.

From C. A. L., a gentleman who sojourned two consecutive seasons in Kootenay I condense the following interesting news which was confirmed in every particular by another miner, named John H. Presley, who was on his way down to Victoria to procure a hydraulic apparatus. According to the statements of these two gentlemen, the Kootenay mines (that is to say the part already prospectured) will afford lucrative employment to 600 miners for five years to come. On the 22nd of October, when one of my informants left Wild Horse Creek, only 300 men remained in Kootenay, the country having been pretty nearly deserted owing to the great excitement caused by the Blackfoot country. But they were returning daily, the Blackfoot diggings not having proved as attractive as they anticipated. The Kootenay mines are reported to be shallow, and almost all the men who spent their season there made more or less money. At the commencement of the season wages were \$9 per day; they afterwards fell to \$8. One of my informants thinks that extensive diggings will ultimately be found in Kootenay which will yield from \$8 to \$10 per day to the hand, on an average. Though claims in the Kootenay mines do not yield as largely as some claims in Cariboo, still many of the companies have no cause for complaint, if we may judge from the following returns:—

The old Cuddy claim has been yielding for the two past seasons on the average over a \$100 a day to the hand. The Deer Company have been averaging from \$100 to \$125 daily to the man. The Bradley Company from \$50 to \$80. The Reynolds Company about the same. This is the party who picked up a nugget weighing \$700. Kellan & Co. have been averaging from \$40 to \$60 a day to the hand. Lloyd & Co. from \$30 to \$40. Mychlen & Co. about the same. Keiler & Co. from \$50 to \$60, and this for the two previous seasons. The French Company, who are said to have one of the richest claims in the country, have been averaging for two seasons past from \$60 to \$80, and have been making some days as high as \$300 to the hand. Several other companies, I was told, have been doing equally well.

KOOTENAY MARKET.

When one of my informants left Kootenay the current prices of goods were quoted as follows:—

Flour, 33c per lb., retail; Bacon, 75c do do; Sugar, 75c do do; Dried Apples, 75c do do; Coffee (ground), \$1 do do; Coffee (green), 75c; Tea, from \$2 to \$2 50; Beef, from 25c to 50c. Clothing sold at reasonable prices.

THE ROAD TO KOOTENAY.

Dewdney's trail, though rather longer than the Walls Walla trail, is thought preferable to the latter by Mr. John B. Presley, who has travelled over both. The Walls Walla trail is obstructed with fallen trees for over 200 miles, as were the Cariboo trails the two first seasons. It will be of momentous importance to the country to open Dewdney's trail early next spring in order to ensure the trade to British Columbia. To this matter I call the attention of whom it may concern.

THE BLACKFOOT EXCITEMENT.

From the same parties I was enabled to obtain the following reliable information in regard to this much talked of country:— The Blackfoot diggings are situated on American soil, in a new territory called Montana (from a Spanish word), adjoining Idaho. It is nine days' travel from Kootenay, on horseback. The excitement which prevailed during the past season in regard to these new gold fields was so intense that 25,000 are reported to have congregated there from different points, this number seems rather exaggerated. Out of this large number only 700 people were able to find remunerative employment. This shows again the truth of the adage that "All that glitters is not gold." There was one single gulch called McOlellan—and in this gulch only four claims were paying well, say \$50 a day to the hand. Sweeney, who wrote such glowing accounts from the Blackfoot country to a friend of his in Cariboo, had made nothing to the 20th September, and it is doubtful whether he has made anything since. Collins and John Montgomery who left Williams Creek during the fall en route for the Blackfoot mines, were met by Judge O'Reilly bending their course to Big Bend, disheartened at the news received from the former place.

LAYING OVER CLAIMS IN CARIBOO.

On my way down from Williams Creek my attention was called on several occasions by discontented miners to the laying over of claims. All claims this season were laid over from the 1st of November to the 20th of May next. From parties coming from Cun-

ingham Creek I heard that all companies had been idle there for two weeks previous to the laying over of claims owing to the ground being entirely frozen up. Parties from Grone, Antler, Barnes, Williams, Lowhee and other creeks gave vent to their feelings most bitterly. The fact is that the ground is all frozen up also on the 20th of May, and even later. The old policy by which claims were laid over from the 1st of October to the 1st of June was, I think, a good one, and it would be well to adhere to it inasmuch as it does not prohibit any one from working sooner or later in the season if he feels inclined to do so. Compelling miners to represent claims they are unable to work is certainly entailing upon them useless and costly expenses, which many are not in a condition to incur, and sowing the seed of discontent among a class of people who are indubitably whatever may be said to the contrary, the bone and sinew on which the prosperity of the country must depend for a long time to come. It is, I should say, time to have our mining laws more precise and more definite, and to do away with that discretionary power vested in the hands of a single man, which places him on an equality with the Czar of Russia or any other autocrat. Such a power, when wielded wisely, may be productive of some good results in a new country, but when it falls to the lot of any individual not possessing the requisite perspicuity of vision, the consequences may be most disastrous. I desire it to be understood that I do not intend to make any personal allusion whatever; I only speak of the general principle, and it is for that reason alone I lay such stress on a question I think of paramount importance. B. D.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 73 passengers and an Express. The news brought by her is very meagre. There had been no fresh arrivals from Cariboo and the telegraph wires being down no Eastern dispatches had come to hand.

[From the Columbian].

Tremendous Rain Storm.

Great Destruction of Property.

Latest advices from Yale and Douglas bring intelligence of a terrible rain storm which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday, causing the streams everywhere to break over their banks, destroying roads and sweeping away bridges. The waters of the Fraser rose seven feet in as many hours at Yale on Sunday. Several slides took place on the road between Yale and Lytton rendering it impassable for wagons. The old Quocuhella bridge was swept away, together with about one-half of the new one, and from the swollen appearance of the streams flowing into the Fraser below Hope, it is feared that many of the bridges on the new road must have met with a similar fate. On the Douglas Lillooet route the storm was equally severe although as yet the consequences are less known. The freshet had rendered the road over the Douglas Passage impassable for teams, and had swept away the bridge at the 16 Mile House, Mr. Gowan's. This bridge was a very substantial structure, and it is presumed that a freshet which would carry it away would not confine its ravages to that work. Indeed, there is every reason to fear that we shall hear of much damage farther in the interior. At the time the bridge at Mr. Gowan's gave way under the pressure of the flood and the accumulation of debris brought down by it, an Italian was crossing on horseback. He had scarcely passed the centre of the bridge when the planking began to heave and pitch under the horse's feet. Burying his big spurs into the poor terrified animal's flanks, it succeeded with a few desperate plunges in reaching the landing, with bruised and bleeding limbs, and just in time to save its own life and that of its rider. Looking back, the horror-stricken Italian had just time to catch a glimpse of the wreck as it was carried over the foaming oarstar hard by. To come nearer home, the storm would appear to have spent its fury before reaching New Westminster. Although it blew a gale and rained heavily yet neither were much out of the ordinary way. Nor have we heard of any damage worthy of notice in this vicinity. On Sunday evening we had a regular thunder storm, but not much rain. The weather continued showery with more or less wind till Monday noon, when it lightened, and towards evening a magnificent rainbow made its appearance in the eastern sky. Yesterday was ushered in with brilliant sunshine, and everything looks bright again.

BRIDGE RIVER MINES.

The following is an extract from a private letter written to a friend by Mr. Jameson, commander of the Bridge River Exploring Expedition:—

"LILLOOET, Oct. 29th, 1865.

"Your letter requesting information about the Bridge River diggings, was handed to me only last night. There is no humbug about the diggings; they are just as they have been represented to be, but until a trail is made they are to all intents and purposes a sealed book. I would therefore say to you 'rest and be thankful,' until you hear that a trail is made. My own opinion is that there will be no trail made this year."

ACTORS ARRIVED—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jackson arrived by the Kodash, from Sydney. Mr. Jackson is a comedian of considerable note, and Mrs. Jackson is highly spoken of as a tragedienne. They came out from Australia under an engagement to Manager Maguire, and will give our citizens a taste of their ability in due time. Mr. Parly, lately from Salt Lake and Idaho, and Mr. H. Wall, of New York, both comedians of note, have also been engaged by Mr. Maguire.—Alta.

FIND—Michael Carney was fined \$10 in the police court yesterday for damaging the doors of some shanties on Fisgard street.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From our Travelling Correspondent.]

FARMING.

Around Soda Creek there are several acres of land under cultivation where vegetables grow most luxuriantly.

At Deep Creek Frank Way possesses one of the most beautiful ranches in the colony. Owing to the great altitude of the country—Deep Creek being 2255 above the level of the sea—it is cold, and scarcely productive of anything but oats for pasture. Frank Way had about 100 acres of land sowed with oats, &c., last season.

Bates' Ranch—Davidson's old place—had 75 acres of land under cultivation last season, from which he raised barley, oats, wheat and all kinds of vegetables. On my passing there a gang of Chinamen seemed to be very busily engaged in digging out turnips.

Smith and Pranary, whose ranch is situated on the old Brigade trail, had 70 acres of land, sown with oats, barley and wheat, sufficient to supply all the houses from the Mouth of Quesselle to Lytton city. Unfortunately there is no flour mill in that section of the country to grind their wheat. They intend, when the snow packs hard, to sleigh wheat enough for their own use to Dog Creek, where Brown and Gaspard have put a small flour mill.

Elmore had 150 acres of land under cultivation, raising oats and almost all kinds of kitchen vegetables; his ranch is located on the Alexandria road, between the Mouth of Quesselle and Soda Creek.

Around Williams Lake there are, in the aggregate, 200 acres of land under cultivation, producing oats, barley and wheat, though I should think this place rather cold—the average altitude being 2185 feet above the level of the sea—for raising the latter article.

Murphy, at the 141 mile post from Lillooet, had 50 acres sown with oats, barley, and wheat enough for an experiment. It grew to perfect maturity.

Felker had a few acres of oats. There is at his place a party who has cut down during the season 190 tons of hay. Felker has a mania for building. At his farm may be seen a small village of buildings, which must have cost him a good deal of money.

At Lake Lahache, Anderson, who has greatly improved his premises, has about 20 acres under cultivation.

Blair Brothers, who have sold out their place to Mr. Mansell, have a large patch of land under cultivation.

Roper & Co., at the 108 mile post, had several acres sown with oats, &c.

At Bridge Creek Leaw from 50 to 60 acres of land under cultivation, where they have been growing oats, barley, &c. The raising of wheat here is out of the question, the place being 3086 feet above the level of the sea. Vegetables do very well.

From Bridge Creek to Cut-Off Valley, a distance of about 50 miles, there is a scope of country commonly called the Green Timbers. It is almost unproductive, owing to its great altitude and the great cold reigning over that region for the most part of the year. People there get their supply of potatoes, &c., from Canoe Creek. I should set down its average height at 3600 feet above the level of the sea.

Out of Valley is a most beautiful valley, about 14 miles long and an average width of one mile; altitude 2773 feet above the level of the sea. On the whole, there were about 200 acres of land the past season sown with oats, barley, potatoes, &c. Some parties raised just what enough as an experiment, which grew most beautifully.

Mr. Toy is to sow 20 acres next season with this kind of grain. This is a great locality for hay.

In a most central part in the valley, and almost at the junction of the Lillooet and Yale wagon-roads, is Clinton City. Should New Westminster ever lose its laurels as the capital of British Columbia Clinton City, will, no doubt, come in as one of the competitors. As it is now, Clinton City has two hotels with restaurants, two bakeries, one store, one sawmill, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop, a telegraph office, a post-office, an express office, and one Chinese washing-house. Its inhabitants at present only number 14, not many more than there are houses; the fair sex are represented by one single lady. The whole population of the valley is set down at thirty souls. Clinton City is 47 miles from Lillooet and 137 from Fort Yale.

Eight miles from Clinton City, Mr. Kay had fifteen acres sown with oats and barley, and five with wheat—one-half of the last article was frozen.

Cornwall, on the Fort Yale route, has one of the largest landed estates in the colony, viz.: 7,000 acres. Out of this about 70 acres were sown with oats, barley, &c. 70 bushels raised during the past season 300 bushels of wheat. He has put up at his place a small flour mill which grinds 25 lbs. an hour. The altitude of this place, which is 1508 feet above the level of the sea, seems to be no impediment to the raising of good wheat. Mr. Cornwall has between 200 and 300 head of cattle.

At Scotty's and McOlellan's farms there are a few acres of land under cultivation, which were sown with oats, barley, &c. At the latter place they raised last season some beautiful melons and squash, and I was shown an ear of Indian corn over a foot long.

At Cache Creek Mr. Sanford had 65 acres under crop of wheat, barley, &c., and cut 50 tons of hay.

Dr. Catghell and Campbell who have ploughed 60 acres this fall on Cache Creek, raised last season 40 tons of grain. Baron Brothers had 35 acres under cultivation. Dominique and his partner, a Frenchman, raised 75 tons of barley, three tons of wheat, twenty of potatoes. They have 80 head of cattle.

Oregon Jack had 75 acres under cultivation, and raised oats, barley, corn, beautiful beans, and splendid wheat. At his place we fed on bread made of wheat grown on his ranch.

Around Lytton City there were about 80 acres of land under cultivation last season. From Lytton City to Fort Yale there are only a few acres of land under cultivation, which seem to be most productive, if I may form an opinion from the samples of produce I was shown. At Siska Flat, a Frenchman raised a potato weighing one and a half pounds, and Frank, at the eleven-mile post from Fort Yale, dug out eighteen potatoes

weighing seventeen and a half pounds. He says he is indebted for such a result to manuring.

In my next I shall point out the best means of improving our agricultural resources. B. D.

CANADA.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 29.

STEAMER SUNK.—The propeller Buckeye, left Brockville at 4 a. m., on September 25th, for Detroit and Cleveland. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, with about 150 tons of marble. She had about 25 passengers and 18 of a crew. She struck on a rock near Cross river light, in the St. Lawrence river, a mile above Oak point, and sunk in seventy feet of water. The passengers were aroused, but hardly had time to realize their peril, when the boat slid from the rock and sunk. Three passengers are known to have been lost, named Mrs. O'Neil of Oswego, and Mrs. and Miss Aubury of Milwaukee. As the boat went down three men were seen in the water under the stern, and it is feared they also were lost. There was not twenty minutes time after the vessel struck before she sunk. The surviving passengers were brought to Brockville by the steamer Champlain, of the Royal Mail Line. The low water and the extreme darkness of the night are the reasons given for the sad accident.—Leader.

TRADE WITH THE STATES.—Not only woolen goods, carriage springs, wooden ware, and turnery, of Canada manufacture, are exported profitably to the United States, but at length India rubber overshoots (an article hitherto most successfully manufactured in the United States and supplied to Canada) are now being made in Montreal and sold largely to dealers in the Western States. Our manufacturers, it seems, are at length securing opening for their goods in a foreign market, and this in spite of the heavy specific and ad valorem duties imposed by the American prohibitionists.—Id.

FIRE IN LONDON.—A fire broke out in Eldridge's bakery, Clarence street, and completely destroyed the premises. The inmates had barely time to escape. Mr. Remsele's dye-house adjoining was also consumed, his family escaping in their night clothes. Mr. Eldridge's stable was burned; his house also perished in the flames. Mr. Dunbar's driving shed, containing two new carriages, was burned with all its contents. The losses are pretty heavy.—Id.

MORE PETROLEUM DISCOVERIES.—A correspondent, writing from Waterloo, to the Guelph Advertiser, says:—

"An excitement has been caused here by the supposed discovery of coal oil. The spot where the discovery was made is situated on the premises adjoining Mr. B. Devitt's stove factory. There are very strong indications; the surface presents a very disagreeable appearance, and in fact for about a foot below the surface the fluid is strongly impregnated with what is verily believed to be petroleum. The citizens entertain very sanguine hopes. A company has already been formed, and operations are to begin forthwith.

PROSPECTUS OF MR. MACFEE'S WORK.—We have received, per sailing vessel from England, the prospectus of the Rev. Matthew Macfee's work on Vancouver Island and British Columbia, published by Longman, in one vol., 80v. pp. 598, with two maps and seven engravings on wood; price 18s., cloth. The work, which is dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P., H. M. Principal Secretary of State, is divided into seventeen chapters, with an appendix embraced under the following general heads:—

THE VOYAGE OUT. VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Topography, geology, physical geography, and general history; discovery of gold in British Columbia in 1858, and its influence on the growth of Victoria; Victoria as a free port; general resources; agriculture. BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Historical sketch, geology, &c.; general description; the mines; process of mining; agricultural resources; animal and vegetable productions of both colonies; political statistics; proposed inter-oceanic railway; emigrant route and telegraph; their influence on the growth of the colonies; society in both colonies; Indians, emigration, &c. The preface is neatly and aptly worded, and from the pains taken by the author in the collection of facts and statistics during his sojourn on the island, we have no doubt that he has prepared a valuable and interesting book, which we hope soon to be able to notice in extenso. In the meantime, judging from some of his impressions as briefly conveyed in the headings, we may surmise that there are arguments set forth in the work bearing on fiscal matters in these colonies that are plainly open to refutation.

INDIAN TRIBES.—We have been favored with the perusal of a most interesting pamphlet, entitled "Notes on the Indian Tribes of British North America, and the Northwest Coast," by Alexander C. Anderson, Esq., late of the Hon. H. B. Company, at present residing at North Saanich, read before the New York Historical Society, and published in the Historical Magazine. This little sketch is not only written in a pleasing, flowing style, but conveys much valuable information respecting the aboriginal tribes who inhabit the north-western portion of British North America. Mr. Anderson, from his long residence in Oregon and these colonies, has been enabled to gather facts that render him an authority upon the subject of which he treats.

CARIBOO ELECTION.—We accidentally omitted in yesterday's edition the announcement of the result of the election at Quesselmouth. Mr. Robert Smith received seventy-one votes, and Capt. Evans thirty-eight. Chinamen, it is said, were allowed to vote.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A poor little girl, at Tumwater, Washington Territory, fell on Saturday into the machinery of the mill at that place, and had both legs crushed badly that she had to be immediately amputated. She survived the operation but a few hours.

Advertisement for 'The Weekly British Colonist' and various medical products like 'Ointment', 'Stiff Joints', 'Rheumatism', 'Blackwell's', 'Chemicals, &c.', and 'Burdigges'.

Tuesday, November 21 1865

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The annual session of the British Association for the advancement of science has just finished its work at Birmingham. Among the subjects discussed were many topics of interest. An animated discussion took place on a paper read by Professor Rogers on the laws of Patents and Copyright. Mr. Rogers opposed the principle of granting any monopoly to the inventor, on the ground that it was in many cases an injustice to other men who had hit almost simultaneously on the same discovery, but were beaten in the race for registration, and that it was an obstacle rather than an aid to scientific development. Again the inventor, he contended, in most cases was injured instead of being benefited by the law. "The profit of invention" said the Professor "goes in the vast majority of instances to the capitalist, who is able to drive hard terms with the needy inventor. Of all people it is alleged none is more to be pitied than the object of the benevolent provisions of the patent laws. He has continually before him a splendid dream, destined never to be realized. He is economically considered a gambler, who is always laying out money, or labor with money, in drawing blanks, and is perpetually stimulated to this waste of hope and energy by the mischievous example and encouragement of the few who have gained prizes. The risks of his occupation are prodigious, its moral consequences disastrous, its rare sweeps unhealthy." The Professor then went on to show that the Patent Laws were unjust in their protection; for they only aimed at rewarding the inventor, while many scientific men had given to the world the most valuable assistance and were never pecuniarily compensated—such as Sir Roderick Murchison in predicting, from geological data, the discovery of gold in Australia, and Captain Maury who has shortened sea-voyages and made them safer through his physical geography of the sea. "A man, in short may invent or discover, to use the word widely, a new method of agriculture, a geological stratum of most national importance, a method of medical treatment, a course of public policy, a mode of education, a system of banking; in short, an infinity of things and processes of universal benefit, and receive no protection. It is idle to argue that the absence of such an aid is a check to discovery. And if one can trust the allegations made as to the effect of patent laws on those who, a small part among the industrial workers of this and other communities, unite and embrace the protection, it is a great question whether the advantage given is worth the art and risk to the objects of the patent system, and a certainty that the assistance to one set of persons is a mischief and detriment to others." Professor Rogers drew some difference between a patent and a copyright; while it was very difficult he said to detect sometimes a fraudulent imitation in the patent, it was next to impossible that two persons should hit upon the same thoughts and express them in the same language. He was, however, in favor of abolishing the copyright as well as the patent. "Circulating libraries" he contended "are the national remedy to the high prices generally exacted for protected works, and it may be questioned whether the author gains much by this substitution for a cheap edition."

Professor Rogers' paper was severely criticised by some and supported by others. The general opinion, however, which seemed to prevail was that the Patent Laws were necessary to encourage the inventive faculty, although they needed sweeping reforms. A Mr. Bramwell contended in support of the laws that in numberless instances the discoverers of the most valuable inventions had no professional connection with the trade or operations to which their inventions related, and their first and greatest difficulty always was how to get practical men to listen to their suggestions, and allow them to make their experiments. Practical manufacturers represented it as impertinence on the part of any man out of their own trade to come forward and proceed to teach them how they could do their work better; and their workmen, too, often stoutly resisted the introduction of new methods. Inventors, therefore, would not be induced to undertake costly experiments at their own charge, without undertaking which, however, they could not get a single manufacturer to take up their patent at all. Two great authorities, Lord Stanley and the London Times, were for abolishing all protection to inventors.

In the section devoted to economic science and statistics, presided over by Lord Stanley, the old question of the decimal and metric system in weights and measures came up. It was shown by a report on the subject that in the experience of railway companies a heavy loss was involved in the present absurd system of calculation in vogue in England. On an average, it was calculated, the clerks commit an error in every 500 items. "The consequence is," says the report, "that the London and North Western

Railway Company are under the necessity of nearly doubling the number of clerks. For every 100 clerks employed in weighing or measuring, and taxing packages, nearly another 100 are wanted to correct the errors committed." A paper was read to show that the number of figures and consequently the amount of time to be saved by the decimal system over the system of England is as six to one. Sir J. Bowring referred to the example of China in support of the decimal system, and argued, rather logically, that nature, which had endowed man with ten fingers, seemed to have suggested to him the adoption of the decimal system. This brought up a staunch Conservative of the old school, a Mr. Wilson, who condemned the metrical system as revolutionary, unnatural, complicated and poetical, and denied Sir J. Bowring's fundamental proposition that man had ten fingers; he had only eight. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that the decimal system was demanded by every law of political economy, but that it was a reform which, like many others in a country like England, would require time for its general adoption.

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN BURLEY.—The Toronto Leader of October 4th thus alludes to the escape of Captain Burley of Lake Erie notoriety:—We learn on reliable authority that Captain Bennett G. Burley, who captured the steamer Philo Parsons last Fall, on Lake Erie, and who was arrested at Guelph, claimed and surrendered to the American authorities under the extradition treaty, is now on the Broad Atlantic, homeward bound for his native land, Scotland. That he was innocent of the charge of robbery upon which he was extradited could easily have been proved had the opportunity been permitted, by the evidence of the very person who took the money from the pursuer of the Philo Parsons and the late lamented Captain Beale. The person who appropriated the money—twenty greenback dollars—merely took the passage money paid by those of the Confederate service who went aboard for the purpose of capturing the vessel and rescuing 2,600 starving Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island. Not a cent of any other money was touched, as the pursuer testified and as all who were on board knew to be true. Burley was confined ten months, first in Toronto, then in Detroit, and lastly in Port Clinton, Ohio. While in Detroit he was twice offered an unconditional pardon if he would betray certain of his brother confederates of the army or navy, but it is needless to say to anyone who knows the spirited young fellow that the offer was spurned.

ANOTHER VICTORY BY DEERFOOT.—The St. Louis Republican of October 4th gives the following account of a five mile foot-race between this celebrated Indian runner and the American pedestrian Grinnell:—According to announcement, the great foot race between Grinnell, of New York, and Deerfoot, the Indian, for a purse of \$1,000, came off at the Abbey track yesterday afternoon. Five miles is a long stretch for a foot race, and the physical endurance which will keep a man in wind for such a contest furnishes itself an extraordinary spectacle, and tended greatly to excite the interest and curiosity of the public. The fame of both participants in the contest tended also to increase the interest and to attract the lovers of athletic sports to the grounds. The crowd in attendance before the appointed hour for the commencement of the race numbered not less than two thousand persons; and, to the credit of the proprietors of the course it may be said that the utmost order prevailed, along with the utmost enthusiasm, from the commencement to the end of the entertainment. At four o'clock, John Finn, having been appointed Judge of the race, took the stand; and, the track being at once cleared, the men started at the tap of the bell. Persons who were unused to contests of this kind were surprised at the leisurely and easy pace at which both hands started off, the Indian in particular pacing along at as slow a gait as if he were running for his own amusement instead of for the entertainment of such a mass of spectators, but he was only proportioning his speed to the length of the race, and laying himself out for the weary miles at such a gait as would secure the highest average of speed. The white man put out more effort at the start and soon distanced the Indian by several paces, coming in at the end of the first mile one second in advance, and winning the cheers of the multitude, the first mile having been run by Grinnell in five minutes and forty seconds, and by Deerfoot in five minutes and forty-two seconds. For the next two-mile rounds Grinnell maintained the same relative position, coming in each time precisely one second in advance of the Indian. On the fifth and last mile, however, Deerfoot let out the speed he had reserved, and, passing the white man before the end of the first quarter, began distancing him rapidly, until on the return at the end of the round he had left him full seventy yards in his rear, the last mile having been made by Deerfoot in 5:30, and by Grinnell in 6:08. The time for each mile was as follows:—Deerfoot—First mile, 5:52; second, 6:15; third, 6:20; fourth, 6:14; fifth, 5:30—30:01. Grinnell—First mile, 5:51; second, 6:14; third, 6:19; fourth, 6:15; fifth, 6:05—30:37. The time was called by the Judge, and Deerfoot pronounced the winner of the race. The Indian, on coming home in advance at the end of the race, gave three long jumps, as if he felt in good condition to try another five miles with any one on the grounds. Grinnell also appeared not to be particularly exhausted for a man who had just run five miles in half an hour and thirty-seven seconds. It was admitted on all hands that both contestants did well.

Dr. SIMONTON, favorably known in this city, is practicing his profession at Salem, Oregon. The doctor leans favorably to Victorio, but found the profession here overstocked.

THE GOLD EXPORT TAX.

[From our Travelling Correspondent.]

In one of its late issues the British Columbian after having expatiated to a considerable extent on the Gold Tax, arrives at the conclusion that the principle of the tax is just and equitable. In support of its opinion this paper says: "Our Government has gone into road making as no other Government has ever done. Of all classes the actual settler has the strongest claim for consideration, for, with all his enterprise and productiveness, the miner is a mere bird of passage, here to-day and away to-morrow; it is therefore the especial duty of Government to encourage and protect the settlers without whom we could never build up a colony, &c." I agree with the British Columbian that the Government has done a good deal towards road making and I have not waited until to-day to give it credit for the spirited energy it has displayed in carrying on the enterprise. I agree too with that paper when it says that the miner is a mere bird of passage, here to-day and away to-morrow. But I am far from agreeing with the Editor when he says, "It is the especial duty of the Government to encourage and protect settlers, without whom we could never build up a colony." The reasoning of the Columbian is more specious than solid, and paves the way to sectional strife. My humble opinion is that a Government founded on justice owes its fostering care to all classes of the community without any distinction whatever. The public roads built by the British Columbian Government are equally profitable to settlers and merchants as to miners, intended as they are to develop our gold fields, the only present branch of industry on which all the rest depend and the principal artery, I ought to say the only channel which at present gives life to the country. Were the miners—these birds of passage, to leave to-morrow in a body, the settlers spoken of would not be long in following in their footsteps and the country would be left to the trappers as it was before the discovery of gold. Miners have made it what it is, and we will do well not to lose sight of this fact. Were the Government to follow a sectional policy as it is advised to do it would be committing suicide. Instead of striving any longer to misguide the Government who, after all, I believe are well disposed, by advocating the interests of one section of the country to the detriment of the other, let us try to enlighten those who administer it in their arduous duties and do all in our power to have a law repealed which is unjust and immoral.

A law that does not fall equitably on each member of the body politic and opens the door to demoralization is necessarily unjust and immoral. Such is the Gold Tax Law. A few illustrations will make this appear evident: Fifty cents are imposed on every ounce of gold, reads the law. Let us suppose now that A has expended \$20,000 in prospecting a claim which yields only \$10,000. He is by one half poorer than when he went into the operation, and this after much trouble and hard labor. With a sorrowing heart he is to pocket the remainder of his capital, but hold! the Government step in and claim part of it on behalf of the laws. A represents that he has lost part of his capital and that he has done good to the country. But the Government, extending their grasping hand exclaim in a most unbecoming manner that "it is none of their business."

Let us suppose again that B, a storekeeper, relying on the honesty of C, trusts the latter, to the amount of \$2,000. Unfortunately C's claim pays only \$500. B, with a despondent mind, comes in for the amount taken out by C; but lo! the government request so much per centage of the sum, regardless of whether B may have lost \$1500 or not in helping prospectors to develop our mineral resources. In fine, D, a Victorian, buys an interest in a claim for the sum of \$500, which yields \$300 of gold to the share, just enough to defray expenses (valuing the dust at \$16 per ounce). D is satisfied that he has lost his capital, and thinks no more about it. But no, the government takes its dues from the \$300 washed up, and D finds himself indebted to his company or somebody else. From the above illustrations, people may see the evil working of this "gold tax."

Did the law impose it only on the net proceeds of a claim, after payment of all expenses incurred, very few, I should think, would grumble at it. But as it now operates it is nothing but a gross piece of iniquity. Besides it has a most demoralizing influence on the community, being a bait to vagabonds to denounce hard-working miners to the public officials. We had an instance of this on Saturday last, in the case of Mr. Martin Ricard who saw all his fortune (60 ounces) find its way into the coffers of the government and the pocket of a sharper. Against an unjust law, no better than spoliation, miners will sometimes attempt a rise, and I should think that when Mr. Martin Ricard had paid the tax, bearing in mind that the spirit of the law saves whilst the letter kills, they ought to have let him go. He was a sound philosopher who declared "that not the best law, but that which is best administered is best. Bad measures are mitigated, and indifferent measures made practically useful by the men who are entrusted with the use of them." To the sound policy of this philosopher, I most respectfully call the attention of New Westminster public officials.

Miners I know are set down as a set of grumblers; and so they are. But we must say this, that they are perfectly alive to what is right or wrong, and will not as a general thing grumble without having a proper cause for doing so. If the British Columbian supposes that by means of assertions it will be able to reconcile miners to such an iniquitous law, it is greatly mistaken, and might as well try to go to the moon in a balloon.

With this letter my task of corresponding for your paper this season closes.

B. D.

LETTER FROM COWICHAN.

SOMENOS, COWICHAN, November 11, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: SIR,—"Competition is the life of trade." We have had the fact demonstrated lately to our entire satisfaction by the introduction into Cowichan of rival preachers and rival preaching, (my clerical friends will please excuse the obnoxious word). From its earliest settlement Cowichan was visited from time to time by representatives of the Episcopal church, who, burning with zeal to erect the gospel standard among us, and yearning to implant in the hearts of the rugged pioneers of civilization here, a spirit of devotion, came—notwithstanding obstacles that would have daunted many men not laboring in so good a cause—and for the especial edification of us Somenos-ites, preached a sermon once a month. Things had then become as steady as clock-work; church affairs had become conservatively snug and cosy, when lo! all unheralded there came one fine summer Sunday morning a representative of the Methodist church, who, with wonted and characteristic energy, preached too long and too good sermons that day. Finding us (to use their own language) to be "a steady and (a-hem!) intelligent class of men," in two weeks they came again, preceded two other sermons, and announced that (D. V.) they would come and do the same every second Sunday. About this time the Episcopalians, apparently to feel the pulse of the Settlement, came on the Methodist Sunday and announced that service would be held in the church; but finding that we were lovers of fair-play, and that this would not work, they hauled their wind, went on another tack, came again on their own Sundays, and stated (without the D. V.) that they would come every second Sunday, and preach twice when they did come. Thus you see competition advanced us from having one to having eight sermons a month, and from having Sunday observances once a month to having it once a week. And what a change has been wrought in the settlement by this arrangement! No longer do we hear on a Sunday the sharp crack of the sportsman's rifle echoed and re-echoed from rock to rock along the mountain side. No longer do we on a Sunday morning meet our neighbors in forrester's habiliments fully equipped for the chase, sally forth in quest of excitement and game. Instead, the settlers are seen wending their way to the preaching house, with grave and thoughtful countenances, and in chapel-going costume. No longer is heard the deep-toned bay of old Fowler, or the shriller bark of young Flora on the track of the buck young Nimrod has started. Instead may be heard the settlers' many voices blended in harmonious concert with those of their wives and sweethearts rising on the morning air in accents of praise. But, alas! alas! that I should have to record it; those who called this state of things into existence have left us as abruptly and with as little ceremony as they came. Two Sundays now have we congregated to meet them only to be disappointed; allow me then, Mr. Editor, to whisper a few words into the reverend Methodist's private ear: we know that the steamer no longer runs; but what of that? a boat can be procured at Saanich, from whence it is but a short and pleasant row or sail. 'Tis not fair to treat us thus. Do not trifle with us longer. You have at present a hold on our hearts; retain it. You have made a good footing in the Settlement; why lose it? You were the means of raising us once; would you have us revert to our former state of semi-barbarism? Surely not. Return then that has fled from the flocks: for shall not the flock that has been deserted by its shepherd be scattered and torn?

And now a word with you, Mr. Editor: Assist us to get a steamer running again. 'Twill be too bad if we are deprived of regular mail communication, after having been taught to look upon it as a necessary of life. Rouse them up as you know how, and let us have something going again, if it's only the old Emily Harris.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM SMITH.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Our correspondent, F. W. F., writing from Lilloet, Nov. 15th, mentions the following:—"A melancholy accident happened here on the 13th instant, resulting in the death of one of our most respected townsmen, Mr. Henry Baar. The deceased had been in the habit of fording the Cayoosh Creek daily on his horse, visiting his ranch, situated half a mile on the other side. Accustomed, it would seem, to all stages of the water, he got careless of danger. He had frequently had a ducking, and in his good natured style would relate the mishap as a capital joke. The recent rains have swollen this mountain stream into a roaring torrent; he attempted to cross on his pony as usual, and when in the middle of the stream the animal stumbled over a boulder and both were borne away into the Fraser, he to rise no more. The pony was caught by Indians on the opposite shore.—The river at this point is an eighth of a mile wide and the current strong. Mr. Baar's body has not been recovered. Mr. Baar was a native of Hanover, Europe, and the head of the firm of Baar & Tesch, traders of Douglas and Lilloet. Of late the deceased had turned his attention to farming, and was one of the most successful in this enterprise in the colony. He was well known here as one of the early settlers, and as a jovial and hearty friend we fail to find his superior."

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.—This somewhat unusual proceeding took place in Sidmouth Church, England, on the morning of the 17th of September. A fisherman named George Cordey made known his intention in the parish church, in accordance with the usual custom, of being united in marriage to the lady of his choice. But as usual did the announcement pass unchallenged, for at the conclusion a young lady stood up pronouncing the ominous but seldom spoken words: "I forbid the banns." The girl, whose name is Carnall, appeared to consider that she had a prior claim to the faithless swain, and therefore took this opportunity of endeavoring to enforce her rights. The affair caused considerable astonishment amongst the congregation.

RACES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fall Meeting.

ASHCROFT (Cornwall's Ranch) Thompson River, } November 8th, 1865.

FIRST RACE. A sweepstakes, open to all comers; mile heats; catch weight. Entrance, \$25, with \$100 added. The second horse to save his stakes.

FIRST HEAT. Riders. Jarvis' b g Cash Creek Johnny, B. B. Smith—1 Cornwall's b h Post Holes Kingscote—2 Barron's g g Ironsides, Half-breed—3 Cornwall's c m Bag of Bones, H. Cornwall—4 Won easily by four lengths.

SECOND HEAT. Riders. Jarvis' Cash Creek Johnny, B. B. Smith—1 Cornwall's Post Holes, Kingscote—2 Barron's Ironsides, Half-breed—3 Won, after a good race, by two lengths.

SECOND RACE. \$50 entrance; 500 yards.

Riders. Dowling's Oregon Jack, Dowling—1 Cornwall's Bill, E. Cornwall—2 Moore's Sylvia, Moore—3 Won by a head; half a length between the second and third.

THIRD RACE. Purse of \$10, for Indian horses and Indian riders. There were eight horses entered for this race, which was won, after a most exciting race, by the Thompson river Chief, Pascoe.

FOURTH RACE. Open to cayoosh horses. \$5 entrance; 400 yards.

Riders. Verni's Snake, Half-breed—1 Cornwall's Spanish Fly, Kingscote—2 Caughell's Thompson River, B. B. Smith—3 Five other horses were entered for this race, which, after a good race, was won by Snake by a length.

FIFTH RACE. Match. \$20 a side; 400 yards.

Riders. Cornwall's Spanish Fly, Kingscote—1 Dowling's Oregon Jack, Dowling—2 Won by half a length.

SIXTH RACE. Match. \$20 a side; half a mile.

Riders. Chaumex's Beelzebub, B. B. Smith—1 Cornwall's Bob, H. Cornwall—2 Beelzebub made play for the first four hundred yards, when Bob gradually drew on him, but owing to the two stone weight he was carrying more than Mr. Chaumex's horse, he was never able to reach him, and was beaten by a length.

SEVENTH RACE. Scurry race for \$20; 500 yards.

Riders. Caughell's Thompson River, B. B. Smith—1 Cornwall's Spanish Fly, Kingscote—2 Five other horses ran in this race, but it proved to be a match between the first and second; Mr. Caughell's mare winning by half a length.

The race course was admirably chosen, and the assembly very good, considering the short notice that was given. Some eighty or one hundred persons were present, to say nothing of a whole crowd of Indians. Mr. Satton, of Yale, kindly undertook the office of judge, and Mr. P. Houghton that of starter. After the races were over everybody returned to Messrs. Cornwall's house for supper; several dozen of champagne being drunk to the success of future meetings. It is the Messrs. Cornwall's intention if possible to have races both in the spring and fall of the ensuing year.

SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—In your report of the proceedings at the Presbyterian tea meeting I observe that one of the speakers, a gentleman whose age and position entitle all that he says to consideration and respect, expressed a hope that such meetings would tend to give a "higher idea of Christianity." I regret that my own feelings, both at the time and since, have been rather in the opposite direction; at any rate I could not help thinking that entertainments so essentially Christian ought to provide something better and more elevating than is usually offered by them.

I am aware that the venerable minister whose words I have quoted above, was referring to the gratifying manner in which Christians of all denominations unite on such occasions in happy forgetfulness of their minor differences. No one appreciates more fully than myself the service these social reunions render to true religion in bringing together the various sections of Christians and promoting a more cordial feeling between them; but, granting all this, there is to my mind great room for improvement in the tone of the addresses usually delivered. Is it not to be regretted, for instance, that a man of powerful intellect and fluent speech should feel it necessary to condescend to recounting at the greatest possible length the least eventful of events, or to stringing together a number of Sunday School anecdotes in place of a good sensible speech. Is it not to be regretted that the speakers, one and all, should be afraid to launch out a new idea, lest it should clash with the settled opinions of some present; and think they should be so anxious that what they say shall please everybody as to be afraid to utter anything but the commonest platitudes?

I know not whether the fault (if fault it be) rests with the speakers or hearers, but am disposed to think that the former treat the latter too much as children, and that the latter are too well contented with the insipid food that is deemed suitable for them.

I do not indulge in these reflections out of any desire to run down those social gatherings to which I have referred, but rather with a hope that those who undertake the management of them may strive to make them as successful in an intellectual and Christian, as they do in a social and pecuniary point of view, and endeavor to give us an entertainment which, while retaining all that is good in them now, will add such an infusion of sensible, manly, intellectual recreation as shall tend to give "a higher idea of Christianity" than they at present exhibit.

A. T. DRINKER.

Tuesday,

ANOTHER

The late Municipal report, has not our report of ye Chief Justice Ne tions for the May by Mr. Frankl Mr. Francis on the municipal petition is pro Mr. Francis' res he had to his sea ludicrous part Franklin, or his prove that the e that the late C sessment roll, an on the roll pres Justice first ma act of last year, it virtually repeale—but ultimately ing of its fram pending the ope of the original a the question of was the City as one could show there were great before the Court and the Treasur but the Colon for that docum half-per-cent. ta

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and June last the late elect gally, and all obsolete franc those gentlemen the false posit incur no expi clerk, and m respectable ac they implicate single farthing of their own p a proper way quash them and

PROFESSOR A Grey has now candidates for chair in Edin names of such author of "P pushed as our Professor Dav Milton; Mr. novelist; Dr. and son-in-law Dr. Daniel W sity, and auth Nichol, of Gla but the fact is Skelton, a Sco in the field.

MONUMENT A. J. B. Bere an inquiry as federate Gene Foley is at we the site—that, asked hereaft

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL EXHIBITION.

The late Municipal burlesque, it would appear, has not yet ended, as will be seen by our report of yesterday's proceedings before Chief Justice Needham. Mr. Copland petitions for the Mayor's seat, at present claimed by Mr. Franklin, and objection is taken to Mr. Francis on the ground that he is not on the municipal assessment roll. Mr. Copland's petition is pronounced too indefinite, and Mr. Francis' resignation destroys the claims he had to his seat. This, however, is not the ludicrous part of the entertainment. Mr. Franklin, or his legal advisers, attempt to prove that the election was perfectly legal—that the late City Council had a proper assessment roll, and that the election was held on the roll prescribed by the act. The Chief Justice first maintained that the provisional act of last year, in its repeal of certain clauses, virtually repealed all that part of the old act—but ultimately consented to take the meaning of its framers and look upon it as suspending the operation of the election clauses of the original act for one year. Then came the question of the assessment roll—where was the City assessment roll? Of course no one could show a thing that did not exist, but there were great efforts made to lay something before the Court that might do as a substitute; and the Treasurer—not the City Treasurer, but the Colonial Treasurer was called on for that document on which was based the half-per-cent. tax on Victoria real estate.

Now the impudence, we can scarcely call it by a milder term, that would attempt to palm such a document as this on the Chief Justice as the assessment roll required by the act is something beyond parallel even on Vancouver Island. The act states distinctly that "an assessment roll shall, between the first day of January and the first day of June in each year, be prepared by or on behalf of the Council, and the freehold or leasehold property situate within the said city shall be therein specified, together with the names of the persons occupying the same, and the names of persons owning the same, and together also with such other matters and things as may be required by any by-law passed and confirmed as aforesaid in that behalf." Has this provision been complied with? Has there been any assessment roll made "between the first day of January and the first day of June" of the present year? Has there, in fact, been any made in any year, since the claim to collect under the assessment was shown to be invalid by the Supreme Court? The assessment of 1862-3 is no more than a piece of waste paper; for if the Council had no power to collect under their assessment, the names on the roll could be no more recognised by law than the clauses of a bill which a Governor had vetoed. The whole affair from beginning to end is a mass of the most outrageous absurdity. The late Council and its predecessors were, with all their powerlessness, still legal bodies, properly elected; but the thing calling itself a Mayor and Council now has no more *locus standi* than an Archbishop's apron. We thought we had done with the miserable pieces of patchwork that have been foisted on the colony by past legislation, as Municipal Acts, but the ambitious mortals who are trying to start the rickety municipal machinery into operation again are determined to exhume the decayed abortions and offend every nostril in the country. The Municipal Act, bad as it was, has not been complied with; the owners of real property between January and June last are not on the assessment roll; the late election was itself carried out illegally, and all sorts of tricks played with the obsolete franchise; our advice, therefore, to those gentlemen, who have been placed in the false position of Mayor and Council is to incur no expense—to give up rent, town-clerk, and messenger—until a new and respectable act shall have been passed. If they implicate themselves as a Council in a single farthing they will have it to pay out of their own pockets; for an application in a proper way to the Supreme Court will quash them and their illegal proceedings.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S CHAIR.—Sir George Grey has now before him a list of eminent candidates for the late Professor Aytoun's chair in Edinburgh. The list includes the names of such men as Mr. E. S. Dallas, author of "Poetics," and otherwise distinguished as one of the first living critics; Professor David Masson, the biographer of Milton; Mr. George Macdonald, poet and novelist; Dr. William Hanna, biographer and son-in-law of Thomas Chalmers; and Dr. Daniel Wilson, lately of Toronto University, and author of "Pre-historic Man." Dr. Nichol, of Glasgow, is said to be a candidate, but the fact is not certain; and Mr. John Skelton, a Scotch advocate, is also said to be in the field.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL JACKSON.—Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., in reply to an inquiry as to a statue to the late Confederate General Jackson, states that Mr. Foley is at work on the statue; but as to the site—that, he fears, "is a question to be asked hereafter at Washington."

THE CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY.—The petition of Mr. Copland to annul the election of Mr. Franklin, and to have himself declared the Mayor elect of this city, came up for argument yesterday before the Hon. Joseph Needham, Esq., Chief Justice. Mr. Copland conducted his case in person. Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Drake and Jackson, appeared for Mr. Franklin. Mr. Copland read the petition filed by him—particulars of which have already appeared in the COLONIST—and stated that he was prepared to call several duly qualified voters who tendered their votes on his behalf, and whose names did not appear in the poll book. After some discussion on the legal character of the Incorporation Act, His Honor remarked that he thought the objections of Mr. Copland were of a fishing nature, seeking to know whether everything was correctly done. Mr. Copland said the names of persons voting had been entered on the poll book as voting for Mr. Franklin who were disqualified by not being on the list of voters. Mr. Ring objected; he did not consider it came within the grounds stated in the petition. The names of the parties whose votes were recorded should have been in the petition. His Honor—The petition is bad; they take objection to it as not giving particulars. Mr. Copland—I have used every exertion to obtain the poll books, and they were kept back until yesterday afternoon. His Honor—The Act says that any person or voter can inspect the poll book; therefore you could have had access to those books by application to the Court. You are bound to obtain it if you should have put it into your petition. You are bound to give the evidence to the Court and to the opposition. We are dealing with a balloon—an air bubble; I give you credit for trying to see the books, but you should have come to this Court and here obtained the particulars. I know you have to act a good deal in the dark and without precedent. Mr. Ring said Mr. Copland should have taken contemporaneous usage; that his client knew not how to meet his opponent there being no particulars on the petition; if they had known what were the grounds of the petition they then could have refuted the allegations. Mr. Copland argued that the Court must not look to precedents from the authority of English writers, but to the usages of this court in such cases. He charged the defendant with being privy to the detention of the poll books from him, and he (the defendant) having come into court with unclean hands should not raise the objection he did. His Honor—After hearing all that has been said, I confess that this petition does not lay sufficient evidence before the court. The petition said the names of persons had been placed on the poll book for Franklin without being duly qualified; then if the petitioner was familiar with those names he should have stated them in the court, and there would have been an issue; at present there was no cause, and he was of opinion that the petition should be dismissed. Mr. Ring applied for costs, but his Honor declined to make any order.

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From our Travelling Correspondent.]

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Though British Columbia cannot properly be called an agricultural country owing to the great altitude of its lands, and to the under-soil being, as a general thing, of a spongy, gravelly character, there are still to be seen numerous small valleys and table lands which can be made most productive with industry and proper management. Farming has not been carried on thus far as vigorously as could be desired. I have shown in a previous letter that if it is going on at a slow step, it is, however progressing most steadily. Unfortunately our farmers have not been satisfactorily rewarded for their toil and labor. For the most part, they are involved in debt, and see no way to extricate themselves from the difficulties under which they are laboring. Many have been relying on the miners coming down to replenish, to a certain extent, their exhausted finances; but, lo! this hope has vanished like a morning vapor before the sun's rays. From Cariboo to New Westminster, from one end of the country to the other, the public feeling—we must not disguise the fact—is one of general depression, such as we have never witnessed since the days of '68. Owing to some evil spirits, who out of selfishness or ignorance, have been sowing disension by advocating a sectional policy, which I consider an unpatriotic, anti-national one, we see now the different classes of the community writhing under heavy taxation, arraigned one against the other, instead of concurring to the same aim. In one thing almost all seem to agree,—that the Government must be made responsible for all the mishaps. This, however, we must confess is sometimes said with more passion than reason. 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THE CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY.

[From our Travelling Correspondent.]

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

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The Government has, perhaps, made blunders enough, to "give the devil his due and no more," but the most part of the people in British Columbia portray the future prospects of the country in most gloomy colors, while I am altogether of a different opinion, and I now proceed to show on what foundation I base it. A year ago the general belief was that there were about a dozen of claims remaining in Cariboo, and that when once worked out the country was done with. These claims, for the most part, have been worked out during the season, but new ones have been discovered which have paid good wages, if not as rich as some old claims, and will continue to do so for some time to come. Until last season, the Hit or Miss, Australian, Morning Star, Oram, Lilly of the Valley, Forest Rose, Yellow Virgin, and the side hill claims below Richfield had scarcely yielded a dollar. 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CONTINUED FENIAN AGITATION IN IRELAND.—Our English files, says the Sacramento Union, are filled with reports from Ireland concerning the progress of Fenianism, and the numerous arrests made since the seizure of the Irish People newspaper office by the authorities. The following is the latest news from Dublin, to September 20th: THE EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN. [Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.] This day (Saturday, September 16th) the excitement in the metropolis was very great. The number of arrests is now ascertained to be about twenty five. All the approaches to the head office, where it was expected the prisoners would be brought up, were crowded from an early hour by a dense mass of the very lowest class of society here, friends of the arrested, or sympathisers in the movement. A force of mounted police maintained order and kept the thoroughfare comparatively clear. Other constables on foot endeavored with some success to keep the crowds moving, but they could not be got to disperse. A large number of the more decently clad were evidently there from curiosity, but the substratum evinced the strongest sympathy with the prisoners. The movement itself, however, found a great many denouncers. Shortly after three o'clock the Government prison vans which had been occupying rather a prominent position at the entrance to Exchange Court, were disgorged of their contents—about twenty five young men, for the most part respectably dressed and several with an unmistakable Yankee cut and swagger in their appearance. In the house of James' terrace, Dolphin's barn, in which the prisoners Conner and Carey were arrested, the police found several pistols and two bayonets, on one of which were engraved the letters "U. S." In possession of the prisoner Luby, who was arrested on Saturday, September 16th, some documents implicating a number of persons are stated to have been found by the police. In the Gazette of Saturday night the following proclamation appeared in reference to one James Stephens, who is stated to have been an active corresponding member of the Fenian Association: BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND. Whereas, certain persons styling themselves Fenians have been associated in a treasonable conspiracy against the Queen's authority in Ireland; and whereas, we have received information that James Stephens, alias Power, alias Butler, alias Kelly, alias Shook, has been an active member of said association, and has been engaged in carrying on a treasonable correspondence in connection therewith; now we being determined to bring the said James Stephens to justice, do hereby offer a reward of £200 to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to safe custody the person of the said James Stephens. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said James Stephens. And we notify that any person harboring the said James Stephens, or aiding and assisting him in escaping from justice, will incur the penalties of treason. Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 16th day of September, 1865. By His Excellency's command. THOMAS A. LARROU.

THE PETITION AGAINST MR. A. H. FRANCIS.—The petition of Mr. W. B. Smith, praying that the return of Mr. Abner Hunt Francis as Councillor for Yates street ward be declared null and void, and that the candidate who received the next highest number of votes (Mr. John Jeffery) be declared elected, came up for argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, after Mr. Copland's petition had been disposed of. Mr. Sebright Green appearing for the petitioner. Mr. Francis having formally resigned his seat gave him no standing in Court, but His Honor required the petitioner to establish the grounds of his objection, which were that Mr. Francis' name did not appear on the Municipal roll of 1863, and that he had been declared a bankrupt. The Councillor elect, it appeared, was duly qualified under the Provisional Municipal Act of October, 1863, which act repealed the qualification clause of the previous act, but itself remained in operation for only one year. The Court was in doubt as to the interpretation of the act, but His Honor said he would put the best construction on the loose wording that he could, and would accept the spirit of the act to mean that the operation of the previous qualification clause was intended to be temporarily suspended and not absolutely repealed. Mr. William Leigh was placed in the witness-box and produced the roll of 1863, on which Mr. Francis' name did not appear. Here a fresh difficulty, however, arose, Section XXV. of the Incorporation Act requiring that the Municipal Assessment Roll should be made up between the first day of January and first day of June in each year. His Honor drew attention to this fact, but Mr. Leigh having testified that the roll was made up to January, the Court granted the prayer of the petition.

WHAT IS A VOLUNTEER?—That is the question? Is he a soldier, a tinker, a tailor, or all four rolled into one? It becomes absolutely necessary that the social position of our gallant, unpaid defenders should be exactly defined. The little black cloud, no larger than a man's hand, that the penny dailies delight so much to perceive looming in the political horizon, is now perceptible over military or non-military circles, threatening to expand itself into a gigantic hurricane and swamp up a whole army of martyrs. For martyrs the Volunteers are in every sense of the word. The Regulars are bucking on their armor and girding their loins for a fight, while the Irregulars, not one whit alarmed at the impending scuffle, go on in the even tenor of their way, admired by their female relatives and conscious that they are the real pillars of the State. And what is this gigantic struggle, looming not in the future, but actually commenced? The cause is not contained in a nut-shell, albeit a Colonel has something to do with it. A tiny piece of paste-board, a visiting card, is the bone of contention, the mighty reason for combat. It would seem that Lord de Grey, some months back, in an injudicious moment, wrote, "a Volunteer officer, not only when on duty, but in private life, is as much entitled to the recognition of his rank as any officer in Her Majesty's Service." Acting thereon, all the officers of Volunteers in and about the metropolis, straightway drove off triumphant in Hansom cabs to the various card engravers of London, and forthwith prefixed Colonel, Major, and Captain to their names. This, as the Yankees have it, has "rized the danders" of the Regulars, and they are resolved, if the worst comes to the worst, and they can't shame and ridicule their rivals into dropping their titles which they consider they have no right to, to go to Parliament with their grievances and worry the lives out of the new members with as stolid obstinacy and persistence as the officers who have grievances (and who has not?) in the Indian Army. Now all this is very ludicrous and childish. Ludicrous on the part of Volunteers, and childish as concerns the officers of Her Majesty's Service. A solicitor who, because he belongs to a Volunteer Rifle Corps, chooses to dub himself captain in private life, is an object of amusement to everybody except his own immediate female relatives. No one for one moment imagines that he is a captain, but on the same principle that the celebrated stalwart naked Madras, whose uniform consists of merely a steple-crowned hat and a pair of grass slippers is politely dubbed "Admiral" when he comes on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamers in the Madras Roads, so also the vanity of the solicitor may be flattered on the principle that "it pleases her and don't hurt I." No Volunteer officer of any common sense would desire to be addressed as captain or colonel except when he was on duty, and the best proof that the generality of the force are endowed with that noble quality is the very significant fact that thousands and thousands of Volunteers put themselves to an immense amount of expense and inconvenience, and whose martial ardor never aspires beyond a full private, or at most a lance-corporal. We may safely say, therefore, that there are only a few officers in the Volunteer Army of Great Britain who would desire the privilege of being everlastingly called by their regimental rank, and they, after a time, it may be pretty certain, will see the ludicrousness of laying themselves really open to that charge against which, of all others, the Volunteer kicks most—viz., "playing at soldiers." The silly mistake may safely be left to rectify itself. Every one must see the childishness of officers in Her Majesty's Service, troubling themselves about such trifles. They ought to be above such things, and regard the volunteer movement in a more friendly spirit. We are inclined to believe that one of the chief reasons for the Volunteers asserting their rights will be found in the persistent opposition that is shown by the junior officers of the Army to everything and everybody amateurish. But while they are not considerate and forbearing enough, we are strongly inclined to think that the authorities lean too much the other way. If Lord de Grey really did say that a Volunteer officer in private life had as much title to the recognition of his rank as any officer in Her Majesty's Service, he made a most stupid and egregious mistake. But we rather incline to the belief that it was merely uttered in a pleasant kind of way, after some large Volunteer banquet, when his Lordship did not weigh his words with his usual accuracy and precision.—*Oriental Budget.*

ARE YOU A FENIAN?—If you are sure you use my "Fighting Bread,"—MY—BULLY LOAVES! 3 for a Quarter, The Largest in Town. And of the very best quality. All the duellists use it. B. DERHAM, JOHNSON STREET, no82w

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CONTINUED FENIAN AGITATION IN IRELAND.—Our English files, says the Sacramento Union, are filled with reports from Ireland concerning the progress of Fenianism, and the numerous arrests made since the seizure of the Irish People newspaper office by the authorities. The following is the latest news from Dublin, to September 20th: THE EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN. [Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.] This day (Saturday, September 16th) the excitement in the metropolis was very great. The number of arrests is now ascertained to be about twenty five. All the approaches to the head office, where it was expected the prisoners would be brought up, were crowded from an early hour by a dense mass of the very lowest class of society here, friends of the arrested, or sympathisers in the movement. A force of mounted police maintained order and kept the thoroughfare comparatively clear. Other constables on foot endeavored with some success to keep the crowds moving, but they could not be got to disperse. A large number of the more decently clad were evidently there from curiosity, but the substratum evinced the strongest sympathy with the prisoners. The movement itself, however, found a great many denouncers. Shortly after three o'clock the Government prison vans which had been occupying rather a prominent position at the entrance to Exchange Court, were disgorged of their contents—about twenty five young men, for the most part respectably dressed and several with an unmistakable Yankee cut and swagger in their appearance. In the house of James' terrace, Dolphin's barn, in which the prisoners Conner and Carey were arrested, the police found several pistols and two bayonets, on one of which were engraved the letters "U. S." In possession of the prisoner Luby, who was arrested on Saturday, September 16th, some documents implicating a number of persons are stated to have been found by the police. In the Gazette of Saturday night the following proclamation appeared in reference to one James Stephens, who is stated to have been an active corresponding member of the Fenian Association: BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND. Whereas, certain persons styling themselves Fenians have been associated in a treasonable conspiracy against the Queen's authority in Ireland; and whereas, we have received information that James Stephens, alias Power, alias Butler, alias Kelly, alias Shook, has been an active member of said association, and has been engaged in carrying on a treasonable correspondence in connection therewith; now we being determined to bring the said James Stephens to justice, do hereby offer a reward of £200 to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to safe custody the person of the said James Stephens. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said James Stephens. And we notify that any person harboring the said James Stephens, or aiding and assisting him in escaping from justice, will incur the penalties of treason. Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 16th day of September, 1865. By His Excellency's command. THOMAS A. LARRO

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

THE BLOODTHIRSTINESS OF MODERN TIMES.

We have been so much accustomed to look at the past through sanguinary spectacles and to give a millennium tinge to our present and future that it is really difficult to imagine that wars and bloodshed, revolutions and rebellion, are anything like so plentiful as they were in times of yore; and yet if we look at the last ten years, where shall we find in ancient history, or in fact in any previous period, such a record of blood—such a decade of desolation? First, we have the Crimean war, with its two years of desperate strife. Next, an insurrection in Spain; then a rebellion in Arabia. Following comes the great Sepoy revolt; and on its heels a war between Great Britain and Persia. Then the Anglo-French and the Chinese have a bout, and Canton is captured. Next comes the quarrel between France and Austria; and sharp, bloody, and decisive war ensues. The noise of this conflict has scarcely ceased when Spain invades Morocco, and we have the olden days reversed. Then comes Garibaldi and his revolutionary heroes chasing the Neapolitan king and enlarging the territory of Sardinia; and almost simultaneously the English and French forces make another aggressive movement on China, and after considerable fighting take Peking. Then follows the bloodiest drama of all—the civil war in the United States—and before it has run its course, a French army takes possession of Mexico; disturbances break out in Syria; Turkey wars against Montenegro, the Poles rush into insurrection against Russia; and the German Powers invade and dismember Denmark; yet after all this the demon of discord is not satisfied. After sixteen sanguinary wars, in which England, France, Russia, Turkey, Sardinia, India, Arabia, Persia, China, Spain, Morocco, Austria, Italy, the United States, Germany, Denmark, and Mexico—every nation almost in the world—were engaged, wars still crop up and insurrections still break out.

In all this we have said nothing of the monstrous civil war which has been desolating the Chinese empire, the contest between Brazil and Paraguay, which is still going on; the chronic insurrections in the South American republics, and the no less customary outbreaks in the States of Central America; nor have we alluded to the latest war intelligence—the advent of insurrection in Jamaica. When we survey the whole aspect we can safely say that never since the earliest days has there been a more deadly and destructive record than the history of the last ten years, and yet we are progressing rapidly in commerce and Christianity, in science and in art. Human grandeur however still keeps pace with progress and human ambition is in no way curtailed by steam or telegraph. The same impulses that moved an Alexander or a Caesar, are still forcing men into the bloody arena of the battle-field. There is, however, with all this element of destruction, a kind of recognized humanity in the method of bringing our enemy to terms, and any other calls down upon the perpetrators the indignation of a civilized world. The Sepoy outrages destroyed all sympathy for the Indian rebels, and all pity for their ignominious and horrible punishment. The news which we print this morning, if it be true, places the wretched people who have taken arms in their hands against constituted authority in Jamaica in the same disgraceful category as the Sepoy mutiniers. We are told that men's hands were cut off, bodies mangled, and heads struck from the shoulder—that innocent persons were brutally murdered in cold blood, and all to overturn the authority of the Island. The details, meagre as they are, are sickening and do not speak much for Jamaica's civilization. There may have been wrongs deep enough to justify any people rushing to arms—(although previous advices have told us nothing of them) but no treatment, not even the tyranny of a Caligula, could palliate such inhuman enormities, as the telegraph informs us were committed by the native population of Jamaica. Cruelty has ever defeated its object, and this outbreak of demoniacal hate can only end in turning sympathy into horror, and civilization out of pure self-defence into a ruthless destroyer. So far we have been furnished with very unsatisfactory details of the insurrection; we knew nothing of its original cause, or the immediate provocation, and are left by the bald intelligence to surmise nothing more nor less than a general massacre of the white inhabitants. We hope, however, that when the full particulars shall have arrived it will be found that the news has been exaggerated. We cannot believe that any people would rush suddenly to arms without some strong motive—such as smarting under a keen sense of ill-treatment—and we shall be quite prepared to hear that this has been the case; but we shall not be prepared to hear a narration of such outrages as the telegram has given us, on any grounds. Wars may be plentiful, human nature may be as destructive and as pugnacious as of yore, but it is at least more humane, and it is an anachronism to read of such deeds of cruelty as those mentioned in our Jamaica despatch.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Despatches to Oregonian.]

THE KETCHUM FORGER.—NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—E. B. Ketchum was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hoffman to-day. He withdrew the plea of not guilty on the indictment for forgery in the third degree, and put in a plea of guilty. It was agreed that his sentence be suspended until he could be examined in the civil cases now before the courts.

HEAVY GALES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.—THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer Massachusetts which has just arrived at Philadelphia from Key West, reports a tremendous gale on October 22d. Every vessel except the Massachusetts went ashore in the harbor. A number of the members of the Fenian Senate continued their session to-day. The proceedings were secret, but it was reported that agents were to be sent to Ireland, to organize at once for the great revolution, which it is believed will take a practicable shape in a short time. It is also said that the Fenians have received the indorsement of officials in this country, whose names will lend not only to strengthen the movement, but will be the guarantee of its success.

It is said that efforts are being made to effect the release of John Mitchell in order that he may take an active part in the approaching Celtic insurrection. It is reported that Hampton Roads will soon be the rendezvous of a large and important fleet of our naval vessels. The steamers Vanderbilt and Monitor, which arrived there on Saturday, are the pioneers of the maritime gathering at this point. It is said the vessels are to be dispatched to squadrons in different parts of the world.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN GEORGIA.—THE SECESSION ORDINANCE REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Post's Washington special dispatch says the President to-day received advices that the Georgia State Convention had declared slavery abolished by an unanimous vote and without debate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Post has received a telegram from Herschel V. Johnson, dated Milledgeville, Ga., Oct. 31st, saying all is going well. The Convention passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession, and all ordinances and resolutions, subversive of or antagonistic to the civil and military authorities of the United States, adopted by the people of Georgia in Convention, between the 16th of January and 24th of March, 1861.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The two large shoe factories of John Dart & Co., in South Boston, were burned on Tuesday morning. Loss about one million dollars. Insurance for a small amount.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Dr. Durdett, quarantine surgeon, reports ten deaths from cholera, out of fifty or sixty cases on board the Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The passengers of the Atlanta have written a letter stating their disbelief in the disease on board being the cholera.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: That though the members elect to Congress from the South have not been placed on the Clerks' initial roll of representatives, it is regarded as a fact that seats will ultimately be granted to all whose respective States have repudiated the war debt and have adopted the anti-slavery amendment, if they can take the test oath of 1862. This announcement is given semi-officially (?) to the politicians of the South that they may take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. It will also be questioned whether the President's pardon does not over rule the test oath and make the recipient eligible to official position.

TRAGEDY AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 6.—R. W. Greene, late President of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., in a fit of insanity last night, cut his wife's throat with a razor causing death in a few moments, and then cutting his own throat in two places and gashing his arm. He is still alive with little prospect of recovery.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Savannah Herald of the 1st says: The officials of Savannah declare the city again under civil authority, and notify the citizens that all the ordinances of the former civil government are thereby repealed, so far as they conflict with the status of the negroes.

THE FENIANS—GALE ON THE LAKES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A Toronto, Canada West, correspondent to-day, denies the truth of the telegrams in regard to the Fenian excitement in Canada. It says there is no excitement there whatever. The feeling is that the Government is able to deal with any Fenian project that may be hatched here or elsewhere.

PICTOU, C. W., Nov. 6.—A heavy gale occurred last night. Great damage was done to the shipping on Lake Ontario.

A large black vessel, name unknown, is ashore on Salmon Point Reef. The masts are gone and the sea is washing over her. All hands are supposed to be lost.

THE REBELLION IN JAMAICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Havana files per Columbia have particulars regarding the rebellion in Jamaica:

The city of Kingston is in great excitement. Business is entirely suspended there. The population are placing themselves in a state of defense. Immense meetings, under the order of the Governor, have been held. The rebellion raged with great fury in St. Thomas. In the east of the Island, unprecedented outrages were committed upon lives and property. The volunteers sent to the insurrectionary districts were only partially successful in repelling the insurgents.

The Havana correspondents say that forty insurgents in Jamaica have been hanged. The barbarities committed by the rebels were shocking. Mr. McCormack was dashed to pieces against a cannon. Rev. Mr. Poorchman's tongue was cut out. Baron Von Kettelhoop's fingers were cut off of one hand. The negroes, 800 strong, were thoroughly organized and successfully attacked Kingston. Other volunteers were pressed forward, capturing several prisoners, who were sent to Kingston.

A despatch from Hon. W. H. George was read on the Commercial Exchange, stating that he had been wounded, and Hon. Baron Von Kettelhoop, one of the officials in St. Thomas, Dr. Gerheard, Charles Anthony Price, Stephen Looks and Rev. Mr. Herschel were killed.

A later dispatch confirmed the above. In Point Moranto the insurgents killed an official named Henry A. Aldergas, and cut his head off. The Inspector of the Police force, and John Torrey, were also shot by the rebels. The Secretary of the Justice of the Peace is reported murdered.

A council of war was held in Kingston on the 10th, and subsequently martial law was declared for the District of Surrey, in the name of the Queen.

Maj. Gen. O'Connor has taken command of the troops concentrating on the Island, and active measures are being taken for a vigorous campaign against the rebels. Paul Bogle, the leader of the rebels, has not yet been arrested. A reward has been offered for his capture.

The latest despatch read by the Governor from the seat of war says: "The rebellion is increasing. Troops are wanted. No time is to be lost."

Among the clergyman killed is Rev. Mr. Toote.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Herald's letter from Messilia, Mexico, October 13th, states that Jaurez was then at Eliza and the French were near that place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Matamoros correspondence of the Herald, dated Oct. 25th, states that the attack on Matamoros by the Liberals commenced the Sunday previous. The fact of their being led upon the town in three lines of battle led to the belief that they were commanded by American officers, as they had never formed that way before.

THE MAYORALTY.

The following petition was filed by Mr. Copland yesterday in the Supreme Court, and Thursday morning at 10 o'clock was fixed by His Honor for hearing the application:—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVIL JUSTICE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Unto His Honor Joseph Needham, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island,

The petition of John Copland, of Bastion street, in the City of Victoria, humbly sheweth That, after due public notice and under and by virtue of the provisions of the Victoria Incorporation Act, 1862, a nomination of candidates for the offices of Mayor and Councillors for the City of Victoria took place on the eighth day of November instant.

That at such nomination your petitioner and Lumley Franklin, Esquire, were nominated as candidates for the office of Mayor by duly qualified voters.

That your petitioner is duly qualified as a candidate for the said office of Mayor of the said City of Victoria.

That thereafter a show of hands was taken by the Sheriff of Vancouver Island for the said candidates, and the said Sheriff declared your petitioner elected Mayor by show of hands.

That a poll having been demanded on the part of the said Lumley Franklin a poll took place on the ninth day of November instant.

That at the said poll your petitioner received the greatest collective number of votes of duly qualified voters, and is thereby entitled to be declared Mayor of the said City of Victoria.

That the said Sheriff declared the wrong numbers of voters for the candidates at the said election of Mayor, and also wrongfully declared the said Lumley Franklin to be duly elected Mayor of the said City of Victoria.

Prayer.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that in the circumstances the pretended election of the said Lumley Franklin as Mayor of the City of Victoria may be avoided and your petitioner declared to be Mayor of the said City of Victoria duly elected, and that such further or other relief should be granted as the circumstances of the case may require. And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN COPLAND.

FOR METLAKAHTLA.—We understand that H.M.S. Clio received orders yesterday to proceed to the above missionary station on the North West coast.

THE CHINESE DINNER TO THE COLFAX PARTY.

The following account of this celebrated dinner, furnished by Mr. Samuel Bowles to the Springfield Republican, will be read with interest:

There are quite a number of heavy mercantile houses in the hands of the Chinese. The managers are intelligent, superior men. Their business is in supplies for their countrymen and in teas and silks and curiosities for the Americans. They import by the hundreds of thousands, even millions, yearly; and their reputation for fair and honest dealing is above that of the American merchants generally. These are the men, with the Presidents of the six companies, into which the whole Chinese population is organized, as I have described, with whom Colfax and his friends dined last night. There were formalities and negotiations enough in the preliminary arrangements of the entertainment to have sufficed for a pacification of Kentucky politics, or the marking of a new map of Europe; but when these were finally adjusted, questions of precedence among the Chinese settled, and a proper choice made among the many Americans who were eager to be bidden to the feast, all went as smooth as a town school examination that the teacher has been drilling for a month previous.

The party numbered from fifty to sixty, half Chinese, half white folks. The dinner was given in the second story of a Chinese restaurant, in a leading street of the city. Our hosts were fine looking men, with impressive manners. While their race generally seems not more than two-thirds the size of our American men, these were nearly if not quite as tall and stout as their guests. Their eyes and their faces beamed with intelligence, and they were quick to perceive everything, and alert and au fait in all courtesies and politeness. An interpreter was present for the heavy talking; but most of our Chinese entertainers spoke a little English, and we got on well enough so far as that was concerned, though hand shaking and bowing and scraping and a general flexibility of countenances, bodies and limbs had a very large share of the conversation to perform. Neither here nor in China is it common for the English and Americans to learn the Chinese language. The Chinese can and do more readily acquire ours, sufficiently at least for all business intercourse. Their broken or "pigeon" English, as it is called, is often very grotesque, and always very simple.

We were seated for the dinner around little round tables, six to nine at the table, and hosts and guests evenly mixed. There was a profusion of elegant China dishes on each table; each guest had two or three plates and saucers, all delicate and small. Choice sauces, pickles, sweetmeats and nuts were plentifully scattered about. Each guest had a saucer of flowers, a China spoon or bowl with a handle, and a pair of chop sticks, little round and smooth ivory sticks about six inches long. Chi Sing-Tong, President of the San Yip Company, presided at Colfax's table. Now the meal began. It consisted of three different courses, or dinners rather, between which was a recess of half an hour, when we retired to an ante-room, smoked and talked, and listened to the simple, rough, barbaric music from coarse guitar, viol drum and violin, and meanwhile the tables were reset and new food provided.

Each course of dinner comprised a dozen to twenty different dishes, served generally one at a time, though sometimes two were brought on at once. There were no joints, nothing to be carved. Every article of food was brought on in quart bowls in a sort of bash form. We dove into it with our chop sticks which, well handled, took up about a mouthful, and transferring this to our plates, worked the chop sticks again to get it or parts of it to our mouths. No one seemed to take more than a single taste, or mouthful of each dish; so that, even if one relished the food, it would need something like a hundred different dishes to satisfy an ordinary appetite. Some of us took very readily to the chop sticks; others did not—perhaps were glad they could not; and for these a Yankee fork was provided, and their Chinese neighbors at the table were also prompted to offer their own chop sticks to place a bit of each dish upon their plates. But as these same chop sticks were also used to convey food into the mouths of the Chinese, the service did not always add to the relish of the food.

These were the principal dishes served for the first course, and in the order named:—Fried shark's fins and grated ham, stewed pigeon with bamboo soup, fish sinews with ham, stewed chicken with water cress, seaweed, stewed ducks and bamboo soup, sponge cake, omelet cake, flower cake and banana fritters, bird-nest soup, tea. The meats seemed all alike; they had been dried or preserved in some way; were cut up into mouthfuls, and depended for all savoriness upon their accompaniments. The seaweed, shark's fins and the like had a glutinous sort of taste; not repulsive nor very seductive. The sweets were very delicate, but like every thing else had a very artificial flavor; every article, indeed, seemed to have had its original and real strength dried or cooked out of it, and a common Chinese flavor put into it. The bird-nest soup looked and tasted somewhat as a very delicate vermicelli soup does. The tea was delicious—it was served without milk or sugar, did not need any such amelioration, and was very refreshing. Evidently it was made from the most delicate leaves or flowers of the tea plant, and had escaped all vulgar steeping or boiling.

During the first recess the presidents of the companies—the chief entertainers—took their leave, and the merchants assumed the post of leading hosts, such being the fashion of the people. The second dinner opened with cold tea and a white rose-scented liqueur, very strong and served in tiny cups, and went on with lichens and a fungus-like moss, more shark's fins, stewed chestnuts and chickens, Chinese oysters, yellow and resurrected from the dry stage, more fungus stewed, a stew of flour and white nuts, stewed mutton, roast ducks, rice soup, rice and duck's eggs and pickled cucumbers, ham and chicken soup.

Between the second and third parts there was an exchange of complimentary speeches by the head Chinaman and Colfax, at which the interpreter had to officiate. The third and last course consisted of a great variety of fresh fruits, and the unique entertainment

ended about eleven o'clock, after a sitting of five full hours. The American resident guests furnished champagne and claret, and our Chinese hosts invariably at the entrance and departure of each dish, invited us, with a gracious bow to a sip thereof, in the which they all faithfully joined themselves.

The dinner was unquestionably a most magnificent one after the Chinese standard; the dishes were, many of them, rare and expensive, and everything was served in elegance and taste. It was a curious and interesting experience, and one of the rarest of the many courtesies extended to Colfax on this coast. But as to any real gastronomic satisfaction to be derived from it, I certainly "did not see it." Governor Gross' fidelity to the great principle of "when you are among the Romans to do as the Romans do," led him to take the meal seriously, and eat of everything; but my own personal experience is perhaps the best commentary to be made upon the meal, as a meal. I went to the table weak and hungry, but I found the one universal odor and flavor soon destroyed all appetite, and I fell back resignedly on a constitutional incapacity to use the chop-sticks, and was sitting with a grim politeness through dinner No. 2, when there came an angel in disguise to my relief. The urbane Chief of Police of the city appeared and touched my shoulder: "There is a gentleman at the door who wishes to see you, and would have you bring your hat and coat." There were visions of violated city ordinances and assisting at the police court next morning. I thought, too, what a polite way this man has of arresting a stranger to the city. But, bowing my excuses to my pig-tail neighbor, I went joyfully to the unknown tribunal. A friend, a leading banker, who had sat opposite to me during the evening, and had been called out a few moments before, welcomed me at the street door with, "B——, I knew you were suffering, and were hungry, let us go and get something to eat—a good square meal!" So we crossed to an American restaurant, the lost appetite came back; and mutton chops, squabs, fried potatoes, and a bottle of champagne soon restored me. My friend insisted that the second course of the Chinese dinner was only the first warmed over, and that was the object of the recess. However that might be—this is how I went to the grand Chinese dinner, and went out when it was two-thirds over and "got something to eat." S. B.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock Lumley Franklin, Esq., Mayor elect, and Messrs. Charles Gowen, Richard Lewis, Joseph Jeffrey, Abner Hunt Francis, and Robt. Layzell, Councillors-elect, for the city of Victoria, were formally sworn into office before Chief Justice Needham. Councillor Hebbard was prevented by illness from being present. Ex-Mayor Harris, in giving up into the hands of the Chief Justice the keys of office, made a few remarks on the action and position of the Council during his occupancy of the mayor's chair, and then introduced Mr. Franklin, who read the prescribed forms and took the customary oaths of office, which were administered by the Chief Justice in the most impressive manner.

His Honor the Chief Justice, who were the robes of an English pious judge, then handed the mayor-elect the keys of office, and congratulated him in a few appropriate and impressive remarks on his election to the honorable and responsible position of Mayor for the city. He alluded to the reports which had unavoidably reached him of the lack of that unity in the late Council so desirable and conducive to the welfare of the community, and said from what he knew of Mr. Franklin he felt sure that the cause of good order would be safe in his hands.

Mr. Franklin briefly replied, thanking His Honor for the favorable opinion he had expressed of him, and stating his determination to do his utmost to discharge properly the duties and obligations of the important office in which he had been placed by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Harris then introduced Mr. Charles Gowen, senior councillor for Johnson street Ward. His Honor congratulated Mr. Gowen upon his election, and hoped he would pardon him for taking the opportunity of alluding to the want of unity in the previous Council, which if carried on must be most injurious to public interests. He hoped the gentlemen of the Council would work together for the common good.

Mr. Gowen then read the customary forms, took the prescribed oaths of office, and received from the hands of His Honor the certificate required by the statute enabling him to take his seat in the Council.

Mr. Harris next presented Mr. Lewis, senior councillor for James Bay Ward, followed by Mr. Joseph Jeffrey, Mr. A. H. Francis, and Mr. Robt. Layzell, each of whom took the oaths in the prescribed form, and to each of whom His Honor offered his congratulations and added a few remarks as to the necessity of maintaining good order and harmony in the Council.

Mr. Harris apologized for the absence of Mr. Hebbard, councillor-elect for Johnson street Ward, as he was confined to his house by sickness.

His Honor said he would administer the oaths to Mr. Hebbard whenever he was able to appear before him.

His Honor then courteously dismissed the Council.

POLICE COURT.

[Before A. F. Pemberton and Thomas Harris, Esquires.] Alfred J. Welch was charged with selling spirits without being duly licensed. Mr. Bishop appeared for the accused and pleaded guilty on behalf of his client stating that Mr. Welch was under the impression that he had permission to sell under the old license. He (Mr. Bishop) would now apply for temporary permission for his client to sell until next licensing day.

Mr. Welch said he was still brewing and had a large stock of malt on hand and also a large stock of spirits bought to arrive; he had never sold any liquor to any man with a knowledge that the man was going to use it for an illegal purpose. After some further discussion the Bench refused to grant Mr. Welch temporary permission to sell either wholesale or retail, but they would not inflict a penalty, as Mr. Welch seemed to be under the impression that he might sell; they would give him the benefit of the doubt, and postpone the case until the first Thursday in next month.

Of all the money stands silver repose of Jem Baggy Rothschild, an vendor of war from the other casian, who d races, will tak the Chinaman a religious tol ishing sometin his lofty pedes of ordinary di "inferior's" co of retail and as money assum ter, and is ca diverse nation of creed, caste versal law of ing those plac off to-day fro up the jungle it gives to the fresh impetus key to boast Russia with th and more impr up a country r the interior or modating Cap only that its satisfactory. Our late Ne details of the his brother ca States of the told how the here and "leve up oil tanks, a they went fro into this thing ning by rail granary of the of the Republi fleeting visit o startling chan in a very little vividly before with pardonab we have no do that although from a desola chinery of ind as if a clou horizon. This means startlin friends; for the their money c seen the sche very height built the new Great Wester seemed unsta free institutio abundant res speculation. ments—they r representing o the purpose wealth. It may roar and may talk bell in kind—how assert with ja over the huma that unsympa only asks—w not, in a bus the prejudice him an adva wealth and hi We are so Sir Morton I does not find Colonias as American U help matters. of nationality Provinces of vigor and en so pre-emin ing republic. New York fri ticipators in anticipated to of the Englis Tribune puts award as amon attract the al aires: "Our contemporary statements is inviting to m of the British the Pacific and one. Th and Great W become far n trains are t China and a nations. Eng to the Paci time and aga through Brit scheme has Trunk Railwa by way of riv

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

CAPITAL AND ITS CHANNELS.

Of all the unprejudiced things in this world money stands out pre-eminent. A piece of silver reposes as contentedly in the pocket of Jem Baggas as in the purse of Baron Rothschild...

Our late New York exchanges give us the details of the visit of Sir Morton Peto and his brother capitalists to the great central States of the American republic.

Justice, who wore the purple judge, then the keys of office, and few appropriate and his election to the position of Mayor...

Mr. Charles for Johnson street... Mr. Gowen upon he would pardon him of alluding to the vicious Council...

COURT.

Thomas Harris, Esquires, charged with selling licensed. Mr. Bishop and pleaded guilty stating that Mr. Welch...

to Puget Sound. The difficulty with this plan lies in the climate. For six months in the year the route would not be useful.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—There were two arrivals yesterday from England. The ship Countess of Fife, Captain James Watson...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

THEATRE.—The performance of Home's fine tragedy of "Douglas" last night at the Theatre was rendered doubly attractive by the introduction of a young actor of surprising merit...

SUMMARY COURT.—His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday disposed of the roll of summary suits brought before him, none being of particular public interest.

TREASURY.—The Bank of British North America shipped yesterday, by the Active, \$59,079 97 for San Francisco.

PROLOGUE.—Parliament is further prorogued by His Excellency the Governor until Tuesday, the 28th instant.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE left yesterday, at 8.30 a.m., for Portland, taking about 50 tons of freight and over 130 passengers.

A COURT OF ASSIZE and general gaol delivery will be held before Chief Justice Needham on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Last night was the usual time for the meeting of the City Council. The present Corporation will not meet until summoned by the Mayor.

LEASED.—Mr. R. Brodric has leased the fine wharf and warehouse on Store street, belonging to Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.

PETITION FILED.—Mr. W. B. Smith has filed a petition against the return of Mr. A. H. Francis as Councillor for Yates Street Ward.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—There were two arrivals yesterday from England. The ship Countess of Fife, Captain James Watson...

TO CAPTAIN JAMES WATSON, SHIP COUNTESS OF FIFE. DEAR SIR,—We, the passengers of the above ship, consider it our duty for the kindness and attention paid to us during our passage from London to Vancouver Island...

STRAKER SIERRA NEVADA.—A special despatch to the COLONIST, brought by the steamer Eliza Anderson, and dated Seattle, November 13th, states that the steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco for Portland on Saturday last.

NAVAL.—H. M. ships Satej and Ohio returned last evening from Comox, having succeeded in amicably arranging the difficulties between the Indians at that settlement...

EUREKA CONCERT ROOMS.—Messrs. Glover & Co. will open the above establishment, late Island Hotel, Government Street, this evening, at half-past-eight.

SINGING CLASS.—This is the last evening that new members will be admitted to the singing class under the superintendence of Mr. D. Spencer.

THE SING VERTIN BALL last night was very well attended, and passed off most agreeably and successfully.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Finch, arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way-ports, with 16 passengers, and freight as per manifest.

BANKRUPT COURT.—Re Peterson.—The Official Assignee of this estate was yesterday ordered by His Honor the Chief Justice to wind up the estate of the absconding bankrupt Re Alex. D. McDonald.

HATCHES OPENED.—Harbor Master Woolton and Capt. Reid yesterday surveyed the hatches of the English ships Countess of Fife and Ta Lee, and pronounced the cargo so far as could be seen, in fine order.

St. Andrew's Society.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held last night in the Police Court. The retiring committee's report and the Treasurer's report showing a respectable balance in hand after expending \$800 during the year in charitable objects, were read and adopted.

RESIGNED.—Mr. A. H. Francis last evening, as will be seen on referring to our advertising columns, resigned his seat at the municipal board as Councillor for Yates Street Ward.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The brig Brewster and Franklin arrived yesterday from San Francisco. The former has a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$34,347 69, and is consigned to the Hudson Bay Company.

DEBATING CLASS.—There will be no meeting of this class this evening, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of many of its members.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, for week ending Saturday, November 11th, 1865.—Duties (import) £434 5s; Duties (export), £583 1s 5d; Harbor Dues, £19 15s 4d; Head Money, £11; Tonnage Dues, £87 4s 1d; Fines and Seizures, £3 8s 9d. Total, £1,338 1s 7d.—Columbian.

GALE IN THE GULF.—Capt. Mount informs us that on the last trip of the Enterprise to New Westminster she encountered a violent gale in the Gulf and was three hours in accomplishing a distance of 11 miles.

WIRES DOWN.—In consequence of late storms the telegraph wires are down and no dispatches had been received at New Westminster.

The City of Glasgow LIFE ASSURANCE Company. Established 1838. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. DIVISION OF PROFITS. Assurances effected on or before the 20th January, 1866, participate as of four years standing at the division of profits in January, 1869.

FISHING RODS & TACKLE. Walking Sticks, Cricketing Goods, Croquet, Archery, &c.

NOTICE. IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, HARRIS & CO.

AMMUNITION. TARGET 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands unrivalled.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. A certain remedy for indigestion as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEP-SINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEP-SINE WINE.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING. May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's 'Wetters'.

Judson's Simple Dyes. Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., 2s., 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

Wholesale Depot.—18a, Coleman St., London W.C.



The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, November 21, 1865.

COMMERCIAL VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade since our last report has been chiefly confined to local transactions, and prices have undergone little change. The imports have consisted, besides arrivals of produce coastwise per Eliza Anderson and small craft, which have exceeded the average, of two cargoes from San Francisco, per brig Brewster and Franklin Adams, the former valued at \$34,347 60, the latter not specified, but probably not far short of the same amount, and two valuable English cargoes per ships Countess of Fife and Ta Lee, the value of which is not given. These importations, so far, appear to be in good order. The Labouchere, from British Columbia, brought a quantity of furs, skins, oils, etc., valued at \$40,000, consigned to the H. B. Company. The exports have been confined to the British Columbia trade, and small operations with the opposite territory. Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$9 50 to 10 50 per bbl.; Super and Common, \$7 50 to 8 50 do. RYE FLOUR—\$15 00 to 16 00 do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$14 00 to 15 00 do. CORNMEAL—\$17 00 to 18 00 do. RICE—\$7 00 to 8 00 per 100 lb. BEANS—White, \$4 00 do; Pink Bayos, \$3 50 to 4 00 do. SUGAR—Raw, 8 to 10c per lb per keg; Refined, 13 to 15c do. COFFEE—22 to 25c per lb. TEA—35 to 40c per chest. CANDLES—\$5 50 to \$6 50 per bx. SOAP—\$2 50 to 3 00 do. BUTTER—Best, 47 to 50c per lb per case or skin; Ordinary, 42 to 45c per lb. BACON AND HAMS—Prime, 25 to 27c, and Ordinary 18c to 24c do. In lots to suit. WHEAT—2 1/2 to 2 3/4 do. OATS—2 1/4 to 2 1/2 do. BARLEY—2 1/2 to 2 3/4 do. GRUNNY—2 1/2 to 2 3/4 do. MIDDINGS—2 1/2 do. BRAN—1 1/2 to 2c do. POTATOES—1c to 1 1/4 do. ONIONS—3 1/4 to 4 1/4 do. HAY—1 1/4 to 1 1/2 do.

MEMORANDA.

Per three-masted schooner TA LEE, from Liverpool—Left Liverpool, Nov. 14th, 1865. Met with heavy weather, was dismasted and put back. Refitted and sailed again on July 11th, '65. Left Holyhead on the 19th. On February 4th, lat. 36 20 N, long. 15 48 W, was again dismasted in a squall, the main mast going below the deck and letting in a quantity of water. Put into Gibraltar on March 1st with three feet of water in hold. Discharged part cargo and repaired damages. Sailed May 12th. On June 12th carried away two channel plates in port fore-rigging. Experienced heavy weather off Cape Horn from Westward, which lasted to 30 N. lat. Carried away two more channel plates in fore-rigging. To the eastward of the Cape the main hatch tarpaulin was washed off during the night and a good deal of water went down the hold. To the westward of the Cape shipped a sea which stove in the port cabin door, filled the lazarettes with water damaging stores. On 19th August while jibing the main boom belonging to Hull, laid hold of the peak line and was swung about 20 feet over the ship's side, on coming back he struck the main boom, fell into the rig, breaking one of his knees, and then went overboard. Life buoy and lines were thrown to him and boat cleared for lowering but he only rose once to the surface. Was 98 days from the Horn to port. Off Cape Casset shipped a heavy sea in a gale of wind from the eastward, which stove in starboard cabin door and filled the cabin and lazarettes with water.

Per ship COUNTESS OF FIFE, from London, 510 tons register, James Watson, Master. Left Gravesend 3rd June; Start Point, 8th. Meridian of Madeira, 17th June; rounded Cape Horn 13th August. Spoke the following ships north of the equator, June 28, lat. 10 18 long 26 58 W, ship Clarendon, from Liverpool to Aden, 21 days out; July 3rd, ship from Iquica to Liverpool, 72 days out, in lat. 6 54 N, long 27 35 W; July 5, signalled a ship from New Britain to London, name unknown, in lat. 5 31 N, long 28 10 W; July 9th signalled with a Spanish brig in lat. 3 2 N, lon 28 09 W, from Parragona to Monte Video; July 14th, spoke the bark Lincoln, from London to Callao, with loss of fore-topmast and top-gallant mast; sighted a ship off Cape Horn, supposed to be the same we spoke with loss of topmast, etc.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mrs Tarpin, Mrs R Hewitt, C Horton and Wife, Miss Hartnack, A J Brunton, C Clancey, Buchanan, A Fairburn, Charles McKinley, Mrs. Steele, Turnbull, J O'Brien, S F Weeks, Warner, Wm Hanna. Per ship COUNTESS OF FIFE, from London—Mr James Paulcott, Mr and Mrs Dick, Miss Christina Dick, Miss Isabella Dick, Mr and Mrs Galloway, Mrs Geo Thos Meldram, Mrs John Meldram, Miss Margaret Hopkins, Miss Hannah Poote, Miss Georgina Meldram. One birth during the passage.

IMPORTS.

Per schr DISCOVERY, from New Westminster—44 m feet lumber. Value, \$440. Per schr SPRAY, from Port Angeles—400 bus potatoes, 42 hogs, 96 fowls, 75 squash. Value, \$374 75. Per brig FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco—1 cs agricultural implements, 775 ske barley, 234 ske wheat, 20 bxs bread, 6 cs cheese, 6 cs cigars, 1 cs clothing, 14 cs dry goods, 17 cs fancy goods, 200 hf sks flour, 3750 q do do, 15 cs furniture, 2 cs glass, 1 cs glassware, 1 cs hats, 40 bxs macaroni, 30 cs matches, 110 pgs Chinese rods, 11 bales moss, 2 cs musical instruments, 100 ske oats, 100 do salt, 325 do wheat, 5 cs coal oil, 1 pg personal effects, 5 bxs rice flour, 1 cs shoes, 10 kegs spices, 10 hf cks oider, 22 cs wine, 10 cs do, 5 cs stationery, 28 bxs starch, 5 cs yeast powrs.

Per ship THORNTON, from Burrard's Inlet—35 m feet lumber to Moody & Co. Value, \$350.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—77 hd cattle and calves, 183 hd sheep, 13 ske oysters, 1 bx butter, 15 bbls flour. Value, \$3,695.

Per star LABOUCHERE from British Columbia—88 bbls furs etc, 15 bbls deer skin, 15 bbls goat do, 400 do seal do, 20 do mats, 142 cs oil. Value, \$40,000.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship TA LEE, from Liverpool—Hibben & Carswell, Stewart & Co, Henderson & Burnaby, J Lewis & Co, John Banks & Co, Dickson, Campbell & Co, Order, Mrs Allatt, Siffkin, Erus & Co, J J Southgate & Co, L R, J H B, Joseph Wilson, J Cochrane, David Spencer, W A T in dia, Y T in dia, Walter, J Carr, G Gracini & Co, Capt J

F Stewart, Janion, Green & Rhodes, the President of the ward room mess H M S Sully, Fellows & Roscoe, B C V, S H Aitkins, E T Gold-smid.

Per brig BREWSTER, from San Francisco—H B Co, J W Wait, J Robertson Stewart, Derham, Langley & Co, P McQuade, Willson & Rickman, Loers & Himmen, J A, R H, J S Drummond, Eugene Thomas, Anderson & Co, Moore & Co, Jas Vanine, R M, Cunningham Bros, A Cassamayou, Chas Bossi, L Kelly, H Holbrook, Miller, L B, A W W, W J Armstrong, D J Milligan, Weissenburger, M G & Co, Thos Trounce, G Promis, ship Portland. [The Brewster's manifest has already appeared in the COLONIST under heading of Goods on the Way.]

Per brig FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco—Pickett & Co, S Zinn, Sporborg & Rueff, B Derham, E Thomas, G Suro & Co, H C, M Tuite, F M, Pierce & Seymour, L & J Boscowitz, Edgar Martin, A Cassamayou, J Bagnall, J Grunbaum, E Stamp & Co, Julius Loewi & Co, Caire & Gracini, Driverroy & King, Tai Soong & Co, J Goldsmith, Wells, Fargo & Co, Fisk and Grunbaum, U Nelson and Co, A Meyer. Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—F Reynolds & Co, C Wren, E Dickinson, Hutchinson & Co, George Clarke & Co, R Brodick.

Per ship COUNTESS OF FIFE from London.—Rev. E Evans, Hibben & Carswell, Janion, Green, & Rhodes, Anderson & Co, Order, Governor V I, Pocock & Keast, G McFarlane, W H Franklyn, Henderson & Burnaby, The Crown Agents, Siffkin Bros, J Bailey, Dickson Campbell & Co, A Best, Reinhart Bros, Mrs Brown, W Fisher, T O Nuttall, J H Turner, L Le Lievre, Berren Barnett, W A Young, N E Sloman, G Huston, J B Young, Mrs A Smith, J Wilkie & Co, H Nathan, H Myers, Government Stores. Per schr SPRAY, from Port Angeles—R Brodick.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Nov 13—Schr Industry, Carleton, Saanich Nov 14—Slp Thornton, Warren, Burrard's Inlet Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Cowichan Schr Annie, Elvin, Saanich Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Slp Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Schr Indian Maid, Melntosh, Nanaimo Schr Eliza, Middleton, Saanich Ship Countess of Fife, Watson, London Nov 15—Brg Franklin Adams, San Francisco Schr Matilda, Gilbert, Nanaimo Schr Ta Lee, Wilson, Liverpool Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Brg Brewster, Carleton, San Francisco Nov 17—Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Schr Surprise, Francis, North West Coast of V I Nov 18—Schr Spray, Crosby, Port Angeles Schr Discovery, Rudin, New Westminster Steamer Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster CLEARED.

Nov 13—Slp Shark, Clark, Cowichan Schr Industry, Carleton, Saanich Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Nov 14—Slp Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Nov 15—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Burrard's Inlet Stmr Otter, Swanson, Comox Nov 17—Slp Thornton, Warren, Saanich Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Cowichan Schr Codfish, Whitford, New Westminster

DIED.

Drowned, in Cayoosh Creek, B.C., on 13th November, Henry Christoph Baar, a native of Rethem on the Aller in Bohme, Kingdom of Hanover, aged 37 years. [Victoria papers please copy.]

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1836. - - - INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital - - - \$5,000,000. Undivided Net Profit, - - - \$600,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - - 7 St. Helen's Place, LONDON.

Establishments

San Francisco—F. H. Grain and W. S. Sutherland, Agents, 410 Montgomery street. New York—Walter, Watson and James Smith, Agents.

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AGENTS—Scotland—National Bank of Scotland Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland. France—Marcuard, Andre & Co., Paris Australia, Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

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London, New York, San Francisco, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all the Branches of the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND GOLD PURCHASED.

Interest on Special Deposits of Money allowed at the rate of a quarter of one per cent per month.

The Bank receives Gold Dust and Bars for safe keeping without charge, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stock, the Collection of Bills, and other money business in the United States and British Provinces.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Gold Dust Melted and Assayed, and returns made within twenty-four hours in Coin or Bars. [Ores of every description carefully assayed.] J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager, Victoria. oc26 fm

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE FINEST 2-STORY DWELLING HOUSES WITH A FULL-SIZED CORNER Town Lot, in this city, situated on Douglas street, commanding a fine view of the Harbor and streets, having all the latest modern improvements. The owner leaving the colony will sell the place at a bargain.

A BARGAIN!

Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage at one per cent per month, for a term to suit the purchaser. Apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN, Real Estate Agent, 38 Government street. oc21m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE Coal Mining Company

(LIMITED.) Capital, - - - £30,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Incorporated under the British Columbia Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1859, which specially limits each Shareholder's liability to the amount of his shares. DIRECTORS: THOMAS TROUNCE, Esq., Chairman. Jas. Dickson, Esq., M. D. Wm. P. Sayward, Esq., C. Housell, Esq., J. B. Timmermann, Esq., Jas. Moorhead, Esq., C. Vereydhen, Esq. WM. P. SAYWARD—TREASURER. J. S. WILKIE—SECRETARY. BANKERS—BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, TEMPORARY OFFICES—Columbia street, New Westminster. —Langley street, Victoria. MINING SUPERINTENDENT—GEO. ROBINSON, Esq.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of developing and working several extensive and valuable seams of Anthracite Coal lately discovered in Queen Charlotte Island. At present this is the only mine of pure Anthracite Coal known to exist on the Pacific Coast, and from the large and increasing quantity required and shipped to San Francisco and other ports the discovery is one of great importance and value. The Company have reserved to them by the Government Twenty Thousand Acres for mining purposes, five thousand of which is secured (at present) by lease at the nominal rent of \$100 per annum, with the additional privilege of purchasing 1000 acres at \$1 per acre for a town site. The coal seams, from three to seven feet in thickness, are situated on the South of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about 2000 yards from the shores of a fine Bay and about 400 feet above the level of the sea. The construction of an easy and inexpensive tramway about one mile in length, together with a wharf of about 150 feet projection are all the works the Company will require to enable them to offer coal in the markets.

The quality of the coal has been fairly tested. The engineers of several of the steamers have pronounced it to be of the very best quality; it has also been used by the proprietors of the foundries in the city of Victoria whose reports are annexed, and declared by them to be equal if not superior to the best Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal. The great advantage of the position of the mine cannot be brought too prominently to the notice of intending Shareholders, its close proximity to the coast, together with its superior quality renders it of great value; also an easy access for vessels of any tonnage, a safe and commodious harbor perfectly sheltered and land locked with secure and good anchorage, will enable vessels at all seasons and weather to load at the Company's wharf. There is a large demand for anthracite coal to supply foundries, steamers, &c., in San Francisco, Portland, Victoria and other ports, all of which has to be shipped from the Eastern States or from Europe at a great expense, the selling price ranging according to quality from \$15 to \$25 in some markets, in others higher; the trade to Panama and along the Pacific coast will be considerable. An extensive trade will also be open with China and Japan. The naval stations of England, United States of America, France and Russia, must necessarily consume a large quantity. Of the 15,000 shares forming the Capital Stock of the Company 7,500 are classed A (original shares) paid up to £1, and liable to additional call of £1..... £7,500 0 0 3,000 are classed B, to be issued at a £2 per share..... 6,000 0 0 4,500 classed C (are Reserved Shares)..... £13,500 0 0 or, \$67,500

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

Tunnel..... \$ 2,000 Wharf..... 6,500 Purchase of Land..... 1,000 Tramway..... 14,000 Rolling Stock..... 6,500 Contingencies..... 20,000 50,000 Leaving a balance of \$17,500 above the Estimated Expenses. The 3,000 B shares are now ready for issue, payable at 10s. each on application, and 10s. in 30 days, or any time of allotment. The Works, of which the above are an estimate, are in active operation, the Company having engaged and sent forward to the mine a number of skilled workmen who are under the direction of George Robinson, Esq., for many years Superintendent of the Nanaimo Coal Mines, and it is confidently hoped that by the month of April, 1866, the mine will be fully opened, and the Company prepared to supply Coal at their wharf. [For reports see pamphlet prospectus to be had at the Company's Office. oc20

HARD WOOD LUMBER.

Carriage & Wagon Materials

WE REG TO CALL THE ATTENTION of Carriage Manufacturers and Dealers to the large and complete assortment of Carriage and Wagon Materials we are constantly receiving from the East, specially selected for the California Market, comprising Oak, Hickory and second growth Ash Plank, Hickory Axles, Wagon poles, Hubs, Spokes, Fellos, Hims, Shafts, etc., which we offer at the lowest cash prices. Orders addressed to our house will at all times receive prompt attention. H. W. BRAGG & CO., 29 and 31 Battery street, San Francisco; 17 and 19 Seventh street, Sacramento. C. Waterhouse, San Francisco. H. W. Bragg & Co., Sacramento. J. W. Lester, New York. San Francisco, June 1st, 1865. 116

ADAMSON & HURD, ACCOUNTANTS, Real Estate and General Agents, 63, Government street, VICTORIA, V. I. Accounts Collected & Loans Negotiated oc2

OPPOSITION

STEAMER DAY!

THIRTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Opposition Steamship Line to New York via Nicaragua, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADING Company will dispatch a FIRST-CLASS Steamship for PASSENGERS, MAILS and FREIGHT ONLY on or about the 18th of each month until further notice. J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, Corner Battery and Pine streets, San Francisco May 1st, 1865. oc25 ft

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company,

1, Old Broad street; and 16, Pall Mall, LONDON. INSTITUTED 1818. For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbor, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. Invested Capital, £1,600,000. Rates of Insurance and every information will be supplied at the Agent's office. J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf street, Victoria, V. I. no8

Tobacco! Cigars!

WEIL & CO.

226 Front Street. SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS of half pounds, equal in quality to the best Virginia: PEACH BLOSSOM. PEARL. GOLDEN CHARM. IMPERIAL. CAMELIA. Besides light pressed Natural Leaf of every description. Also, by every steamer, invoices of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in bond or duty paid. WEIL & CO., 226 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO. ap6

DANIEL SCOTT & CO. AUCTIONEERS, -AND- Commission Merchants, CITY AUCTION ROOMS, Fort Street, next Wharf, VICTORIA, V. I. Cash advanced on Merchandise, to any amount, consigned for sale. Reference—Hon. R. S. Finlayson, of H. B. Co. and Lloyd's Agent. no6

DIARIES FOR 1866.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of Pocket and Counting House Diaries, comprising Over 50 different Styles. no11 3m HIBBEN & CARSWELL.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

ALL PERSONS TO WHOM PREMIUMS were awarded at the late Exhibition, or who have any claims against the above Society, are requested to apply for payment of the same to Jas. Lowe, Esq., wharf street, By order of the Directors. A. T. ELLIOTT, Hon. Secretary. no4 Victoria, Nov. 3, 1865.

UNDERTAKING.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A complete stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any order thereon, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The Trade Supplied. R. LEWIS, Owner of Government and Broughton streets, no6 Victoria

P. M. BACKUS, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

SALES ROOM No. 6, Commercial Row, Wharf street no12

Low Brothers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Importers of Provisions, Groceries, French Wines, Liquors, HAVANA CIGARS, Naval Stores, Rope, Canvas, Oars, &c., &c., Wharf street, Victoria, V. I. no11

REMOVAL. EUGENE THOMAS, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Liquor Merchant, HAS REMOVED FROM THE PREMISES lately occupied by him, to the Brick Store on the opposite side of Yates street, facing Waddington Alley. oc24

Spratt & Kriemler IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Albion Iron Works. VICTORIA, V. I. no1

NEW GOODS!

'PHILOMELA,' And other Recent Arrivals.

STATIONERS' SMALL-WARES FROM BIRMINGHAM,

With all the modern improvements, comprising COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES, Damping Boxes, Pen Racks, Inkstands, as sorted Paper Clips and Weights, Cash and Deed Boxes, Writing Desks, Cases and Folios; Gillott's Steel Pens; Backgammon and Cribbage Boards; Chess Men; Dominoes; Dice. Date Calendars; Post Office Scales; Ivory, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Ivory Paper Folders and Tablets; Artists' Materials; Mathematical Instruments, Porcelain Slates; Pocket Compasses; Spring Tape Measures; Eyelet Machines; Ladies' Companions; Inglefield Ink, etc. - - - - - ALSO, - - - - - A full assortment of the following Writing Papers & Envelopes! Blank Books; Memorandum and Pass Books; Penny's Metallic Mems; Faber's Lead Pencils; Arnold's Writing Fluid; Faber's Drawing Pencils; Arnold's Copying Ink; Faber's Creta Levis; Arnold's Carmine; Rodger's Pocket Cutlery and Scissors; Windsor & Newton's Water and Oil Colors; Mann's Press Copying Books, Sorap Books; Rockwell's Invoice and Letter File; Exhibition Prize Wax; Whatman's Drawing Paper, Tracing Paper, and Cloth; Endless and Mounted Drawing Paper, Great Mogul Playing Cards; Bristol Board; Printing and Wrapping Paper. Tissue and Fancy Papers; Blotting Paper. - - - - - A full assortment of the following Elastic Bands; Mucilage; Newspaper Files; Lawyer's Tape; Note, Draft, Order and Receipt Books; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Bills Payable and Receivable Books; Blank Legal and Shipping Forms, and other innumerable et ceteras. HIBBEN & CARSWELL. no11

BY 'CYCLONE.' AND RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON!

Curling's Purified COD LIVER OIL; the best quality prepared. Curling's CITRATE OF MAGNESIA; Hookin's celebrated SEIDLITZ POWDERS Norton's, the Cookies', Hooper's, and Worsdell's PILLS; The One Shilling and Anglo-French FEEDING BOTTLES; Keating's LOZENGES, VOICE JUJUBES, CAYENNE, IPSACAC, GINGER, and other MEDICATED LOZENGES; Dinnerford's and Sir J. Murray's MAGNESIA; TOILET POWDERS, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, and PERFUMES; LANGLEY & CO., CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS, no3 1y YATES STREET, VICTORIA

PISCO. PISCO. THE NEW DRINK!

FASHION HOTEL.

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor, Yates street, wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will commence, on Saturday, October 7th, to sell his entire stock of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings at Cost, to close the business in the shortest time possible. Terms Cash. Also his new fireproof Brick Store and Fixtures, for sale cheap for Cash. no6 1m

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