

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL 10.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

NO. 37.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
One Year (in advance).....\$12 00
Six Months, do..... 6 00
Three Months do..... 3 00
One Week..... 0 25

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:
One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months..... 2 50
Three Months..... 1 25
One Week..... 0 25

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

AGENTS:
S. D. Levi.....Nanaimo, V. I.
Clute & Clark.....New Westminster
Barnard's Express.....Yale B. C.
do.....Lytton
do.....Vancouver
do.....Richfield
do.....Cameron town
do.....Olinton
Roby & Lowe.....Olympia, W. T.
Hudson & Menet.....New York
F. Algar.....11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Street.....30 Cornhill, London
L. T. Fisher.....San Francisco

DURING the first week in last month about 7,808 souls left Liverpool by steamers for the American Continent; 3,000 of whom were for Canada, a very gratifying feature, as hitherto nearly seven-eighths of the emigrants proceeded to the United States. The week in question is only a sample, and it plainly shows that a change is becoming strongly developed in the tendency of emigration, which will largely increase when the Northwest Territory is more easily reached by the completion of water and railroad facilities of travel. The great majority of these emigrants were Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, but a sufficient number were from the British Isles to show that emigration is now sought as the remedy for the evils resulting from over population and consequent excess in competition in the labor market. Six hundred and thirty-four emigrants were among those who went to Canada, and who were dispatched under the auspices of the East London emigration fund. Thus, the old country will be gradually relieved of the unwieldy mass of pauperism that is now pressing so severely on the English tax-payer; and that up to the present time has been worse than wasted in English work-houses, when it might have been turned to valuable account in Canada. The great object will be to convey the immigrants, as they arrive in Canada, out west, so that the stream will ultimately reach the Northwest Territory where a large and important settlement will soon be formed; the readiest way of securing the formation of the transcontinental railroad is the existence of traffic and cheap home labor. Every effort should be made by the Canadian Government to encourage the settlement of land; and where the immigrants are unable to proceed at once to the clearing and cultivation of the soil, labor of some kind should be provided for them. This might be either from private individuals or on public improvements, even the railroad itself might be made in sections, and thus afford the means to the very poor of procuring a livelihood until absorbed in agricultural or other pursuits. When the population arrives at the Red River settlement we shall begin to feel the influence in this Colony, as the tendency west is a kind of fascination that exerts irresistible power over some people; and when once they begin to struggle in here, the entire settlement of British Columbia will rapidly follow. Whatever may be thought or said on the subject of a Canadian railroad, the certainty of its formation is duly heralded by the influx of population. If English capitalists never invested a cent (which of course cannot be avoided, for they are always on the lookout for profitable investments) the railroad would be made. Population stimulates production and the necessity for luxuries, both of which require means of transit which a railroad alone could afford. No one going East from this country would think of doing otherwise than going overland. The traffic from

the other side will be immense, and increasing yearly for many years to come. There is one consolation for us; if our progress is slow it is sure.

The charge of attempted fraud upon the revenue by violating the Postal Act, was disposed of yesterday by the Police Magistrate. The Magistrate, to have bestowed much care and thought on the subject, based his decision upon the English Act. We have always supposed, and, in fact, are cognizant of more than one case in which the highest judicial officer in this Colony has decided that the English Act is inapplicable where a local statute, bearing upon the same points, has received the Queen's sanction. The Police Magistrate in his decision, whilst acknowledging the existence of and even referring to the local Act, settles the case in accordance with the English statute. Now, either the ruling of the Supreme Court is defective, or Mr. Pemberton's decision is bad. If the local Act has no force here, colonial legislation is superfluous, because if we are bound to accept the English Postal Act as having full force in this Colony and overriding the Colonial Statute, then we are bound by the same decision to cast aside every other local law and accept the English statutes *hobis bolus*. There is no other way out of the difficulty. So far as concerns the charge, we are bound to say that it was not proven under the local statute which would have been sufficient to put it out of Court. Upon the motives that inspired the prosecution we have no desire to touch. We have thought all along that the charge was one which should never have been preferred. The complainant—if he felt himself aggrieved—had a different and more effective mode of redress at his command, and should have exhausted every other legal means before carrying the case into the Police Court.

Friday July 16
Charge of Defrauding the Revenue.

Yesterday morning the Police Magistrate rendered his decision in the case of Mr. F. J. Barnard, who was charged with attempting to defraud the revenue by carrying a letter not properly stamped. His Worship referred to the English Act and read copious extracts therefrom, laying it down that where the local Act did not bear upon the case the English Act came into force. His Worship deprecated the course pursued by a portion of the press in discussing this case before it had been decided. The decision is as follows:

As this is the first case of the kind which has arisen in this Colony I have thought it right, so far, briefly to review the enactments which bear upon it. The defendant is charged with having knowingly conveyed from Yale to Victoria a certain letter liable to postage with intent to defraud the revenue. Two questions arise.
1. Is there proof that the letter was conveyed from Yale to Victoria?
2. Is the letter in question liable to postage?
In the evidence there is nothing more than a strong presumption that the letter came from Yale; there is no direct proof of the fact. And as to the liability to postage, it seems that the defendant, who is a carrier, (that is one whose trade is to carry goods), finds that part of the goods so carried—three packages of newspapers—remain at his office, and he writes, by his servant, to the owner of the goods for instructions on the subject. This is a letter on private business between the carrier and his employer, and is, as such, exempt from postage if carried and delivered by himself or by his servant free of charge.

THE INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER IN ALASKA.—The Indians are becoming Americanised. On last Thursday an intelligent looking Indian came into our office and wished to know the price of our paper. We told him very friendly, and felt somewhat anxious to know what he wanted with a paper. He replied in rather good English, 'you never mind, I go to Victoria, *hiyou* white men read him, and speak me Indian, me plenty understand. How much the paper, sir?' We told him nothing, and presented him with a copy of the *Alaska Times*. He did not feel satisfied and promptly asked the price of ten; we told him, and he instantly paid for ten copies, but he must have abundance of sealing wax, which we gave him. He then asked, 'white man pay you three months me pay same,' and plunked us down enough of furs to pay six months subscription. He is the first Indian subscriber we have: He gave his name as 'Klitchea-ta-noo.'—*Alaska Times*.

Later from Sitka.

The steamer *Emma*, Captain Holmes, arrived from Sitka, Alaska Territory, yesterday morning, after an absence from Victoria of about three weeks. She brings two passengers—Messrs. Spencer and Steen. The *Emma* lay nine days at the port of Sitka and called at Simpson, Bella Bella and Saanich. At the latter place she took in five tons of coal. Huston is working away at the seam. The tunnel has reached a fine bed of coal. The U. S. S. *Newbern* arrived at Sitka five days after the *Emma*. Passengers and crew all well. The scientific party on board the *Newbern* were preparing to go north to Kiloat to take observations of the eclipse. The *Fideliter* will probably carry the party up. Furs are very plentiful at Sitka. The Indians are quiet. Capt. Holmes has given us a file of the *Alaska Times*, for which he has our thanks. About seven months ago it was reported that the schooner *Louisa Downs* had been lost on the coast of Alaska with all on board. In this belief the friends of the crew mourned them as among the dead; on the day before the *Emma* sailed from Sitka all of the supposed dead men arrived in canoes from Barham Bay. It turns out that the schooner was wrecked at the Bay and that her people escaped to the shore, where they were kindly treated by the savages, among whom they wintered, and at the first opportunity were sent on to Sitka. The shipwrecked men speak very highly of the treatment they received. Nothing was known as to the fate of the crew of Malowanski's schooner, reported wrecked on the coast some weeks ago. The *Times* says the Russian families are in great distress at Sitka; their husbands and sons or brothers are out fishing or hunting and the helpless ones are parting bit by bit with their furniture to keep body and soul together. The *Times* calls on Gen. Davis to alleviate the distress of these unfortunate people. A bomb-fuse exploded in a blacksmith's shop, causing some alarm but doing no damage. The schooner *Sweepstakes* had arrived from the North with a valuable cargo of furs. A war-dance was given by the savages at Sitka, aided by some "rascals" from Victoria, in the presence and by permission of the officers of the garrison. The sloop *Native*, seized by Capt. Forsyth at Fort Tongas for violation of the Custom laws, was released from custody when the Captain reported the circumstances under which he put into Tongas to the Collector of the port at Sitka. It appears the sloop went into Tongas for repairs, and was immediately seized by the officer. Forsyth, we are told, has been discharged from the service for similar acts.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS for the control of the Public Debt of Austria have published their report on the finances of the Empire for the year ending December 31, 1868. At that time the consolidated debt amounted to \$1,79,114,689, bearing an annual interest of \$50,949,012. The amount of the floating debt not chargeable to the whole of the Empire was \$59,355,811. The total amount of the public debt, including claims of every kind against the Government, was \$1,346,093,658, and the total annual interest was \$53,184,085. The comparison with the statement for December 31, 1867, shows a reduction in the consolidated debt of \$18,230,375, and in the floating debt of \$10,056,072. The floating debt chargeable to the whole Empire is given at \$153,962,381. In the reduction to our colonial currency the Austrian florin is estimated at fifty cents.

THE RAFFLE.—The raffle for jewelry, etc., at the American Hotel last evening, resulted in D. W. Chanocey (No. 199) winning the first prize, a valuable diamond ring. No. 78 took the 2d prize; and W. McNamee (No. 179) the 3d. The two lowest prizes (Nos. 119 and 192) carried off the 4th and 5th prizes. The attendance was very large.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning some woodwork supporting the oven attached to St. Ann's Convent School took fire and caused an alarm. The engines were quickly on the spot and stretched their hose from the cistern at the corner of Douglas and Yates street while three of the Spring Ridge Water Works carts, which were engaged in supplying customers, were driven to the spot, and backed up ready for service. The inmates of the convent, assisted by a few friends, extinguished the embryo conflagration, which, but for its timely discovery, must have been serious. The flames and the water carriers deserve great praise for their promptitude.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING BRIDLES.—The young son of Mr. A. Peatt, who was charged by K. McKenzie, Jr., with stealing a bridle, was yesterday discharged, the Magistrate expressing an opinion that there was no intention of theft; Mr. Pemberton, however, deprecated the indiscretion of the lad in not sending word to Esquimalt that the bridle was in his possession. Before leaving the courtroom the lad's father, who said he spoke "as a father," expressed himself in strong terms relative to the charge, and had to be silenced by the Magistrate.

MANY ladies and gentlemen congregated on Foster's wharf last evening to listen to the sweet strains poured forth by the band of the *Astrea*. Among those present we noticed the Administrator of Government and Mrs. Hankin, Chief Justice Needham and Mrs. Needham, the Acting Colonial Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, besides a number of naval officers.

SELLING VENISON OUT OF SEASON.—Geo. Popenberger was charged by officer McMillan in the Police Court this morning, with having venison in his possession for sale or barter, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided. The accused was discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of \$50 to appear to-morrow. Popenberger was charged under the Act of 1869, which does not come into force until the 2d of August.

We are requested to correct an error in yesterday's news from the Mainland in which we stated that Pollard attacked Capt. Deighton with a carving knife. It appears that our informant was in error, the man attacked being Mr. John Grant.

THE SIX JAMES DOUGLASS.—The repairs to the engines of this steamer are not completed, and she will not sail until Tuesday next, the 20th inst., when she will leave for Comox and intermediate points.

CLOSED.—The telegraph line from Barkerville to Quenellmouth has been closed for want of patronage. Mr. Pitts, the agent, arrived by the *Enterprise* the other evening.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of Dassel vs. The B. C. & V. I. Sawmill Company was further argued yesterday and adjourned until Monday next.

THE ORIFLAMME.—We understand that this steamship will visit Puget Sound and Nanaimo before arriving at Victoria.

RAIN fell at Barkerville on the 4th inst. The fall was heavy for about two hours.

A PARTY is being organized in town to explore the Cherry Creek silver district.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—In your issue of Wednesday I notice a letter from "Cromwell" written in anything but a Cromwellian spirit, grumbling about the way in which the Government is administered. After a few general remarks, *de omnibus rebus et ceteris quibusdam*, he says:—"As an instance, a few gentlemen" and then follows a story about some mine in beautifully indefinite language. It must be apparent that Cromwell is one who has got an axe to grind and could not. Therefore his letter.

It is not fair, Mr. Editor, for every disappointed man to attempt to bring those administering the Government into disrepute anonymously through your columns. Let him give his grievance in detail and put his name to it.

Indeed, to those who thoughtfully look at matters it is a cause for thankfulness that so much energy and willingness have been manifested by the present Administrator of the Government. Coming here in circumstances that rendered his appointment unpopular, he has commended himself to every sensible person. More, for instance, has been done during the last four weeks for the efficient introduction of a good school system than in two years before.

Apart from this and other noticeable improvements, he has a right to expect that in his present peculiar and difficult position his hands will be strengthened by every person of intelligence and good feeling. T. S.

Colored Americans in Russia.

(From the New Orleans Tribune.)
The following dispatch from Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, to Secretary Seward, will be interesting to our readers and instructive to the whole population of the Southern States:
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, February 9th, 1869.

Sir:—Captain T. Morris Chester, late of the United States Volunteer Army, being in St. Petersburg coming well recommended by distinguished citizens of the United States, and being also well educated and of good address, I called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and told him that I would not apply in the usual way, by note, to have Captain Chester, a colored American citizen, presented to his Imperial Majesty, as there was no precedent, and I did not know how his Imperial Majesty would be disposed to act; but I desired that he would approach his Imperial Majesty in an informal way, and ascertain his wishes in this regard. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Westmann, acquiesced in the proposal, and in a few days wrote me that the Emperor had given orders to have Captain Chester's name put upon the list for the first presentation: To-day being the occasion of a grand review of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor sent an invitation to Captain Chester to assist in the review, which he did, riding around with his Imperial Majesty's staff, and taking lunch at the Winter Palace with the Staff officers and a portion of the Imperial family, who accompanied the Emperor at the lunch.

I have made these facts known to you, as I regard the affair of some importance. We have four millions of colored citizens; they are with us and for us, for good or evil. I think it is the duty of all good citizens to try and elevate the African race in America, and inspire them with all possible self-respect, and prepare them for that ultimate influence which they must sooner or later have upon the political and economical interests of the United States. They are the views which have influenced my action in this case, which, not partisan in their character, I should hope would be satisfactory to all patriotic Americans.

Having, however, discharged my duty, as I ever do, without regard to personal considerations, I submit my action frankly to the judgment of the Department. I am, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

TOO-GOOD SHOTS.—An American paper has an account of a recent duel between two Indians at Helena:—

A few Indians were in a cabin occupied by some of the employees of the mill, when one of them displayed his revolver, at the same time expatiating on its merits and on his own extraordinary skill in its use. This he carried to such an extent that another brave of the party denounced him as a braggart, at the same time saying that he could put him to shame at his own game. Whereupon native No. 1 proposed a test of skill, giving his opponent the advantage of a rifle his favorite weapon. This was at once assented to, and immediate preparations were made for a duel in their own peculiar style. By this time about twenty warriors had collected, and all repaired to a place a short distance from the cabin, where they marked off about 40 feet, the distance that was to separate the combatants. During these preparations the doomed warriors looked upon each other with the most stoical indifference, and the crowd waited for the denouement in silent wonder, when all was made ready the opponents took their position with their heels on the mark, back to back—one with his revolver and the other with his rifle. One of the natives had been selected to act as second to both. He took up his position a little aside from the line of fire, waved a spear, decorated with paint and feathers, two or three times above his head, gave the terrible war-whoop, and on the instant the duellists wheeled and fired. Both fell—one shot through the brain, the other pierced to the heart.

Movements of Mr. Peabody.

(From the New York Tribune, June 10th.)
George Peabody, who recently arrived from London, is the guest of Samuel Wetmore, of Waverly place. The veteran philanthropist is in feeble health, suffering from weakness and a severe cold, and entertains but few visitors. His visit to his native land was determined on only a week before his departure, and was quite a surprise to his friends. Important business matters, the attention to which would not permit of longer delay on account of the uncertainty of life at his advanced age, hastened his departure. It is his earnest wish to remain secluded and retired until he is improved in health. To-day he will return to Boston, where he will consult the most eminent medical advice regarding his condition, after which he will visit Salem, where he will remain several weeks, when he hopes to be able to mingle with his fellow countrymen. His appearance while sitting gives little indication of his feeble condition, on account of his large physique and ruddy complexion, but while grasping your hand to bid you adieu his trembling arm indicates considerable physical prostration. In conversation he alluded to a letter which appeared in a morning contemporary of yesterday, in reference to the Peabody houses of London, which he said, contained many erroneous statements. He pronounced the houses a perfect success, far beyond his most sanguine expectations. Of the \$250,000 originally contributed by him, \$20,000 yet remain unexpended, more than enough to finish another house. Their sanitary condition was excellent, and they were managed under the most economical system.

ST AND BEST
Job Printing
AT THE
COLONIST
OFFICE.
REDUCTION
Having added
BEAUTIFUL
TYPE
OUR PLANT,
latest improvements to our
WEB PRESS
PREPARED TO PRINT
HEADS, BLANKS,
COLLARS, HANDBILLS,
BOOKS, ETC., ETC.
at Lower Rates and
Expedition than any
be in the Colony.
AMMUNITION.
KEE CARTRIDGES
field of '67 bore, and
and Martini-Henry Rifle,
and adopted by Her Ma-
partment, also of '60
Rifles
Central-Fire Metal,
with enlarged Base for
adopted by foreign Gov-
the converted Chassepot,
and other Rifles;
for Ballard, the Spen-
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BOXER' are the cheap-
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Raucheux Revolvers of 12 m., 9 m.,
Fire Cartridges for all sizes and
and Revolvers
E B Cases, Patent Wire Car-
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ing of Sporting and Military Am-
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ROAD, LONDON,
RESALE ONLY.
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the Wonderful Curative
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The Life of all flesh is in the Blood thereof.—Parry
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It is a remedy for all diseases which will be found.
CALIFORNIA
BITTERS.
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Blood Purifier. "63
AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM
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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Saturday, July 17, 1869

The Lords, not daring to throw out the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, are endeavoring to render the measure inoperative, or, at any rate, a very slight advance on the previous position of the question. It is perfectly needless to make abortive efforts to bolster up a falling house; the establishment in Ireland is doomed, and the Lords are only preparing for themselves a much more galling ordeal than that they have just passed through. There is no escape; the bitter draft must be swallowed, and it will be well for the Peers if they do it gracefully, and do not attract the attention of the people to the fact that they are merely the fringe on the garment of Constitutional Government, the Coventry to which all reasonable members of the House of Commons are sent when any government desires to show itself up. Such an institution is very well so long as it does not interfere with the business of the other House; but if it becomes antagonistic, then it must follow the Irish Church. Talk of President Grant; Mr. Gladstone is much more a President than he is, and far more powerful; he has a well drilled majority under his command and can just dispose of the British Empire as he pleases; he has more at his command than the Autocrat of all the Russias. It would seem that Archbishop Cullen begins to fear that the Lords may mutilate the bill, and so prevent the heretics falling that they are waiting open-mouthed to catch. The Archbishop does not understand the motive that prompts the Bill, or he would not be so eager to have it passed; it is the last attempt at conciliation in Ireland; and having given the Irish every constitutional freedom that could be granted, they will be made to understand that they must behave themselves like any other decent people. Irish grievances have begun to disgust the people of the Sister Isles; they have had Irish grievances dinned into their ears for half a century, and they are now thoroughly tired of the name. The establishment was all that could possibly be called an injustice, and when that is given them, as it will be, Fenianism will be confined to the United States.

MR. ADDERLEY, late Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has published the first part of a review of "the Colonial Policy of Lord John Russell's administration," by Earl Grey, 1853; and of subsequent Colonial history. The first Colony he deals with is Canada, whose political conflicts during the last few years he rapidly epitomises. In writing of Sir Edmund Head's Administration he mentions "as a remarkable proof of the rapid cessation, at that time, of 'imperial interference with Colonial affairs' that scarcely any information could then be obtained, even in the library of the House of Commons, of legislative proceedings in Canada. 'The blue books,' he says, 'give no details. The communications of official correspondence are meagre.' Sir Edmund Head he describes as 'one of the most accomplished and sensible of our public men.' He mentions the return to office of the Cartier Ministry after the defeat of Mr. Brown; but he says nothing, either of the conduct of the Governor or his Ministers in permitting them to resume office without appealing to their constituents. He expresses his well-known views in regard to the duty of Colonial self-defence. He considers it of the first importance that Englishmen should assist their North American fellow-countrymen to establish dockyards and to build ships of war for themselves. The Richelieu river exit, and Missisquoi Bay, at the head of Lake Champlain are ours, and, though the naval defeat we suffered on that lake in 1813 is a bad omen, it would be wise to have the means of building gunboats or placing stores there than to have to ask leave of the United States to send them there if wanted. Kingston might be made a place of safety for naval stores or for coaling, or for harboring such vessels as we may have on the lake." He describes the successive steps which culminated in the Act

of Confederation, and remarks that 'the three Provinces already united seem, in their several interests, almost naturally complementary to each other. The wheat-bearing West, the manufacturing Centre, and the Eastern contribution of mines, fisheries, and outlet to the world, make up together a nationality capable of assuming self-sustained action, and less tempting to the aggression of those who might not scruple to take advantage of improper equipment.' Mr. Adderley writes hopefully with regard to the prospects of free trade in the 'British Provinces. He remarks that "the gradual Confederation of our Provinces will at once extinguish all inter-provincial tariffs, and the indirectly protective policy by which Canada raises its revenue most eventually give way to the generally free-trade interests of the Maritime Provinces now associated with her, while the probable revival of reciprocity with the United States will first balance, and ultimately set free, the commerce of that quarter of the world, forcing even the last barrier maintained by the model republic—the citadel of protection." There are somewhat curious notes of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the Hudson's Bay Territory, and British Columbia. His object appears rather to give information than to express opinions; but it is probable that the second part will contain more controversial matter. Mr. Adderley's writing, like his speaking, is occasionally vitiated by a sneer at American institutions, and by rude allusions to his political antagonists.

Monday July 12 FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, ETC.—By the arrival of the S. S. Otter, Capt. Lewis, on Saturday, from Queen Charlotte Island and intermediate ports, we are placed in possession of gratifying intelligence of the operations of the anthracite coal mines, which will be found detailed elsewhere by a correspondent. Mr. Smith, purser of the Otter, has favored us with the following memorandum:—Arrived at the coal mine, Queen Charlotte Island, on the 21st June. Good progress was being made on the tramway. Mr. Robinson was ready in a few days to take out coal; he was engaged in completing the air shaft. Three men returned to Nanaimo on the Otter sick; the rest were all well. The weather had been fine, and the work was going on rapidly. Arrived at Massat Harbor on the 24th June, and at Fort Simpson on the 26th. The Emma arrived there that morning, and the Newbern the same evening. They both left next morning for Sitka. Left Fort Simpson, June 30th, called at Metlakahla, Bella Bella, Kemsquit, Bella Ooola, Port Rupert, Saquash coal mine, the Roman Catholic Mission (where she took on board 30 cords of bark for Webster's tannery), Omoax and Nanaimo. The sloop Alarm left Bella Ooola on the 4th July, bound down. Saw the U. S. S. Mohican off Lasqueti Island. The ship Shooting Star arrived at Nanaimo on Friday afternoon.

THE RAILROAD PARTY.—The presence on Puget Sound of a large number of gentlemen interested in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will have its western terminus on Puget Sound, evinces the interest now being taken in monied circles throughout the East in the development of the vast resources of the country through which it is proposed the road shall run. The mission of the party is to examine the various passes through the Cascade Range and Rocky Mountains with a view of selecting a practicable route, by following which, it is believed, a road may be built from the Pacific to the Atlantic that will be several hundred miles shorter than the one just opened from San Francisco to New York. The gentlemen of the party with whom we conversed expressed themselves much pleased with the appearance of the Sound and its position for commercial purposes. The party will travel eastward from Puget Sound and expect to meet about midway an exploring party from Lake Superior.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamship G. S. Wright, Capt. Rogers, arrived at half past six o'clock yesterday morning from Portland Oregon, via Port Townsend. She brought a number of passengers, among whom were, Hon. F. Dodge, Capt. Myrick, Mr. W. W. Francis, Mr. Poole, Mr. J. R. Stewart and Mr. E. H. Jackson. Mr. Tarbell, purser, has our thanks for usual favors. The steamer Gustie Telfair arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Portland via Port Townsend and San Juan Island. She brought 16 passengers, a few tons of freight and eight mail bags, having connected at Portland with the steamship Pacific from San Francisco. The Telfair is commanded by Capt. Wm. Jones, who succeeds Captain Sholl ordered to San Francisco. Purser Goodhue has our thanks for the usual favors.

COURT OF APPEAL.—We understand that in consequence of the pressure created by the existing state of matters relating to our Courts, a meeting of the legal profession of this city was held on Saturday last, when an address to be presented to Governor McGowan on his arrival was drafted and unanimously agreed to. The action of the legal fraternity deserves the public approbation and support.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This eccentric genius arrived at one o'clock Saturday morning per steamer Wilson G. Hunt, but did not come ashore until 5 o'clock, at which hour finding the stores still closed he remarked to a newspaper carrier, "No wonder the country don't prosper—the people get up too late." About 8 o'clock Mr. Train took up his quarters at the American Hotel, and soon a stream of curious visitors poured in to take a look at the strange animal. To all visitors Train was exceedingly affable, expressing himself as highly delighted at meeting so many sturdy representatives of John Bull. He talked incessantly of himself, strove to impress upon all who came near the important "fact" that he will be President of the United States in 1872. In person Train is comely, but he has an egotistical swagger, and a self-conceited smirk which are anything but pleasant. Train remained until 9 o'clock when the Hunt took her departure for Puget Sound, bearing the great tongue-warrior forever from our shores. Train left the following note addressed to us to be delivered after his departure:—

On board st. W. G. Hunt, Victoria, July 10, 1869. EDITOR COLONIST.—Of for Seattle, Olympia and DuBlin, Ireland. Have to express thanks for press hospitalities. A yacht, a plate, a carriage and a room await you at my summer villa at Newport this summer. Regret that cannot meet your people at the theatre or lecture hall to-day. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. To which we returned the following telegram:— COLONIST OFFICE, Victoria, July 10, 1869. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, Seattle.—Invitation accepted. Especially the plate. If heavy. THE EDITOR.

BOUNDARY OF CEDAR HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Commencing where the boundary line of section III, Victoria District, meets the salt water in Rock Bay; thence W and N along salt water to a point where the NW boundary line of section I, Victoria District; thence along the N boundary line of said section and in a direct line to the Saginich road; thence along said road to the boundary line between Lake and Victoria Districts; thence along a boundary line to salt water at Cordova Bay; thence S and E along the coast to the boundary line of the Victoria School District, at Oak Bay; thence in a direct line West to Rock Bay. The residents of the district will hold a meeting at Cedar Hill Church on the 24th inst, at 2 p. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The 'Astree' was inspected by Admiral Cloué on Sunday. French ships, it seems, are inspected once a year. General George H. Thomas, U.S.A., and Staff will arrive here on the Fideliter in a day or two. The party are bound for Alaska. The wire went down again on Saturday. The Enterprise, on Saturday evening, brought a few passengers from New Westminster, but no later news.

THE Active will sail to-day from San Francisco for Victoria. She will have on board Hon. W. H. Seward, late Secretary of State for the United States, his son, and several lady and gentlemen passengers. The distinguished party are bound for Alaska, where Mr. Seward proposes to inspect his real-estate purchase. The party will remain North about six weeks.

The funeral sermon of the late J. J. Brown was preached at the Wesleyan Church yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Ruso. The text was taken from the 55th verse of the 16th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and a very impressive discourse was delivered. The church was crowded by the friends of the deceased.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Among the passengers from Portland yesterday was Mr. W. W. Francis, who will assume the duties of Manager of the Bank of British Columbia in this city.

LARGE COCUMBER.—A splendid cucumber, grown by Mr. F. Bushell, was exhibited at the Colonial Hotel yesterday. It measured 15 inches in length, 7 1/2 inches in girth, and attracted much attention.

THE U. S. Government has issued its last bonds to the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies, making a grand total of over \$60,000,000.

AT TREASURY CITY.—Mr. John Henderson, late agent to the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, is now manager of an office for the same company at Treasury City, White Pine.

L'ASTREE.—A large number of visitors visited the French flagship yesterday, and were received with marked courtesy by the officers. Mass was said at 10 o'clock, after which Admiral Cloué inspected the ship.

Tax Gustie Telfair will sail to-morrow morning at daylight for Portland. She will connect with the Oriflamme, for San Francisco, at Astoria. About 20 passengers are booked.

CROCKET MATCH.—A match will be played to-day at Beacon Hill by the Fleet and Esquimaux Victoria Club. Wickets pitched at 11 o'clock.

The Duke of Edinburgh sailed for Sydney, Australia, on the 25th April for Wellington, New Zealand.

Mail Summary

There is unquestionable evidence that the Irish people have mistaken the motives of English Statesmen in desiring the disestablishment of the Irish Church. They seem to think that it is merely an acknowledgement on the part of England that she has no business in Ireland and the result is a sort of rivalry in sedition; each trying to outdo his neighbor in cursing the Saxon, &c. Such absurdity has had its day, and we feel quite convinced that a stop will be put to all such folly of a very decided character. The large new turret-ship built by Messrs. Palmer & Co., Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, for the Admiralty, made a trial trip off the Northumberland coast on Saturday, and her performance was deemed satisfactory. She left for Woolwich on Tuesday, and thence she will be dispatched to Melbourne, Australia, where she will be kept for the defence of the harbor. An English gentleman has bought between 3000 and 4000 acres of land in Nelson county, Virginia, on which he intends to settle 800 English families. The Sultan has conferred the title of Pasha on Sir Samuel Baker in order to prove the interest he takes in the success of Sir Samuel's expedition to the sources of the Nile. Mr. Motley paid a visit to Chatham garrison on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Collins; and after inspecting the various departments took luncheon with General Murray, the Commandant, at his official residence within barracks. The irrepressible Mr. Rigby Watson appeared in person and applied for a rule calling upon Mr. Tyrwhitt, one of the Metropolitan police magistrates, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him to compel him to take Mr. Watson's recognisances to prosecute a charge of conspiracy against Earl Russell, Lord Chelmsford and the Lord Chief Baron, relative to the charge of falsehood preferred by Mr. Watson against the Lord Chief Baron in connection with the Ipswich election, which took place about thirty-five years ago, and that by what Lord Russell and Lord Chelmsford stated in the House of Lords upon Mr. Watson's petition the course of justice was prevented. The conspiracy was that the above persons had agreed what should be said and done on the presentation of the petition. Mr. Watson read a document setting forth minutely all the circumstances in connection with his charge against the Lord Chief Baron, and what had been done in reference to it. The rule was refused by the Magistrate. Watson has become a nuisance to the Courts. A youth named Edward Norton went to the Eye and Ear Institution at Liverpool for advice, and received two powders and some pills. After taking one of the powders he was seized with convulsions, and he died before a medical man arrived. There were no instructions with the medicine, and the coroner's inquest was turned till Tuesday in order that the medical officers of the institution might attend and give some explanation. From the evidence of a clinical clerk, who dispensed the prescription, and the physician who made it, it appeared that the powder was intended for a wash and not to be taken inwardly. The clinical clerk was not certain whether the prescription ordered 'P.' which means poppy heads, or 'B,' which means belladonna, but he gave belladonna, which is a deadly poison, and the death of the patient was the consequence. The physician gave the clinical clerk a good character for carefulness in the discharge of his duty, but said he wrote 'P.' and not 'B.' in his prescription. The coroner suggested that it would be better to write such prescriptions in full. Sir Robert Clifton, lord of the Clifton Grove which Kirk White sung, has died comparatively young, just when he seemed about to realize a fortune by the discovery of coal. We read that some fifteen years ago a Parisian fortune-teller told Sir Robert that 'though he was unaware of the fact he (the baronet) had great mineral wealth under his estate; but the prognosticator went on to warn Sir Robert that whenever he got to coal he would also get to the end of his own career. The fortune-teller further said that Sir Robert was frequently embarrassed by pecuniary difficulties, but he assured him that if he would accept a red bag which the fortune-teller offered him,

carry it always with him, and look at it whenever he was in financial trouble, he would find means to extricate himself from his perplexity. The person who relates this remarkable reminiscence added that Sir Robert carried this red bag with him up to his last illness, and he had frequently declared that whenever he was under a pressure and gazed upon his talisman he felt nervous to renewed energy. If we had not everyday experience of strange credulity, we should hesitate to believe the story; but we are forced to confess, with some humiliation, that perhaps it may be true.

The French Frigate.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Surely, sir, there could be no reason why "An Aggrieved One" was denied the universal custom of paying respects to the officers of a ship of foreign nationality and treated rudely by being asked by the officer in charge what he wanted? I am also informed request was made by another gentleman of the party to the same officer, to see the ship, when he was refused with a very abrupt "no." I feel confident that this treatment was not intended as an insult by the officer, but merely the result of ill humor. The French are proverbial for over-doing others in courtesies and extending hospitalities upon their own "stomping ground." For instance, when the Admiral's Frigate 'La Forte' visited San Francisco from the Russian settlements, in 1864 or 1865, she was visited by nearly the entire city and the cordial greetings of visitors by the officers was most marked and her departure was deeply regretted by all.

Letter from Queen Charlotte Island.

Hastings, Queen Charlotte Island, June 20th, 1869

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Once more our little community is enlightened by a visit of the steamer Otter, with files of the Colonist and other papers. Since my last the weather has greatly improved, and we have begun to realize the fact that the sun can shine in this out of the way place. With the improvement in the weather there has been as great an improvement in the spirits of the workmen employed. The railway, under the personal supervision of the contractor Mr. Gibbs, is rapidly progressing, the whole of the tressel work of the first bridge being already erected. During the last week or two the work has progressed amazingly, whilst at the mines the operations have been equally satisfactory. Mr. Robinson expected to have his ventilating shaft completed in the course of this week. Its vertical height is a little over 100 feet. As soon as that is done, he will be ready to commence putting out coal. He has already got out a few tons and he expects to have 1000 tons ready for shipment before the tramway and wharf are ready. He says that he is determined the company shall not be disappointed in getting a cargo of coal whenever they are ready to take it away from the shaft. Last week, I am sorry to say, an accident happened in the No. 1 mine to a miner named Thomas Hawkes, who has been engaged for many years in a similar capacity at Nanaimo, and is in fact, one of the miners brought out from Staffordshire, England, by Mr. Robinson in 1854 for the purpose of working the Nanaimo mines. It appears that Hawkes at the time of the accident was employed in driving the vertical air shaft upon the seam of coal; the shaft was then 24 feet above the gangway the scaffold being a few feet lower. Whilst so employed he happened to step upon the end of one of the planks, which was projecting over the end of the byat, when it suddenly capsize and precipitated him below. It is hoped that his injuries are not serious, but he goes down by the Otter, to get medical treatment. I understand Mr. Robinson is going to send down to Victoria "for six or eight more miners. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the company to show to the public that they mean business, notwithstanding the continual grumbling and fault-finding of a few contemptible croakers."

The French Frigate.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—How is it that some of our leading citizens, whom the kindly feeling they naturally experience upon seeing for the first time a portion of the French naval forces in our waters, in the few sentences which announce them as allies and wishing to greet them in a fraternal manner, should be denied admittance on board and be asked what they wanted "when they ascended the side of l'ASTREE? I am sure this line of conduct is not carrying out the spirit of the French people, and if the attention of the Admiral be called to it, that a sharp rebuke will be administered to the offenders. Respectfully, AN AGGRIEVED ONE. [We are sure our correspondent is laboring under some error, either arising from a want of acquaintance with the French language, or from some other cause. The French are proverbial for politeness; and that an insult has been wilfully offered, we cannot but believe.—Ed. Col.]

Saturday, J The probability our Revenue laws takes place, is easily the time when Conf summated and these still in the womb of may require to be only investigated, be at least involving a In the meantime th this grass grows, un vision be made for amount of nutrim understood and adm sion to the Domin mate benefit to us, little comfort to mercial interests more restricted, a lack of business something merely immediate relief sure for that purpo Drawbacks Billy through the Legis see no good reason be carried into e The measure was and every source anxiously sought of the promoters were fully satisfi were studiously i hours of the Com investigate the m pleted; and so o evidence adduced gentlemen previo measure confessed came its most ardu Executive was pr mediate assent to entirely prelimi fication of our C were admitted on incompatible with but this was evad grounds; and th assured the House to arise in conse sent Home for ap ceed three to fou outside. That tim away, but there a Bill. Numerous portance have re sent, but not a wh of the Drawbacks come of the Bill? Will it ever be a merely the dupo manœuvre? In ju as representatives members of the who supported a through should i matter clearly exp tion in the Council a ridiculous fare influence can be bro to neutralize the measures for the If two or three put vent the adoption by Legislators p frame them, then of a Legislative C tempt. We are u however, that s people dare not be our peculiar form that possibly a stu Bill on the part o may be the entire that it only requi ries to be made ad sentatives. This done. If the B operation promptly be given to trade, of some of the mos tions from our Cus would be done t until the control o vested in the Gove or until the crea It would encourag a trade with our now almost dor commercial men to that must elapse change of Govern is one of great im must not be allow day. It might be to wait on the Government and the necessary step mation required.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE has determined to try constitutional government; and in order to show his sincerity in this determination, he is stated to be likely to appoint M. Olivier as head of the new Ministry in place of M. Rouher who represents the policy of personal government. There are various reasons why such an experiment should be tried by Napoleon; in the first place, the moderates, whom he desires to conciliate by the proposed new order of things, comprise the ablest men of France. They represent the Peel party in England after that great statesman had paid the debt of nature; these gentlemen held aloof from either of the dominant parties, although much courted by both, until the politics of the country assumed a phase more consonant with their particular views. So the moderate party in France although generally in the opposition ranks, has always remained distinct; and siding with no party in particular, but wielding considerable influence over the government of the country. In deciding upon adopting the constitutional form of government the Emperor will doubtless endeavor to enlist the services of MM. Thiers, Garnier Pages and Jules Favre. With a government composed of such men, France would commence a new era in her history which

might place her in a position more imposing than any she has held for many years. The reign of Louis Philippe was somewhat clouded by the ill-advised family intrigues of that sovereign; but the material prosperity of France increased during the period far more rapidly than ever before; and if he had possessed the abilities of the present ruler in the management of parties, the Orleans family would have still been the ruling dynasty in France. But, nepotism in all ages has been the destruction of men in power; the present Emperor of the French has avoided this dangerous reef and is so far safe. It is quite possible that in proposing the system of constitutional government in France Napoleon III. may have another object; in the first place he will disarm these eloquent supporters of the opposition by enlisting them in his ranks; he will add the Moderates to the Imperialists in antagonism to the Reds, and may thus do much to crush that party. He has also another important object in view: he will please the *Bourgeoisie*, the class that has now become the most important in France; they are the taxpayers and the principal holders of the *Rentes*. The Emperor has much reason to cultivate the last-named class; he is very deeply in debt, and the national debt has been increasing since the *coup d'etat*. If the *Bourgeoisie* can be conciliated, the Emperor's throne is safe until death renders it vacant; and even then, if he is wise, it may remain to his son.

JAY COOKE & Co. having closed the negotiations by which they have become the financial agents of the North Pacific Railroad, it is authoritatively announced that the engineering corps in the field will perfect their work at the eastern end of the line this season, so that grading work will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted next spring. It is believed that the road can easily be completed by 1875; in which event we shall have the expectation given by the Pacific Railroad bill of 1862 doubly realized: two Pacific Railroads at the close of the National century instead of one. The new Pacific railway will run almost uninterruptedly through a well-watered and wooded and wheat country; and, it is claimed, the saving in distance effected by it, between the New England, Middle and Western States and China and Japan, as compared with the central route, will be not less than eight hundred miles.

Wednesday July 14
POLICE COURT.—A son of Mr. A. Peat of Metehosin, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday charged with the theft of a horse from a horse of Mr. K. McKenzie, Jr., at Colwood, a few days ago. The animal was tied up in the bush while its owner, with a number of friends, were enjoying a picnic at Colwood. Upon seeking his horse in the evening, Mr. McKenzie found that he had been relieved of the horse. The next day a messenger was dispatched to Peat's house and was handed the horse, which, he said, was picked up in the bushes by his son. The defence intimated that the horse had been removed from the horse by friends of the complaining witness and hid in the bush for a "lark." The Magistrate, who seemed to think the charge scarcely proven, remanded the case until Thursday.

COUNTING chickens before they are hatched may be an agreeable operation for the moment, but it is by no means a safe one. Mr. Graham, the English papers tell us, was so confident of winning the Derby with The Drummer, that he expressed his determination, in case of success, to present \$25,000 to his trainer and \$5000 to the rider of the horse. This was very liberal on the part of Mr. Graham; but we hope that neither the trainer nor the jockey invested in real estate, making the basis of the venture "brilliant prospects"—simply these and nothing more; for although The Drummer ran a better race than many expected, he did not secure the first grand prize in the contest over Epsom Downs.

A remarkable discovery has just been made by a man at Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the preparation is known only to the discoverer. But he goes further. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends they will be able to build a house with them and thus live in the residences surrounded by their ancestors.

THE Wesleyan Methodists will hold a camp meeting at Maple Bay on the 25th inst. The steamer Enterprise will carry passengers to and from the spot.

SHIPPING.—The ship Penang, bound for the B. O. & V. I. Mills, Barrard Inlet, arrived last evening from San Francisco. She passed another ship bound for the same mills in the Straits. The Penang will sail up. The ship Eli Whitney, with 500,000 feet of lumber, sailed last evening for Australia. The steamer Isabel has left for Nansaimo to tow down the ship Cowper, laden with coal for San Francisco.

L'ASTREE.—A number of French citizens were the guests of the officers of L'Astree yesterday at dinner. A 5 o'clock the fine band of the frigate was landed on Foster's wharf and played several delightful airs. The band is composed of first-class musicians and is pronounced one of the finest that has visited here since the days of the Ganges.

A serious obstacle to the proper working of the Nevada silver mines is the intense heat which is developed. At a depth of one thousand feet, the thermometer shows a temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit and engines to pump in air and work fans, have been introduced, but even with these appliances the heat is unbearable.

MR. W. M. HARRIS, of Sacramento, California, who has a large number of silk worms, lost 500,000 in one night. He attempted to hatch them by artificial heat, and to economize the heat by running steam pipes through the building. In the night cocoon was produced by condensation and the worms were poisoned.

MR. N. I. NEUSTADT, for several years the efficient Secretary of the Spring Ridge Water Works Company, has resigned that position to accept the more lucrative appointment of Purser of the George S. Wright. Mr. W. O. Siffen was yesterday elected Secretary of the Water Company.

BURTON-HOLING MACHINE.—Singer & Co. have at last invented a machine for making button-holes which may be attached to their sewing-machine. Specimens of the work shown us by Fawcett & Co., agents for Singer & Co. in this Colony, appear strong and evenly sewed.

The culvert across Metehosin road on the other side of Albert Head was burned during the recent forest fire, and the road at that part is now impassable; travelers make a detour of about one mile to escape the difficulty.

GOLD BRACH diggings have been discovered at Gray's Harbour, Washington Territory. Several men are engaged in mining there. What about beach diggings at Beacon Hill? Has anybody tested them lately?

We understand that Rev. A. O. Garrett of Nansaimo has resigned the rectory of the Nansaimo Church and accepted the position of Assistant Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

ADMIRAL CLOVE yesterday waited upon His Honor the Administrator at Government Buildings and was courteously received. To-day the Admiral will lunch with the Administrator.

It is rumored that the First Presbyterian Church, on Pandora street, will shortly be reopened with a seceding minister from another church body as pastor. We have good authority for contradicting the rumor.

The reported casuistry of George Francis Train by a Victorian was, we are sorry to say, incorrect. The paragraph found its way into these columns inadvertently.

TREASURE SHIPPED.—Wells Fargo & Co., yesterday shipped \$34,919 89 for the Bank of North America.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUSSE TELFAIR.—The Gussie Telfair sailed at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. She took away about 80 passengers.

The Sir James Douglas will not sail for Nansaimo until Friday morning, and perhaps, not then.

The steamship Fideliter, Capt. White, will sail for Sitka this morning with Gen. Thomas and staff.

The Enterprise got off at noon yesterday with a few passengers and a small freight.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The arrangements for the opening of the Suez Canal in October are fully developed. The Viceroy of Egypt proposes to entertain his guests with unprecedented magnificence. On the banks of the canal are to be erected lodges, constructed fitted and decorated, so as to be reproductive of the characteristics of the several countries to which the guests belong. Public amusements, theatres, circuses, balls and fetes are to be provided for the recreation of the assemblage which promises to be as brilliant as varied in its character. It is confidently expected that the Empress of the French will attend in person; if this be the case, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be present. The heir presumptive of the Italian Crown will represent King Victor Emmanuel; the King of Prussia will send a member of the Royal family; and the Prince of Wales, possibly accompanied by Prince Arthur, will represent Queen Victoria. The event is, therefore, likely to be one of extraordinary grandeur, and will doubtless pass off with great eclat. Its international significance well warrants these manifestations of its world-wide interest. *London Globe.*

SEVERAL MATTERS.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—By a paragraph in your paper of to-day's date would seem that Mr Musgrave may not be expected here for some time to come. This shows the indifference with which this Colony is treated by the Colonial Office Downing street. It therefore behoves people here to adopt measures whereby true state of things past and present may be brought before the Imperial Parliament otherwise the Colony will be irretrievably ruined. It cannot be denied that those who have been sent out to govern us from England have been wholly unqualified for their onerous position; their chief and only object seems to have been to take good care of a depleted treasury and impoverish the Colony, without instituting any measure for the welfare of the people committed to their charge. Not wishing to judge unkindly the departed (which does not cancel all shortcomings while in the land of the living) it is patent that the late Executive has scarcely paid attention to the promotion of anything beneficial to the Colony. A instance, a number of gentlemen of means and influence applied for a grant of mining and other privileges (at present useless which would have been a source of prosperity to the entire Colony. After lapse of three months they were favored with a reply asking for further details, which immediately furnished, but not a single word had been received in answer. Shortly after the Administrator entered upon his duties, a communication was sent to him referring to those previously sent and requesting a reply, but he appears to show the same apathy and to be adopting the same course as his predecessor. The communication remains unanswered. Similar instances might be given. In the meantime the Colony is languishing, population decreasing, and nothing has been done but providing the Government salaries. Not content with the ruinous expenditure in carrying on the Government it is rumored that charges other than the legitimate funeral expenses of the late Governor, amounting to about \$2000, have been paid out of the public funds with the sanction of the Officer Administering the Government. I trust this is not the case, but if it is that Mr Musgrave's attention will be drawn to it with a view to equity.

CROMWELL.
Victoria, July 13, 1869.

Canadian Mail Summary.

Among numerous political rumors there is one concerning Mr. Howe. He feels mortified at his unimportant position in the Government, and would gladly leave it if anything else even less remunerative offers. If Sir J. A. Macdonald is willing that Mr. Howe should receive the appointment of Governor of Newfoundland, when that colony enters the Union; a Tory must be selected for Mr. Howe's seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Tupper will take the position and try his chance in Cumberland.

CLIFTON, June 14.—Quite an exciting scene occurred here on Sunday. About 4 1/2 a. m., a party from the American side came over to fight a duel—a Spaniard and a Mexican. It was arranged to fight till one fell. The Spaniard got wounded in the leg in two places. The parties returned to the American side and were arrested there.

MONTREAL, June 17.—Prince Arthur will leave England on the 12th of August for America, but will only arrive here in November. He will have a weekly reception, and will dine once a week with the officers of his own regiment, the Prince Consort's Own, and will there be entertained like any ordinary Captain.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—The New York Stockholder, of June 8th, thus alludes to this eccentric genius:

Mr. Train, Fenian eccentric, as he is called, keeps his eye on the main chance. He burns for distinction, loves to be talked of, contrives to have the newspapers advertise him gratis, talks and travels; but never forgets, however, extending his time table, that the most important train to him is Train No. 1. He was an early and servicable if not an indispensable spoke in the machinery of the Union Pacific Railroad. He took his pay in cash, making the Union Pacific, E. D. Jo the disbursing. Strange as it appeared to all who knew that hide-bound corporation, he got from them \$80,000 cash, and he took in law for \$300,000 more. We expect to get from Mr. Train, or some other source, the curious particulars of the negotiations which preceded such payment and suit. They will make an interesting contribution to the early history of the Pacific Railroad.

THREE EXCELLENCE.—London excels in three things: darkness, rheumatism and bedbugs. In bedbugs London is first among the cities of the wide world. They speckle your pillow, they come home in your wash, they accompany you to a dinner party on the collar of your swallow-tail, or assemblage on your white cravat, where you dare not kill them, and where they must not stay. When your wife colours suddenly and whippers in your ear, and then you color suddenly. It means bedbugs. The same lady rises abruptly from table and glides toward you. It is a bedbug. Everything depends upon your motionlessness and her precision. The cabs vie with the beds and the omnibuses with both in bedbugs. The one hundred year lease of the house I lodge in has just expired. If a house has stood one hundred years in London, how many bedbugs will its occupants have to stand?—*Cincinnati Times.*

A MOVEMENT is on foot the question of compensation for real estate owners at the instance of the Administrator and the Executive press it to a settlement of the value in the Colony of the land. We wish to point out to the public grounds, in the case of such a settlement, the decline in value at New Westminster that community; but the Colony at large to have the investors in upon the presumed port would always claim upon the Government because a settlement and their property in value? The man in such a claim would for his pains. How long does it appear, number of officers of whose real estate speculative Capital have profiting forward and compensated for their loss of the private lot-owner minister, or that of the at Victoria, are the entitled to attention the public officer, so as the private individual property were swayed; but the loss of his property, real and with this important less fortunate feeling amazed to find him being at the door of the for "compensation." compensation is an should never have been the popular member of the Council; and Mr. Hankin—notwithstanding of his Executive as "trusted not wisely the permanent local at New Westminster by his vote and compensation money will at least insist until after the Musgrave. Mr. H position that Shakespear says:—

"There is a tide in the taken at its flood, leads it is for the Administrator in this very crisis, with the tide at its flood honorable and respectable whether, by throwing breach between the side and right, justice other, he will quietly brief period of his "spoilation which no "The good rule is, That they should take And they should keep will justify.

Ayer's Ague Cure.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

WANTED.
ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL FARM Hands during harvest. J. D. PEMBERTON, Farm Cottage, Victoria District. 1025 1m

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE Saturday, July 17, 1869

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 17, 1869

A MOVEMENT is on the tapis to bring the question of compensating official real estate owners at New Westminster before the Administrator of Government and the Executive Council and press it to a settlement before the arrival in the Colony of Governor Musgrave. We wish to protest, upon public grounds, in the strongest terms, against any such step. Undoubtedly the decline in value of real estate at New Westminster bore heavily upon that community; but what has the Colony at large to do with that? Have the investors in Victoria property upon the presumed pledge that the port would always remain free, any claim upon the Government for compensation because a tariff was substituted and their property has decreased in value? The man who would put in such a claim would be laughed at for his pains. How much more ridiculous does it appear, then, to find a number of officers of the Government, whose real estate speculations at the late Capital have proved unprofitable, coming forward and asking to be compensated for their losses! The claims of the private lot-owner at New Westminster, or that of the real estate holder at Victoria, are a thousand times more entitled to attention than those of the public officer, so a case in the case of the private individual, business and property were swept away by the change; but the official, although he lost his property, retained his situation, and with this important advantage over his less fortunate fellow-citizen we are amazed to find him hat-in-hand knocking at the door of the Council Chamber for "compensation." The principle of compensation is an iniquitous one. It should never have been recognized by the popular members of the Legislative Council; and we hope that Mr. Hankin—notwithstanding two-thirds of his Executive are gentlemen who "trusted not wisely but too well" in the permanent location of the Capital at New Westminster—if he do not, by his vote and influence, stifle the compensation monster at its birth—will at least insist upon it being deferred until after the arrival of Governor Musgrave. Mr. Hankin occupies the position that Shakespeare refers to when he says:—

"There is a tide in the affairs of man, that taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." It is for the Administrator to decide, in this very crisis, whether he will take the tide at its flood and float on to an honorable and respected career; or whether, by throwing himself into the breach between the officials on the one side and right, justice and honor on the other, he will quietly submit during the brief period of his "reign" to an act of spoliation which nothing except

"The good old rule, the simple plan; That they should take who have the power And they should keep who can," will justify.

SOME Eastern American papers do not agree with their cotemporaries on this coast as to the commercial benefits that are to flow from the completion of the railway across the Continent. While they admit that the railroad renders the rapid settlement of the country lying west of the Mississippi an assured fact, they are not so positive that the United States is destined to monopolize the eastern trade and New York to become the commercial center of the world. The York Times, one of the most respectable authorities in the United States, thus speaks of the road and its anticipated results: "The enthusiasm in respect to the Pacific Railroad has undoubtedly entered into the excitement in real estate on this island. Many expect lines of marble palaces in our streets, built up by the profits of new trade with the Orient, and that New York is to become a kind of Venice in connecting the products of the Indies with Europe. Chicago has caught the enthusiasm, and is awaiting a new prosperity as the center of the carrying trade in teas, silks, and all the most profitable products of China and Japan, on their way to New York and London. The way to the Indies is said to be already posted up as an inscription somewhere on the Pacific road. We regret to say that

cool reason characterizes these expectations as mere dreams of hope. The cool and shrewd business men engaged in Oriental trade doubt if it will ever pay to forward teas from San Francisco overland to New York, except, possibly, a single cargo of some exceptional article. The freights will be to high. Already it costs as much to send teas from New York to Chicago as by water from Hong-Kong to New York. Moreover, the time now from China to England by canal and steamer, on the old route, is somewhat less than by rail and steamer on the new American one. Japan alone is brought nearer to Europe. The Pacific roads, with 8,600 miles of travel, can never deliver with profit any California or Oriental freights on this coast except such as are very light and costly such as silks or light manufactures. And even with these they must compete with the water freight of the Pacific Mail which will only be a fortnight longer in time. Land transportation can seldom compete successfully with water. Undoubtedly, Oriental travel will take this route, at least for half its journey; but Oriental trade with this coast and Europe will be more likely to take the Isthmus or the old routes. The Pacific Road will feed and clothe the interior of the Continent; it will pour an increasing stream of pleasure seekers, business travellers, and emigrants from one coast to the other; it will build up Colorado, Montana, and Nevada, and supply California with cheap labour; but as a link between the far Orient and the Atlantic Coast or Europe we are persuaded its importance has been much exaggerated.

Thursday July 15 THE Lords have passed the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill; but so much modified that it is very improbable that it will be received by the lower House in its present form. It will be observed that the Lords would fain be let off with the dose as far as swallowed and throw a *bonne bouche* to the dissenters in the shape of furnished residences and glebes to Catholics and Presbyterians; we doubt very much the value of the sop; the ministry have made up their minds to make law of the Bill in the form in which it passed the Commons, and they are too confident in their strength and influence to permit of the alterations being made, proposed by the Lords. What the result will be is difficult to say: the Lords must either give way, or a deadlock must result, which would have to be settled by an appeal to the nation. If the Lords give way and pass the bill in nearly its original form it will be destructive to their prestige and must result in the abolition of the upper Chamber entirely, as its existence as a nullity would be too much for nobility to submit to.

ENGLISH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—An interesting return has just been made to the House of Commons of all the life insurance companies which have been registered under the acts of 1844 and 1862. We find that the total number that has been so registered is no fewer than 272, but that of this number only 74 are now in existence, while not less than 198 have succumbed, their career having terminated either by amalgamation with other companies or through the unhappy medium of the winding-up court. The widest possible divergence is presented in the amount of actual capital of the several companies. Certain of them present to their assured the solid guarantee of a large paid-up share capital, among whom the Royal Commercial Union, and the Queen are conspicuous for solidity in this important particular; while the larger number are contented to seek the support of the public with resources greatly disproportioned to the liabilities they are prepared to incur. The Commercial Union has a nominal capital of £2,500,000, of which £2,500,000 are subscribed for; the Royal and Queen each show a nominal capital of £2,000,000 £1,922,300 of which are paid up. Some of the companies show a nominal capital of only £10,000, but £8000 of which are paid up; and one company [the United Brothers] with a nominal capital of £1500, has only £230 paid up.

In reply to "Cromwell's" letter of yesterday, we are told that the entire funeral expenses of the late Governor amounted to \$1800, and that there were no extra charges amounting to \$2000. This explanation is satisfactory, inasmuch as it has been hinted that certain expenses of a private character, which had not the slightest connection with the public obsequies, were charged in the general bill and allowed.

Cariboo Mining Summary. We have the Cariboo Sentinel of the 30th ult. On William creek the Downie Co have cleaned up 40 oz for two weeks. The Wilson Co took out 415 oz in five days astonishing everybody. Most of the gold was taken out a few feet from an old drive. The Cornish Co took out 144 oz in a week. A Chinese Company report \$4600 for the season. The Tyack, San Francisco and Black Jack Cos were all doing well. The Barker Co for this week took out 184 oz; the Foster-Campbell, 64 oz; the Canadian and Baldhead failed to get expenses; the Caledonia got out 85 oz. A couple of new "obums" washed out 62 oz from the tailings of the Ruby claim. On Stout Gulch the Mecho Oro Co washed up 35 oz; the Taffvale Co, 26 1/2 oz; the Coombs Co, 16 1/2 oz; and the Floyd Co, 146 oz. The Jim and Joe, the Keystone, Jenkins, and Alturas Cos are prospecting. The Jenkins Co have run across a channel over on the right side of the gulch and expect to bottom soon. At the mouth of the gulch the High-low-Jack Co are making wages by ground sluicing. On Conkin Gulch very little is doing. The White Pine got \$243 for the week; and the Felix Co about \$2 oz. On Lewis Creek things are slow. From Mosquito Creek and Red Gulch the reports are good. On Lightning Creek and its tributaries times begin to brighten up a little. The yield of gold is increasing. About \$1400 were taken out during the last week, as far as we could learn, and more claims are expected to get advanced into a paying condition at an early day. Among the best of the claims taking out pay are the Dunbar, Lightning, Wisconsin and Montgomery claims. Yesterday the Ross Co were driven out of their shaft by water. Machinery will be erected as soon possible. The reports from Canadian, Grouse Keithley, Harvey, Goose and Cunningham Creeks are very favorable.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel of 31 July) The Wilson Co, above Richfield, took out 160 oz up to Friday morning. The Barker Co washed up 85 oz on Thursday. Up to Wednesday at noon the Taffvale Co had washed up 76 oz, and the Coombs 32 oz. From Canadian Creek we have encouraging information. The Miller Co, who are sinking a shaft, have come to gravel and are getting a little gold. After the great expense which they Miller and three other companies together combined have been put to in the construction of a tunnel, it is gratifying to learn that prospects indicate the utility of the work. The washup of the Minnehaha Co, Mosquito Creek, for last week, amounted to 120 oz, instead of 65 oz, as we reported. On Lightning Creek Flynn & Co commenced to wash early this week. Prospects of \$3; to the pan have been obtained, and they have got the water high enough to enable them to hydraulic and ground-sluice the extensive bench near Boyd & Heath's house. \$8,000 have been expended in getting in the ditch, which is about three miles long and carries the water 300 feet above the creek. Pay is found three feet from the surface, and there is also a deep channel running through the bench. The Discovery Co continue to take out good pay—35 oz a day, it is said. The Mahring Co have laid over their claim on McArthur Gulch, for the season, in consequence of the water in their diggings, and intend to commence by hydraulizing the ground next year.

WATCHING AND PRYING.—It is not often that the bearer of so significant a name as Nathan Wise is found so devoid of common sense as to fall within the meshes of the law—at least, not without leaving a small loophole through which on occasion he may wriggle himself. Yet it sometimes so happens; and no longer ago than yesterday was placed in the Police dock a man bearing that cognomen, who is charged on very direct testimony with being a constructive thief. He is last from Portland, and represents himself to be an itinerant watchmaker. His plan was to accost a stranger in the street and ask him if his watch or jewelry required repairing and, straight to say, he found more than one dupe, even in this wide-awake community. One person upon whom he called complained that his watch would not go. "Give it me," said the sharper, "and I'll make it go!" And he kept his word. The watch went to a pawnbroker's where it was pledged. Returning shortly afterwards the fellow, observing a seal ring on his victim's little finger, asked him if he did not want his name cut upon it. Victim said he did, and handed it over to the sharper, and the ring was keeping the watch company at the pawnbroker's in a twinkling. A partial examination of the Wise man was had yesterday before Mr Pemberton, and he was remanded for further testimony.

FUNERAL OF MRS. O. W. WALLACE.—The remains of Mrs. O. W. Wallace were, consigned to the grave yesterday. The attendance was very numerous. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Cridge, and, in compliance with the request of the deceased lady, made just prior to her death, the cathedral choir sang the 256th hymn, commencing: "Oh, where shall rest be found?" The pall-bearers were Hons. Helmcken and Ring, Capt. Lewis, and Messrs. Nicholson, Grancliff and Thorpe.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise, Captain Swanson arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon with about 30 passengers, among whom were Sir James Douglas and daughter, Mr Newton, Mr J. McDowell, Mr and Miss Fisher, Mr Franklin, E. Tynon, Mrs Neufelder, Mr Sweeney, Fritz from Lillooet and others. She brought a mail and express and about \$150,000 in treasure. The Yale Examiner had terminated its existence: its decease must have been looked for, for some time, as its light had begun to flicker. The rain had extended to Yale and had nearly extinguished the fires in the woods, which however, continued to smoulder and emit a large quantity of smoke. There were five miners with \$60,000 in treasure from the Taff Vale and Floyd Companies on Stout Gulch; they are on their way home to Wales. Bill Pollard, while under the influence of liquor, broke into Capt. Deighton's house at 11 o'clock last evening and attempted to cut him with a large carving knife. Deighton caught his hand and calling assistance, had Pollard arrested.

Mr. MUSGRAVE.—We have been shown an extract from the Toronto Globe which strengthens our statement that Mr. Musgrave was in Newfoundland when the news of Mr. Seymour's death reached him. For confirmation on excellent authority we learn that shortly before his death Mr. Seymour received a note from Mr. Musgrave, dated early in May. Mr. Musgrave was then in London. However, there is one consolation connected with all this uncertainty: he will be here when he arrives and not before.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE comes to us more than usually interesting. The light reading is excellent; but the chief feature is a spiritedly written article on American reasons for peace, which should be read by everyone interested in either England or America. It shows very distinctly that there is no likelihood of any evil consequences arising from the discussion of the Alabama claims.

Snow fell at Cariboo on Dominion Day, and all the vegetables were destroyed by frost. The Sentinel "regards the fall as a heavenly gift to the country in token of a blessing upon the Dominion of Canada." Very good; but we hope the Dominion will not bring its climate with it across the Rocky mountains. A blessing of that description can be very well dispensed with.

THE band of P. Astree will perform on Foster's wharf this evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. The officers of P. Astree will dine to-morrow with the officers of H. M. S. Satellite.

A RAFFLE.—A raffle for several articles of value for the benefit of the Sisters of St. Ann, will take place at the American Hotel this evening at eight o'clock.

DISMANTLING THE DREDGER.—The "Elephant" is undergoing the process of dismantling. The machinery, we believe, will be packed away.

COAL LADEN.—The ship Cowper, laden with 1700 tons Nansimo coal for San Francisco, was towed into the Straits yesterday by the Isabel.

THE Government Assay Office on William Creek, it was announced, would be ready for business on the 5th inst.

THE bark Delia Carlton, bound for the B. C. and V. I. Mills, arrived yesterday

EXPEDITION UP THE NILE. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following exposition of the purposes of the forthcoming expedition up the Nile under the patronage of the Viceroy of Egypt: The Baker expedition up the Nile is announced to start about the first of July, at which date the annual rise of the river commences. This will be the best appointed, and probably, in its effects, the most beneficial enterprise ever undertaken for the civilization of savage men. About 1,300 infantry and 200 cavalry, Arabs and Nubians—good soldiers, and seasoned in the African climate—will compose the expeditionary force, all under the absolute command of Sir Samuel Baker, one of the most intrepid and successful African explorers, a man whose coolness, skill and judgment have been tried and proved in the furnace of adventure. Iron steamers, which can be taken apart and transported on the backs of camels, fourteen mountain howitzers, ammunition and supplies unlimited, have been furnished out of the overflowing exchequer of the Viceroy of Egypt. The motive of this expedition is one that bears the closest scrutiny, and challenges the admiration of the Christian world. Though a true and consistent Musselman, his object is not—like the Prophet's—to propagate his faith. There is no pretence of any proselyting purpose in the scheme—though, had the Viceroy declared that to be his motive the expedition would still have reflected honor upon him. Morally speaking, he has a much-right to push forward Mohammedanism by the sword as Christians nations have to advance their systems of religion by the same means; and it certainly would be better to bring the savages of equatorial Africa under the sway of the crescent than to let them continue in their present bondage to the most degrading forms of heathenism. The former, had as it is in Christian eyes, is infinitely preferable to the latter. There can be but little doubt, that in omitting the element of a religious crusade from this expedition, the Viceroy has designedly deferred to the sentiments of that civilized part of the world which is Christianized; and in doing so he has shown how the Christian spirit may truly dwell in the heart of a follower of the Prophet.

Next to religion as a motive—or we might say associated with it—its handmaid it is sometimes called in such enterprises—is the extension of commerce. To open up the field of trade in products which the world wants, and so promote the comfort and happiness of mankind in general, is itself an object most highly to be commended; and if that alone were the design of the Viceroy, the Nile expedition, if humanely and wisely conducted, would receive the hearty approval of every civilized nation under the sun. Of course the Viceroy expects to reap some substantial advantages in return for his heavy outlay of money. He means to establish trading posts in the land of gold, ivory, gum arabic, beeswax, and camphor; and he has an eye to cotton growing at any points that may be favorable for it. He would not vindicate the business capacity he displayed as a builder of railroads and telegraphs, and promoter of the Suez canal, if he did not also look to the enrichment of his treasury from the Nile expedition. But beyond and above this, the true objective point at which he aims is the breaking up of the slave trade which has its home in the east and its most hideous development in the country which his troops will penetrate and make their own. If he can break up that horrible trade, in such portions of Central Africa as he can reach with his troops, he will receive the gratitude of Christendom.

JAPAN. The Japan Gazette has the subjoined intelligence: On the 29th of April the Keang-su, Stonewall, and several other steamers belonging to the Mikado's fleet, arrived in Nambu harbour (Mirako) for the purpose of taking wood and coal. This might have been very well done in two days, but the officers and men left their ships and went ashore to amuse themselves for a few days. Whilst thus engaged, three steamers belonging to the Northern Confederacy entered the bay and one of them the Eagle, steamed close up to the Stonewall, leaving the Ashuelot and another, name unknown, at the entrance. She fired seven shots and lodged three bombs upon the Stonewall's deck; and then steamed past all the other ships in succession and fired into them. She then returned and joined her comrades, and steamed away again. This occupied about forty-five minutes. It was doubtless the intention of the commander of the Ashuelot to run alongside and take the ram by surprise with boarders, but owing to bad steering the vessel went stem on and sustained great damage. At the moment the two vessels came into contact, four of the Ashuelot's crew dropped on the decks of the ram, and a few minutes after were headless corpses. The leader of this daring attempt, seeing how hopeless matters were, now ordered a retreat. The Ashuelot, however was too much crippled to proceed to sea; she steamed a short distance and was then run on shore and set fire to. A French officer, who was on board the Eagle directing the fire was shot through the arm and thigh, and now lies at Hakodate past recovery. Seventy-two of the Ashuelot's crew, with one Frenchman, escaped on shore after the steamer was in flames, but were shortly afterward captured by some of Satsuma's troops who were on the march to Awamori.

That Enomoto and his misguided companions acted under foreign inspiration of designers in making the movement they at length did, there is now no reason to doubt. To Brunet, that illustrious French filibuster and his companions in arms, is Japan indebted for the investigation of hostilities, as criminal as they are foolish. It may well be asked what rational object the soldiers of fortune have in allying themselves with the broken remains of the Tokugawa party? The Mikado has returned to Yeddo, and the city is as full as it can be of armed men who have come up as remnants of the daimios summoned to attend upon his Majesty. The position of foreigners was precarious.

AGUE CURE. Intermittent Fever, Malarial Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., or affections which arise marsh, or miasmatic. It does Cure, and does not hurt. Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, or other poisonous substance injures any patient. The only safe and reliable remedy is the AGUE CURE daily. It is a simple plan, and they should keep who can.

PERRINS' WINE OF PEPPERS SAUCE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. AGAINST FRAUD. Most delicious and unrivalled. Certain dealers to apply the name to their own inferior preparations, and by which their rights may be infringed.

PREPARED BY J. D. PEMBERTON, 10, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Deprive the Post Office of a large item of receipt. The Commission appointed to investigate have just made a report, in which they recommend the purchase at a figure much less than that claimed by the proprietors of the line.

The prospectus of the North Pacific Railroad Company is before us. The directors contend that among its advantages over the present Road, just completed, would be a saving of six to eight hundred miles of travel, the avoidance of the Great American Desert, and consequently the intersection of a better description of land and so forth. The Northern Pacific would also vastly facilitate the settlement of the great North Western States and Territories. It would surely have to encounter the drawback of a severer climate with much heavier snow fall in winter.

Tuesday July 13 The Cricket Match.

The Victorians have again crowned themselves with laurel in the contest yesterday against the Fleet and Esquimalt. They were most fortunate with the weather, the sun's rays being intercepted during a great portion of the day by clouds, but a smart shower ultimately terminated the game before the fleet got their second innings. The concourse of spectators was large, and amongst others, officers from the French and American vessels. The Victorians went in first and scored 72. Their opponents followed with 24. When the stumps were drawn the Victorians had succeeded in scoring 76 with two wickets to go down for their second innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Score. Includes Gibbon, Tye, Drake, Farwell, Wilson, Ball, Hemmingway, Mohan, Leggett, Hargrave, Good, Byles, Wides, No balls.

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VICTORIA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—At the meeting of this Lodge last evening, the following officers were installed by D. D. G. M. J. S. Drummond:—Johna Davies, N. G.; T. R. Mitchell, V. G.; Charles Hayward, R. S.; Edgar Fawcett, P. S.; Thos. Golden, Treasurer, re-elected; Richard Roberts, Warden; J. G. Vinter, Conductor; J. York, I. G.; P. J. Hall, O. G.; A. Rutherford, L. S. N. G.; Thos. Geiger, L. S. N. G.; E. A. Whittingham, R. S. V. G.; Ralph Borthwick, L. S. V. G.; H. B. Good, R. S. S.; R. J. Harton, L. S. S. During the evening Mr. James Gilton, P. N. G. of the Lodge, was presented with a handsome Passed Grand Jewel by Mr. Drummond, on behalf of the members, which was acknowledged by the recipient in eloquent terms.

THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—This Ordinance has been amended by the Administration of the Government in Council by substituting the words, "any Justice of the Peace," for the words, "Stipendiary Magistrate." This amendment gives it within the power of J. P.'s to convict under the act,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.—A passenger by the Otter informs us that the tramway is built to a grade of 2.33 in a hundred for a distance of 1800 feet and continued 200 feet further on a level; a bridge of ten bents, nine and twenty feet apart and one thirty feet, is finished. The difficulties encountered were appalling, but were all reduced, and so far as the men have gone no better road exists in the country, the workmanship being perfect of its kind. Landale is at present laying off the bents for a second bridge, which is 800 feet from the terminus. The company get a good road, but the contractor gets the worst of it. The contractors have got all the stuff for their wharf and lying boomed in Shoal Bay. Robinson has got his air shaft through, and will shortly commence extracting coal. He too, has his difficulties, which are to be expected. Both parties are at fault for want of Indians to do about which white men will not perform. The contractors have but little blasting, but a good deal of rock has been cut through and four substantial culverts put in at the points indicated by Landale.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. George Greenwood, while steering the steamer Emily Harris towards Esquimalt harbor from Nanaimo, was taken suddenly ill and died in a few minutes. The sad event occurred at 1 1/2 o'clock. Captain Frain, who was on deck, was called to by Mr. Greenwood and told by him that he felt very faint. He was relieved from duty in the pilot-house, and went outside and lay down on deck. Capt. Frain raised him in his arms. Greenwood said, "I am gone," and muttering a few incoherent words about his wife and family, died. The body was brought to Victoria in the Harris and an inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Pemberton. The medical testimony of Dr. Helmcken went to show that death resulted from heart-disease, and the jury so found. Mr. Greenwood came out many years ago from England as sailmaker for the Hudson Bay Company, and has been master of several vessels on this coast. His sudden death is a terrible blow to his wife and eight young children, who are left, we understand, in straightened circumstances.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, arrived at half past 7 o'clock last evening bringing 40 passengers and a small freight. G. F. Train and party left Olympia yesterday night for Portland. The Seattle Intelligencer calls him the greatest humbug of his age, and hopes never to look upon his like again. Mr. J. R. Watson, Editor of the Territorial Republican, died of erysipelas a few days ago. Mr. Watson was a native of Ohio, and about nine years ago, was employed on the British Colonist as a writer. Mr. H. A. Webster and Gen. McKenny, Indian Agents, have had a fight at Olympia in which the former was badly handled. Bridges, telegraph poles and fences have disappeared for miles before the fiery element. We are indebted to Pursert Taylor for the usual favors.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, U. S. A., who, with his staff, arrived here yesterday, en route to Alaska, is a native of Virginia and served with great distinction in the Union army throughout the fearful civil contest. He was present at most of the great battles, and won his stars by hard fighting. During the closing scenes of the struggle he was particularly conspicuous, outflanking and destroying the Confederate General Hood's army in Tennessee. When Sherman started on his celebrated march to the sea through Georgia, Hood clipped around to his rear and marched into Tennessee, in the hope of creating a diversion and inducing Sherman to abandon his purpose. General Grant at once dispatched Thomas to meet Hood which he did, with raw recruits, at the town of Franklin, and defeated him. This exploit is rightly deemed one of the most skillful of the war. General Thomas was lately appointed to the command of the American army forces on the Pacific, and is on his way to Alaska on a tour of inspection.

NARROW ESCAPES.—A few days ago a gentleman on his way to town from Saanich in a buggy with two ladies, was overtaken on the road by one of the numerous fires which have raged for some weeks in the forests of the island and mainland. The timber on both sides of the road was on fire. The gentleman whipped up his horse and attempted to drive through; but before proceeding far a huge tree fell across his path, not 50 yards ahead. After much difficulty the horse and vehicle were led round the fallen tree and the party started again, but had not proceeded far when the ominous cracking sound which always precedes the fall of a tree was heard, and another giant soon came crashing down just behind the travelers, at a point they had passed but half-a-minute before. The horse, now thoroughly frightened, started ahead and soon cleared the burning district without meeting with a further mishap.

H. M. S. ZEALON.—A private letter received in town, announces the arrival at Paysa, Peru, of H. M. S. Zealon on the 29th May. The Zealon left San Francisco on the 26th April. The ship's company were all well at date of writing.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN WHIPPED.—When the Wilson G. Hunt left this port on Saturday morning, she took as passenger from this place a prominent merchant of this city, who went aboard to "see train." On the trip across to Port Townsend the great blower began to abuse England and Englishmen, greatly to the annoyance of the Victorian, who at last up sat and knocked him down. Train roared and showed fight; but the pluck and endurance of the representative of Britain's prowess was too much for Train. President of the United States, 1872" soon retired discomfited and battered from the contest. The name of the champion is suppressed.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. SEYMOUR.—Among the passengers by the Gustie Telfair to-day, for England, will be Mrs. Seymour, widow of the late Governor Seymour. The deep regret excited by the sudden demise of Governor Seymour was increased by a knowledge of the fact that his decease caused the most poignant grief to his amiable consort. Mrs. Seymour will always be held in kindly remembrance by the people of British Columbia. Mrs. Seymour is accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Hayman and Mr. Lowndes.

Spain as well as France has been provoked to throw up barricades. Fifty thousand Republicans met at Cordoba, protested against the monarchy, cheered for the United States and Gen. Grant, and when interfered with by the military, sought the paving-stones. The building of barricades is sometimes a useful part of State architecture. There is nothing gained, however, by tearing down tolerable liberties in order to build them up intolerably. The Spanish Republicans are wise enough, we trust, to look before they leap.

REPAIRS ON THE SPARROWHAWK.—The Sparrowhawk was hauled alongside the Satellite on Saturday into which her guns were transferred, when the boats took her in tow towards Constance Cove. No sooner were the boats made fast to the vessel than our gallant allies from the French ships-of-war manned their boats and were soon plying their oars in conjunction with our blue jackets. It is most gratifying to notice the friendly feeling that exists between the sailors of the two nations.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—The following telegram reached us yesterday from Olympia. Olympia, W. T., July 12th 1869.

EDITOR COLONIST—Overland to-morrow for New York touching at England en route to get naturalized. Republics ungrateful. Monarchies correct thing. Let every drop of American blood out of my veins. Settle at Victoria. Get supply of British blood ready for my return. Thanks to all. Erin go bragh! E pluribus unum! Cead mile feadhail! God save England. Vale.

DEATH OF MRS. C. W. WALLACE.—The wife of C. W. Wallace, Esq., died yesterday morning at Hill-side, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Wallace was the sixth daughter of the late Hon. John Work, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, and was distinguished as a most amiable and exemplary wife and mother. The funeral will take place from Hill-side to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Service at the Cathedral at 3 o'clock.

TRAIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS RESCEPTION AT VICTORIA.—George Francis Train furnishes the following account of the manner in which he was received at Victoria. In addition to being a tremendous talker, George is a terrible perverter of truth: "We arrived in Victoria on Saturday, July 10th, at 1 a.m. with the guns of the war ship, brought over from Esquimalt during the night, pointed at our steamer, ready for action. The freight was fearful—police, troops, marines, volunteers and coast guards were all ordered out, and even at this distance from the scene 'Banquo's Ghost' will not down."

THE STEAMER FIDELITY, Capt. White, from San Francisco via the American military stations on the coast, arrived yesterday morning at 1 1/2 o'clock, with Major-General Thomas, Col. Kellog, Col. Hong, Col. Witherard, Col. Laddington and Dr. Bayley as passengers. They are on their way to Sitka on a tour of inspection, and will probably be absent for three months. Mr. Shipper, formerly of this city, is interpreter for General Thomas.

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—Papers received on Sunday state that Governor Musgrave is still in Newfoundland, and that it is probable he will not be relieved until the Confederation of that Province has been finally consummated and a successor appointed by the Canadian Government. If this estimate prove correct we may look for Mr. Musgrave about when "Meaning matters" go on another year.

SURVIVOR CASES AND DEATH OF THE B. C. & V. I. Sawmill Co.—This Court was occupied yesterday in hearing the argument of Mr. Wood, Counsel for the plaintiff, against the rule to enter a verdict for the defendant. The argument was not concluded when the Court rose.

Mall Summary. A determined attempt has been made by the advocates of the secularization of the Sabbath, to throw open the museums and picture galleries to the public on Sundays. We are perfectly aware that some classes of artisans are prevented from entering these places in consequence of their long hours of labor during the week days, but we ask cannot some provision be made such as that proposed by Mr. Allen, to open these places on weekday evenings, and afford other facilities by which the workingman may enjoy the rights, without breaking the Sabbath? Aside from any moral objections we conceive it will be a dangerous experiment to the workingman. If Sunday be secularized the sanctity of the day being set aside for some fanciful democratic ideal, labor will ultimately reap these needless hours of rest which are so necessary for the toiler, after six days of hard work. If the laboring classes in England understand their own advantage they will strenuously oppose the desecration of the Sabbath. Protestant meetings are still being held in various parts of Ireland, and strong, even violent, language has been heard. The magistrates have committed for trial the constables who fired on the crowd at the late Derry riots, but have accepted their own recognizances. A petition against the election of Mr. Guest for Youghbh has been lodged. Another remarkable confession of murder has been made. Thomas Rosser told the police of Hereford that on 15th June, 1867, he was out tramp in Usk, and moneyless, when he fell in with a girl named Jane Edwards. This girl seems to have taken a sudden fancy to him, asked him to stay the night with her, and offered to pay his railway fare to Monmouth, to save him the long walk. He agreed; took a bar from an old fire-grate, asked the girl to walk with him, beat in her brains, took 16s. from her pocket, and threw the body into the river. He took also a piece of riband, which he carried about with him for the two years, and which the police by his direction secured as corroboration of the confession. The body of the girl, which was found at the time is so exhausted, in order to ascertain that the head has really been broken. A baser piece of ruffianism has seldom been recorded; yet this man, who so murdered this poor girl who had just promised to help him, seems to have borne agonies of remorse for two years, and finally surrendered himself to justice as a kind of expiation. The Life Peersage Bill in the House of Lords gave occasion to the Duke of Argyll and other Peers, for various reasons, to dissent from the principle of the measure, and Lord Malmesbury intimated an intention of moving the rejection of the Bill at its next stage. In the House of Commons a Committee has been appointed to inquire the causes of the excessive expenditure for the Abyssinian campaign, The Bill for Legalizing Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister was so strongly opposed to the order for going into Committee that no progress could be made. The question of a Reserve Army was discussed last night for some hours but no practical result was arrived at. The Admiralty have announced their intention of sending out a further contingent of discharged mechanics and laborers to Canada, a notification having been sent to Chatham on Thursday morning that the Urgent, 400 horse power, iron screw steamer, will sail for Quebec towards the latter end of this month, for the purpose of conveying Dockyard emigrants to Canada. The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of three persons killed by the soldiers during the recent riot at Mold resulted in a verdict of "justifiable homicide," and an approval by the jury of the conduct of the military. Several persons have been arrested for taking part in the riot. Mr. Hazelhurst, son of a well-known leader of the Wesleyan community in Lancashire, was killed by his head striking against a bridge while he was looking out of a railway carriage window. Her Majesty's ship Cadmus, 21 guns, ran ashore at Kingsbridge, but was got off with considerable damage, which will necessitate her being docked. The Duke of Newcastle's property and life interests are to be sold under stress of law, his debts being to a very large amount. The second elections in France came off with perfect quiet. The result, according to the Minister of the Interior, was the return of 30 officials to 28 candidates of the opposition; but he limits the ballot for Franchistes, which has ended in the return of a Moderate, and the election of men already returned, such as Picard for the Harault, and Gambetta for Marseille. The total result, as stated by sanguine Liberals, is 207 for Government, and 85 for the opposition; and as stated by the fervently devoted Pays, 213 for Government, and 79 for the opposition. It was solved by the Electoral Union Committee, after some negotiation, that M. M. Thiers, Garnier Pages and Jules Favre would injure the Empire more than their "redes rivais"; and accordingly, M. d'Aboville, ex-pro, who stood rather as Abolition than Socialist; Rochefort, the satirist, supported only as personally hateful to Napoleon; and Raspail, a sane and realistic opponent of misery, who was elected for Lyons, were all rejected by Paris. M. Jules Ferry is the only "deep Red" returned in the opposition for the second ballot, but the representation of Paris is unanimous against personal government.

Advertisement for Dr. J. C. Collins' medicine, including a portrait of the doctor and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cholera, dysentery, and blood purification.

Advertisement for Joseph Walker's medicine, including a portrait of the doctor and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cholera, dysentery, and blood purification.

Advertisement for California Bitters, including a portrait of the doctor and text describing its benefits for various ailments like cholera, dysentery, and blood purification.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The probability of great changes in our Revenue laws when Confederation takes place, is easily conceivable; but the time when Confederation will be consummated and these changes effected is still in the womb of time, and many events may require to be considered and properly investigated, before that takes place, at least involving a twelve months delay. In the meantime the horse starves till this grass grows, unless some interim provision be made for creating the requisite amount of nutriment. It is perfectly understood and admitted that our adhesion to the Dominion will be of ultimate benefit to us, but that would afford little comfort to those whose commercial interests are daily becoming more restricted, and whose profits for lack of business are being reduced to something merely nominal. We require immediate relief, and as a measure for that purpose (we allude to the Drawbacks Bill) was duly passed through the Legislative Council we can see no good reason why it should not be carried into operation forthwith. The measure was carefully prepared and every source of information was anxiously sought for; the mere views of the promoters, whose convictions were fully satisfied on the subject, were studiously ignored until the labours of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter had been completed; and so overwhelming was the evidence adduced in support of it, that gentlemen previously opposed to the measure confessed their error and became its most arduous advocates. The Executive was pressed to give an immediate assent to the Bill, as being an entirely preliminary act for the modification of our Customs laws, which were admitted on all sides to be wholly incompatible with the progress of trade; but this was evaded on merely formal grounds; and the Attorney General assured the House that the delay likely to arise in consequence of its being sent Home for approval would not exceed three to four months at the very outside. That time and more has rolled away, but there are no tidings of the Bill. Numerous measures of less importance have received the Royal assent, but not a whisper has been heard of the Drawbacks Bill. What has become of the Bill? Can anyone explain? Will it ever be assented to, or are we merely the dupes to governmental manoeuvre? In justice to their position as representatives of the people the members of the Legislative Council who supported and carried the Bill through should insist on having the matter clearly explained. Their position in the Council would be reduced to a ridiculous farce if any underhand influence can be brought to bear in order to neutralize their efforts in framing measures for the benefit of the public. If two or three public servants can prevent the adoption of laws duly enacted by Legislatures properly appointed to frame them, then the miserable comedy of a Legislative Council is beneath contempt. We are under the impression, however, that such an insult to the people dare not be attempted even with our peculiar form of government, and that possibly a studied neglect of the Bill on the part of those in authority may be the entire secret of the affair that it only requires the proper enquiries to be made about it by our representatives. This we trust will be done. If the Bill was brought into operation promptly a great relief would be given to trade, and by the removal of some of the most disagreeable restrictions from our Customs regulations, all would be done that can be achieved until the control of such matters is invested in the Government of Canada, or until the creation of a Free Port. It would encourage the prosecution of a trade with our neighbours that is now almost dormant, and help our commercial men to tide over the period that must elapse before we can have a change of Government. The subject is one of great importance to us all, and must not be allowed to rest a single day. It might be well for a delegation to wait on the Administrator of the Government and request him to take the necessary steps to procure the information required.

with him and look at... was in financial trouble... means to extricate himself... The person who... remarkable reminiscence ad... bert carried this red bag... his last illness, and he... declared that whenever... pressure and gazed up... he felt nerved to res... If we had not every... of strange credulity, we... to believe the story;... to confess, with some... at perhaps it may be

French Frigate. SH COLONIST.—Surely, be no reason why "An" was denied the univers... paying respects to the... of foreign nationality... by being asked by... barge what he wanted?... request was made... gentleman of the party to... to see the ship, when... with a very abrupt "No,"... that this treatment was... an insult by the officer... result of ill humor... proverbial for over... courtesies and extend... upon their own "stomp... For instance, when the... ate "La Forte" visited... on the Russian settle... or 1865, she was visited... nature city and the cor... visitors by the officers... ed and her departure... etted by all.

VICTORIAN.

Charlotte Island.

Hastings, Charlotte Island, June 20th, 1869. COLONIST.—Once more... is enlivened by a visit... with files of the Colo... ers. Since my last the... improved, and we have... the fact that the sun can... the way place. With the... weather there has been... ment in the spirits of the... The railway, under the... of the contractor Mr... progressing, the whole of... the first bridge being al... along the last week or two... seed amazingly, whilst at... tations have been equally... obinson expected to have... completed in the course... vertical height is a little... soon as that is done, he... commence putting out... dy got out a few tons... 1000 tons ready for... tramway and wharf are... that he is determined the... be disappointed in getting... never they are ready to... be shute. Last week, I... accident happened in the... miner named Thomas... been engaged for many... capacity at Nanaimo, and... miners brought out from... and by Mr Robinson in... of working the Nanaimo... that Hawkins at the time... employed in driving the... on the seam of coal; the... set above the gangway the... feet lower. While so... ned to step upon the end... which was projecting... byat, when it suddenly... pited him below. It is... ries are not serious, but... the Otter, to get medical... stand Mr Robinson is... to Victoria for six or... There seems to be a dis... of the company to show... they mean business, not... and contemptible croakers.

French Frigate.

COLONIST.—How is it that... citizens, whom the... naturally experience upon... time a portion of the... in our waters, in the... unites them as allies and... in a fraternal manner... assistance on board and... waited when they as... "Antree! I am sure this... carrying out the spirit... and if the attention of... called to it, that a sharp... steered to the offenders... fully.

AN AGGRAVED ONE.

respondent is laboring... arising from a visit... the French language... use. The French are... ; and that an insult... fered we cannot but

Saturday July 10. THE KOOTENAY ROAD EXPLORATION.—Messrs. Tolmie, Findlay and Barnard, waited upon the Administrator of Government yesterday to suggest the propriety of exploring the Selkirk Range of mountains with a view to the discovery of a pass which may be made available in the construction of a trail or road through British Territory to the rich gold fields of Kootenay. The deputation found the Administrator fully alive to the importance of the work. He expressed himself quite satisfied as to the existence of a practicable natural pass through the range and promised to lay the matter before the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. While the Government did not feel itself financially in a position to cut a trail at present, he was of opinion that the proposition to fit out an exploring party would be prevented by no financial obstacles. The Administrator and the gentlemen consulted several maps of the Kootenay country, during the somewhat lengthy conversation that ensued. It is probable that steps will be taken to carry out the objects of the deputation.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT COLWOOD.—The picnic at Colwood yesterday in honor of the Officers of the French man-of-war lying at Esquimaux, proved a very pleasant affair. Some sixty persons were present, among whom were the Administrator of Government and Mrs. Hankin, Captains Miot and St. Hilaire, Edye and Mist, Commanders Peyron and Pender, Admiral Cloue, to the regret of all, was unable to attend. A bountiful collation was spread, and after creature comforts had been administered, the company engaged in singing, dancing, etc., until an early hour in the evening. Haynes' band was in attendance. The affair, which was most creditable to all concerned, was entirely impromptu and was arranged by a large number of contributors, among whom were Captain Pender, Mr. and Mrs. Spark, Rev. Frank Gribbell, P. Wakeman, Esq., and a few naval officers.

BOTH of our contemporaries are out on the subject of the alleged illegal letter-carrying which is still pending in the Police Court. Our morning contemporary, with the indiscretion that usually characterizes his acts and injures the best cause, led off in a philippic upon the prosecuting witness, and the latter, through the columns of his own paper and over his own signature, last evening "states his case" against the defendant. We cannot help thinking that both papers have disregarded a well-known rule in their zeal. They should have awaited a decision in the case before expressing an opinion either way. As they put the case it looks as though they were striving to excite a feeling of sympathy in the mind of the Police Magistrate for their respective "clients" with a view to the conviction or acquittal of the alleged offender.

THE U. S. S. MOHICAN.—The U.S. Steamer Mohican arrived at Nanaimo on the afternoon of July 7th at half past six, to fill up with coal before proceeding through the inland passages to Sitka. From there she goes to Plover Bay, Siberia, to take observations of the eclipse of the 7th of August. She left San Francisco on the 29th June and arrived off Cape Flattery Tuesday morning, anchoring at Port Angeles on account of the smoke. Her officers are as follows:—Commander, S. R. Franklin; Lieut. Commander, L. Kemble; Masters, Samuel W. Very; D. W. Davis; C. C. Todd; Ensign H. B. Mansfield; J. M. Wainwright; R. Rosh; Chief Engineer, Philip Inch; Paymaster, J. B. Redfield; Surgeon, F. E. Potter; First Lieut. Marines, G. M. Welles; Assistant Surgeon, J. E. Gillespie; Midshipmen, Tremaine; W. Doty; W. H. Beebler; T. H. Stevens; E. Prime; Engineers, C. H. Goenleaf; J. H. Chaparran F. W. Towner; J. Godie; Captain's Clerk, Richard Baker; Boatswain, J. T. Choate; Gunner, Grainger; Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Sailmaker, T. O. Pasquet. Passengers—Professors Asaph Hall, J. A. Rogers; Pilot to Sitka, Captain George.

ANGLES and Ministers of Grace defend us! George Francis Train is on the Hunt and will be here early in the morning. Talk of a Free Port! We suspect our citizens are more likely to want protection. We presume everyone will be prepared to receive him; even the infants will be in arms. Suppose we let Billy Lyons off if he shanghaes him; it would rid us of the monster, and from what we learn of him, he would make an able seaman. Perhaps, after all, it would be better to conciliate him. The worst of it is he'll be here so early in the morning that nobody will be up for our dispatch informs us that he was at Sehome last night) and our gallant volunteers will be sure to advance that as a good and valid excuse for not defending the city. The only fear is that he'll take the Island in tow to the other side. There's one satisfaction; if he insists on giving us lectures at a dollar a-head, it won't pay; our own gas company are not paying dividends, and his won't burn long in this atmosphere. We think, after all, that Train is more of a talker than a fighter; and we should like to hear on his unique lectures. Give him a chance. Accompany in Train are Major Tilton, Senator Corbett, Mr. Canfield and Capt. Ainsworth.

ISLAND MANUFACTURE.—We were shown yesterday, at the store of Mr. Edgar Marvin, a plough and cultivator, manufactured by Spratt & Kremler of the Albion Foundry, of this city. The plough is after the most approved Scotch pattern and the cultivator is a real Yankee labor-saving institution. The implements were made with a view to combine lightness with strength. This object has been fully attained and the workmanship is of a character that would be creditable to the first manufacturers of the kind in the world. Why should we not manufacture our own agricultural implements?

THE PARK HOTEL.—A memorial to the Bench of Magistrates, praying that the license to sell liquor at the Park Hotel, refused at the last Licensing Court, be renewed, was in circulation in town yesterday. A number of signatures were attached to the paper. The petitioners base their prayer upon the ground of public convenience and accommodation.

THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE.—We have been appealed to by several of the farmers in the District for information touching the possible time when the writ will be issued for the election of a member of the Legislative Council. It is only fair that due notice should be given that they may have time to select a representative who will support their interests.

PIC-NIC TO THE FRENCH OFFICERS.—A movement is on foot for a picnic in honor of the presence among us of the sons of *la belle France* on l'astree and Lamotte Piquet. It is proposed that this movement shall not be confined to any one class or nationality; but that all shall have an opportunity of joining in a manifestation of respect to the distinguished visitors.

THERE is every probability of a rise in the price of breadstuffs in the markets on this coast. This year in the spring wheat was so low that it scarcely paid for sacking. The drought in California and Oregon, and the wet weather in the East have had a disastrous effect on this year's crops; and now we learn there is a likelihood of a scarcity in Europe.

SENT IN.—James McGillivray, a notorious vagrant and stowaway beggar, was yesterday sent to the chain-gang by the Police Magistrate for three months. The exercise will do him good.

A SETTLER was brought in yesterday from the District with a broken leg accidentally sustained. He was received into the Royal Hospital for treatment.

FIREARMS ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. J. Partridge had his hand injured on Thursday evening, while attempting to draw a charge from a gun.

THE Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 10 a. m. yesterday morning. She carried about 20 passengers, amongst whom were Sir James Douglas, Miss Douglas and Hon. P. O'Reilly. She took up a fair freight.

The forest fire at Albert Head raged with great fury until within about fifteen feet of the long bridge when, by great good fortune, it was arrested.

The wire "talked" last evening for the first time in a week. The fires appear to have subsided on the Sound.

The steamships G. S. Wright and Gunzie Telfair will be due here to-day.

The steamship Active sails Monday from San Francisco for Victoria and Sitka.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Dially experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years—viz, that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in affording a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

NEW LIFE!

When the mind and body are tried by over-exertion or by long study, a bath, in which has been mixed a half-bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, will reinvigorate the physical powers, and impart a delightful buoyancy and clearness to the mind.

As there are counterfeiters, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

ROWLANDS' three great preparations for the hair, the complexion, and the teeth, are known in all quarters of the globe. Their famous "Maccassar Oil" has been counterfeited in France, Germany, and elsewhere, but none of the spurious preparations have possessed the extraordinary properties of the genuine article. Rowland's "Kalydor" for the complexion has retained its prominent place among fashionable cosmetics notwithstanding the numerous new articles introduced for the complexion. The "Odontor" for the teeth is highly prized by thousands who have used no other dentifrice for years. Rowland's great success during the past two generations, and their present prominent position as manufacturers, may justly be attributed to the excellent character of their articles, and to the fact that unlike many other proprietors of established fame, they do not allow their cosmetics to deteriorate in quality.

Canadian Mail Summary.

[DATES BY OVERLAND MAIL TO JUNE 19TH] The withdrawal of the Government Banking scheme meets with favor. All the opposition amendments to the increased Nova Scotia subsidy bill were voted down by a large majority.

Resolutions respecting Prince Edward Island authorize the Government to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient for the admission of that island, such arrangements to include provisions for the acquisition, with dispatch, of the property rights of the original grantees of Crown Lands, for the purpose of affecting communication of tenure in favour of tenants on fair and liberal terms, and to raise a loan for that purpose.

The Nova Scotia resolutions provide that Nova Scotia shall be liable for the excess of debt above \$9,186,756; to receive for ten years allowances of \$82,698 yearly in addition to all other payments under the Union Act. Nova Scotia shall from the date of the completion of the Provincial Building, be debited with five per cent. interest on the cost of the building till it is handed over to the Dominion. These resolutions are to be considered on Tuesday next.

Mr. Morris has brought the following Bill into Parliament:—"1. Whosoever shall, under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried woman of previous chaste character, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years in any jail or place of confinement with or without hard labour, or to pay such fine as the Court may award, in addition to or without any such other punishment as aforesaid.

"2. No conviction shall be had under this Act on the testimony of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the commission of the offence.

"3. The subsequent inter-marriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of conviction."

The religious community in Quebec known as the Sisters of Charity, or Grey Nuns, have again met with a serious loss in the burning of their Chapel, and the almost complete destruction of the east wing of their Convent. The buildings are of stone and cover a large space of ground between Richelieu and Oliver streets, in St. John's Ward. The Church which was of gothic style of architecture, was a very handsome and attractive edifice, and although in an unfrequented part of the city, it was looked upon as a point of interest by all strangers visiting Quebec. There is probably no other religious community in connection with the Roman Catholic Church who do a greater amount of real good in a city than the Sisters of Charity. The loss is very heavy.

European Items.

A German Roman Catholic newspaper, the *Deutsches Volksblatt*, makes some rather useful announcements regarding certain new plans on the subject of education which, it says, are just now in great favor in Rome. It is proposed, we are told, to establish Episcopal special schools in Germany for the education of priests, and in this way, by putting it out of their power to attend the University, to destroy the Catholic theological faculties in the German universities.

M. de Lesseps, on arriving at Marseilles tried in vain to persuade the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone to accept his resignation of the honor to become a government candidate. He afterwards went to Paris to plead his own cause against himself with the Minister of the Interior.

The following advertisement appears in London paper: "A young lady who received a good education can read and and is versed in geography, history, dancing and elementary mathematics, wishes a situation in a respectable family as washer and ironer.

The Queen of England is said to have written an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the attention shown to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their late stay in Paris.

A shocking catastrophe is reported to have occurred May 18, off the Shetland Islands, where 18 men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The unfortunate men leave upwards of 300 children destitute.

M. Henri Brisson, the candidate who retired in favor of M. Jules Ferry, has resigned his post on the staff of the *Paris Temps*, in consequence of M. Neffixer's hesitation to declare for M. Baucel.

The International Workingmen's Society of Geneva intend to start a new journal, to bear the title of *Le Peuple*.

Constitutions contaminated with scrofula are more than any others subject to disease, and of course have far less power to withstand or recover from it. Hence it is in thousands of cases, the real cause of sickness death, where no ulcrous manifestations of the disorder appear. The influence of scrofula is found not only to aggravate the course of disease, but it originates many of them. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, purging out the rot and corruption that scrofula breeds in it, giving it renewed vitality, and the force of yru th regain

FELL'S COFFEES has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Miss Burdett Coutts.

The following sketch of Miss Burdett Coutts, so celebrated for her benevolence; and who sent out a number of emigrants to Canada a year or two since, lately appeared in the Boston Traveller:

Thirty-two years since, when the Duchess of St. Albans died—(she that was Miss Mellob, and then old Tom Coutts's mistress, and then his wife), she left the splendid fortune she had received from her first husband to his youngest grand-daughter, Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett, daughter of the once famous but now forgotten Sir Francis Burdett, whose wife was a daughter of the great banker. This arrangement must have greatly disappointed the young Duke of St. Albans, who had married the old lady for her splendid pile of tin, and then after getting her didn't get "de moniah" which he thought he had wedded indissolubly, but from which his wife divorced him. The condition was that Miss Burdett should take her maternal grandfather's name, whence she is Miss Burdett Coutts. She is an admirable woman, and having the sense to remain single she does an immense amount of good with her money. Had she married, probably, her magnificent annual income—which cannot be less than a million of golden dollars—would have been worse than wasted on horse-racing, and even on worse pursuits than that. She used to have, and we dare say she still has, magnificent jewels. Thomas More, in his diary, (May, 1848), mentions the dress she wore at the Queen's ball, saying—"Next day I called at Miss Coutts, whom I had seen in all her splendor the night before, and found her prepared to send it all back to the bank. 'Would you like, said she, to see it by daylight?'—and on my assenting, took me to a room up stairs, where the treasure was deposited. Among it was the famous tiara of Marie Antoinette; and on my asking her what altogether might be the value of her dress last night, she answered in her quiet way, 'I think about a hundred thousand pounds.'" Think of that ladies,—a dress worth a half million of dollars in 1848, and which would cost at least a million in greenbacks in 1869! But not the less will shroud take its place some day or other, when the final order night shall fall upon its owner. The lady completed her fifty-fifth year on Sunday, April 25th.

The New Mayor of Cork.

Mr. O'Sullivan's successor, Alderman Hegarty, was sworn in on Saturday, May 22nd, and entered on his duties as Mayor. This gentleman is a Moderate Liberal in politics, and Mr. O'Sullivan is said to have earned for himself the hearty detestation of many of his former supporters by voting for him instead of the "Nationalist" candidate, Mr. Nagle.

The following additional particulars concerning the election of the new Mayor are furnished by a correspondent: The election was then proceeded with, and resulted as you have already learned, in favour of Alderman Hegarty, a Moderate Liberal, who defeated the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Nagle, by a large majority. Mr. Nagle who was the popular favorite, was loudly cheered by the crowd. He explained that his principles were Democratic-Liberal, and declared himself in favor of domestic legislation. The ex-Mayor voted for Mr. Hegarty, and was immediately turned upon and denounced as a traitor. One of the local journals gives the following description of the closing scene: The crowd—Mr. Dominick O'Mahony occupying a prominent position—here rushed at the ex-Mayor very excitedly; and asked him did he vote for Mr. Hegarty?

The ex-Mayor, who appeared totally unprepared for such an exhibition of popular feeling, was unable to answer the question for some moments.

Mr. Nagle here interposed for the protection of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to appease the people.

Mr. Dominick O'Mahony—You degraded yourself; you brought your office into degradation. (Cheers and uproar.)

The ex-Mayor—I voted according to my (Great hissing.)

One of the c.r.s., who assumed a most menacing attitude towards the ex-Mayor, shaking his fist in his face—You were put into a position by the people, and you betrayed them. (Great cheering.) You sold the country. [Applause.]

The ex-Mayor—I did not, I—[Cries of shut up, you—traitor.]

Mr. O'Mahony—You degraded the position, sir. [Cheers.]

The ex-Mayor—I voted as my principles dictated. [Cries of "to hell with you," and fearful commotion.]

At this juncture Mr. Nagle, Mr. O'Sullivan and other gentlemen interfered on behalf of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to get that gentleman to leave the Court House.

The ex-Mayor—Let me tell them. [Cries of "We won't hear you, you informer.]"

A Voice—Ah, Dan, why did you vote for leather belly?"

Another Voice—"We'll stick Hegerty in the tan-hole." [Laughter.]

The ex-Mayor—I am an Alderman of a ward—[Uproar.]

A Voice—"You ought to be a Ward in Chancery, you idiot." [Laughter and applause.]

Another voice—"You will go out the next time, Dan." [Cheers.]

The scene became so turbulent that the whole Council withdrew to an adjoining room, but the crowd followed Mr. O'Sullivan in so excited a manner, that it required all the influence which his friends possessed to shield him from the violence of his former admirers. There was a large body of police in the hall of the Court, but their services were not required, as the indignation of the mob, although very fierce, did not extend beyond menaces and abuse.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—Just received by Express the New and Elegant Lace Scarfs, (Garde Francaise, Chevreuse and Incroyable), Real Lace Shawls, Irish Poplins, Glass Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, Flowers, Trimmed Sets, Lace Falls, Silk Serges, New Dress Materials, and a variety of Fancy Goods; also a complete assortment of Ladies' Skirts and underclothing.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Carrington was up before the Police Court to-day charged with assault and provoking Farwell and Murray to fight a duel.

This morning's Star says the British people have no right to indulge the Peers with out depriving them of the luxury of being just.

BREMEN, July 7.—Up to Wednesday noon the Great Eastern had run 1639 knots from Bremen and had paid out 1740 tons of cable.

MADRID, July 7.—There are fresh complications in regard to the Ministry, and it is likely the whole Cabinet will resign.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times to-day observes that the spirit in which the House of Commons lately discussed the Trades Union Bill speaks volumes for an exact, impartial and exhaustive inquiry.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have petitioned against the Trades Union Bill. The petition takes the ground that the propositions of the Bill lead to remove the protection against the intimidation hitherto possessed by the masters.

The expedition with the Bermuda floating dock touched at Porto Santo and made the island on the fourth of June, and then proceeded in good condition.

Governor A. Musgrave of Newfoundland, has been appointed to succeed the late Governor Seymour of British Columbia.

Senior Rances has been appointed Minister from Spain to Great Britain.

The News to-day in an article on the International Yacht race says there are no yachts, not counting schooners, except the Cambria, which have proved themselves worthy to try their metal with the Dauntless or any American antagonist, across the Atlantic.

PARIS, July 9.—The Pays to-day says the Emperor has written a letter from which it quodes the following declaration in regard to the Corps Legislatif: "On the 19th of January I committed a great fault by accepting with a majority, I have cause to regard with regret my sentiments towards it; all my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

LONDON, July 10.—The Times regards the postponement of the debate in the Alabama claims as satisfactory. The discussion now would produce no good.

PARIS, July 7.—The London Daily News says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from that of which it entered and be much less acceptable to the country.

England will satisfy America, he can address the Government for a renewal. Only such a treaty will have any chance of acceptance. Nothing more is desired than to live in peace and good will with the kindred nation, but no less a disposition exists to not sacrifice the interests and dignity of the country.

The Times commenting on last night's debates says that the last act of the House of Lords has completed the transformation of the Ministerial scheme. They have refused by a majority of 70 to approve the clause appropriating the surplus funds of the Church.

PARIS, July 9.—The Corps Legislatif, in reply to some remarks of Jules Favre, Repeal said the Government and Chamber would always agree in opposition to revolution. The political commotion in France continues, and the Emperor has decided to give way to a liberal system of Government.

MADRID, July 9.—The Republicans approve the refusal of the members of their party to join the Ministry. They declare they can await the triumph of the Republican principles and policy.

LONDON, July 13.—The debate on the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords was resumed last night. Earl Hancay moved that the third reading be postponed three months.

PARIS, July 7.—The Patrie denies that Ministerial changes are imminent. La France denies the story of the contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Herald's London special says the action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill causes intense excitement. Gladstone and Bright are in daily receipt of letters from persons favoring the reform league agitation.

A letter has been circulated privately among known processionists asking, in view of the failure of the Irish Church Bill through the opposition of the House of Lords to the Government, Commons and the country, whether they will permit the use of their names in a public call for a mass meeting in the event of a defeat of the Irish Church Bill.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Hon. Secretary Seward and party sailed on the steamer Active for Victoria and Alaska this morning. An immense crowd was at the wharf to wish the party bon voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Sailed, bark Dublin, Victoria. The next steamer for Portland will be the Moses Taylor, to sail on Thursday.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, July 13.—Steamer Oriiflamme arrived Sunday night at 7 o'clock and will sail for Victoria and Puget Sound to-morrow.

PORTLAND, July 12.—The bark Onward arrived from Hongkong yesterday with 279 Chinamen. Considerable excitement has prevailed in the city on account of its being reported that there were several cases of small-pox on board.

PARIS, July 7.—The Patrie denies that Ministerial changes are imminent. La France denies the story of contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

DELATED DISPATCHES.

Europe.

LONDON, July 7.—The London Daily News says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from that of which it entered and be much less acceptable to the country.

MADRID, June 30.—Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, and Senor Feguerola, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign. Bismark, June 30.—Bismark has gone to his estate, where he will remain until Oct-

tober to recruit his health. He is temporarily relieved of the duties of President of the Council, but will continue to transact the business of the Federal Chancellorship.

LONDON, June 30.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr Bruce, alluding to demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always proverbial of disturbances and ought to be prevented.

PARIS, July 7.—Sir John Young, and suite, have arrived, and had an enthusiastic reception. The Parliament House has been fitted up for a grand ball and dinner.

Canada News.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Letters from Jeff. Davis, at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit him to return. The Government is about to attempt a system of artificial propagation of salmon in the maritime provinces.

QUEBEC, July 7.—Sir John Young, and suite, have arrived, and had an enthusiastic reception. The Parliament House has been fitted up for a grand ball and dinner.

China.

A Pekin correspondent of the Shanghai Recorder gives the following account of insult to the French Charge d'Affaires: The French Charge d'Affaires somehow or other justified against the cart containing Prince Kung's brother as they were returning from the races.

TIENTSIN, May 12th.—Dust storms have been prevalent and but little rain has fallen. A Russian man-of-war is in port from the Corea, where, it seems, they have had a difficulty with the Coreans, in which several men were killed and wounded.

HANKOW.—No hint but the anticipations as to the new tea season are rife now. A little later time is given than last year for the commencement of trade.

The following items are from the China Mail: The Recorder states that a military official from Pekin is at present in Shanghai offering large premiums to Europeans of military experience to join the Imperial forces.

The three hundred emigrant coolies of the French vessel Tamaris, from Macao to Havana, mutined off the Straits of Sunda; some of the coolies were killed, but eventually the officers and crew took to the boats, leaving the Captain and interpreter on board, but first disabled the rudder. Steamers have been dispatched from Batavia in search of her.

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COAL EXPORTS

From Nanaimo, for the month ending July 31, 1880.

Table with columns: VESSEL, MASTER, TONS, C. DISTINATION. Lists various vessels and their destinations.

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table with columns: ENTERED, VESSEL, MASTER, TONS, C. DISTINATION. Lists arrivals at Victoria.

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PASSENGERS.

Table listing passengers for various ships, including names and ship names.

CONSIGNEES.

Table listing consignees for various goods, including names and addresses.

IMPORTS.

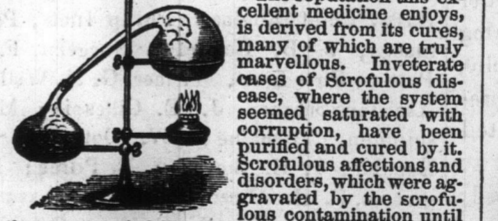
Table listing imported goods, including quantities and values.

DEATHS.

Table listing deaths, including names, ages, and causes.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

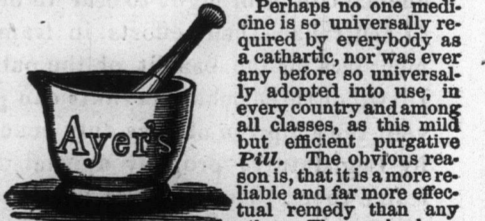
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. It cures Scrofulous diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so generally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this medicine.

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

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE AMERICAN... a new and complete... threatens to enter... very considerable... political "platforms"... striving for ascend... We allude to the... tion question which... self in so many... commercial and po... the negro is near... heat of the discuss... upon this new so... California and Nev... many thousand Ch... Pacific Railroad g... 10,000 coolies, wi... bor the railroad c... finished for years... charged from serv... wards the East it... are obtaining wor... tations at a rate... rather than accept... gro would wholly... 500 of these disch... like herrings in a... Mississippi river u... were eagerly eng... Agents of Chinese... traveling through... to "lay down" an... Chinese farm lab... accepted, 10,000... mised" before the... 50,000 before the... in view of this va... are being arranged... ties to turn the hea... citizen and voter... amendment to the... United States was... all discrimination... citizens of the U... right to hold offi... the elective franch... color, nativity, pr... creed." Here, the... a simple declaratio... Chinaman to secu... suffrage and rend... though he be a "w... Gods" and practi... with the language... try. The Chinam... States will thus f... adapting himself... circumstances, and... as a counter check... he will assume his... and as he increas... crease in influen... quire the political... all the Pacific an... Southern States... white politicians... wave of Chinese... check his growin... country whose go... on numbers, will... discomfure. The... negro, is destine... henceforth into th... the United States... his loose code of... doubtless will, exe... nicious effect up