

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The passenger train which left Philadelphia yesterday morning, collided with a freight train from New York on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Several persons were badly injured, none mortally.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Tribune's special says the P. M. General is preparing a large number of proposals for carrying mails throughout the South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Late advices from South Carolina state that the election of delegates to the State Convention passed off quietly on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A Scotch agent now here has secured a large tract of land in Virginia where a colony of Scotch emigrants will settle in November or December.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Irish papers still attract attention to the Fenians. There appears to be no doubt but military drilling is going on in many parts of the country.

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PRINCE AMADORESSO did not visit Lisbon to represent Victor Emanuel at the baptism of the infant prince.

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ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Three Days' Later.

THE fine ship Portlaw, Captain Curtis, arrived Wednesday off Esquimaux, bound to Nainaimo, having made a fine run from San Francisco of eight days.

THE bark Perle, Captain Kederzen, arrived on the 10th, eight days from Nainaimo.

THE clipper brig Sunny South, to the Hudson Bay Co., and the bark Dominga, to Pickett & Co., were on the berth for this port.

THE U. S. steamer Hartford, bearing the broad pennant of Acting Rear Admiral Bell, left New York, August 12th, for the Pacific.

MR. D. B. Bannman, the second foreigner who has attained distinction as a delineator of Shakespearean characters in the English language, with Mrs. Sedley Brown, a Southerner, arrived on the steamer Colorado.

A female with a genuine beard is being exhibited at Siegrist's museum.

SIGNOR Sbrigha, the popular tenor, is about leaving for the Atlantic States.

Mlle Vestrale, the great prima donna, has made a great hit at Maguire's in the English scenic operatic play of "Romano, or the beautiful Demon," which was got up with a most powerful company and lavish expenditure.

THE Municipalities of the several Departments have been actively engaged sending in addresses to Gen. Cerna, congratulating him on his elevation to the Presidency.

THE College of Jesuits held a festival on July 31st, the saint day of Ignacio Loyola, the founder of the order.

ON the 28th of July ex-President Barrios was escorted from Libertad, the port, to San Salvador, the capital.

THE insurance at Olancho has been at last suppressed by President Medini in person.

BOLIVIA. From Bolivia we learn that Malgarejo was within a few miles of La Paz, where the revolutionary army of 4000 men was posted.

IN Uruguay and Buenos Ayres nothing of importance has taken place.

DR. Woodford, coroner, held an inquest at the Port police station, on the 20th March, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of John Clark.

JOHN Clark, the adopted son of deceased, who deposited to the identity, saw him on the evening of the 5th.

ANTHONY Etheridge, sergeant of police, had known the deceased for about sixteen years, at which period he arrived in the colony in the cutter Bountiful, from England.

FROM this world, so worn and weary, From this inn, a broken guest, From this chamber—blank, uncheery—I depart, I hope to rest.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

We are not especially enamored of hackneyed quotations, but if ever the faded application of *parturient montes* was excusable, it is in reference to the Colonial Secretary's statement published in another column of this morning's Colonist. The official mountain has indeed labored, and the ridiculous mouse has made its appearance. From the oracular utterances of Mr. W. A. G. Young at the recent agricultural dinner, some innocent people were led into the belief that the Colonial Secretary must be right. Arrogance and assumption are telling qualities always with weak minds; but when these qualities are supplemented by official position they become absolutely overwhelming. If Mr. Young had stated that the total taxation of the Island was exactly £19 19s. 11 1/2d., the individuals who applauded his arithmetical calculations in reference to \$15 a head would have been equally well satisfied with his correctness. In fact, he might have carried his wonderful powers to that great test of gullibility, and persuaded his enthusiastic lackeys that the moon was really made of green cheese. Fortunately, Mr. Young is now, through the press, speaking to the people of Vancouver Island, who bear a very different relation to himself and the Government.

The financial statement presented to us by this official, and endorsed by that indisputable authority the auditor, informs the world that the population of Vancouver Island in 1864 was 8,000, and the amount of taxes contributed by the people \$120,000; giving a sum per head of \$15. We only wonder the Colonial Secretary did not go back to 1859 or '60, when he would have found a much more favorable scale of expenditure, and one that would have saved him the rather undignified procrustean labor of cutting down facts to fit his statement. We shall not, however, quarrel with Mr. Young for placing things so conclusively against his own assertions. In our statement of the taxation of Vancouver Island and British Columbia we confined ourselves to the present—not to the past. It is the heavy taxation of 1865 of which we with every one else complain, and Mr. Young knows, therefore, as well as any one can tell him that his financial statement is a mere sham. But waiving for the time his shallow artifices we shall proceed to a little analysis. In 1864 the Colonial Secretary tells us the taxation was \$120,000—namely, real estate tax, \$47,469; port and harbor dues, \$16,425; liquor licenses, \$28,608; trade licenses, \$23,770; Victoria City half per cent. tax, \$4,485; and he also tells us there were 8,000 white persons in the colony. Now let us see what advances we have made in economy since last year. Our population at present numbers, as near as we can estimate it, is 5,000 persons, and they are required to contribute the following taxes:—Real Estate, \$110,000; port and harbor dues, \$17,000; liquor licenses, \$20,800; trading licenses, \$34,000; Victoria City half per cent. tax, salary tax, cattle and vegetable tax; increased tax on permits and increased tax on trade license with opium license and additional tax on bankers, &c., amounting in the aggregate to \$100,000—making in all \$281,800. This, however, is confining taxation to the rather laughable limit which Mr. Young prescribes. Our Colonial Secretary evidently fancies that so soon as taxation becomes indirect it ceases to be called taxation, and the money, like the manna in the wilderness, falls from Heaven. When we add to the sum already mentioned, fines, forfeitures, and fees of Court, \$9,000; fees of office, \$4,000; postage, \$6,700; miscellaneous receipts, \$1,000; we find that the total amount reaches within \$7,500 of the \$310,000 voted; or, in other words, without going into any of the contingent expenses which are bound to increase the figure by several thousand more dollars, we have a rate per head exceeding \$60.

Now let us return to the oracular arithmetician of the Colonial Office, and the much abused Executive. Mr. Young informs us that in 1864 the sum of \$120,000 was all the money that was required to be contributed by 8,000 persons, but we shall give him a set-off to fines, fees, &c., which we reckon in 1865, the amounts put opposite these items in his own statement, raising his \$120,000 to \$137,000. In 1865 we are informed that with a population of 5,000 we are to contribute \$390,000, less \$300,000 for land sales rents, reimbursements, &c.—or in other words, while our population has diminished three eighths, we are asked to burden ourselves with an increased expenditure of almost three hundred per cent. The kind proposition of the Executive was not accepted; but we are still bound to contribute nearly two hundred and fifty per cent. more than 1864, if we accept Mr. Young's statement in reference to that period. Such is the rather awkward dilemma in which the Colonial Secretary has placed himself; like many other dilemmas, it is simply a pit of the gentleman's own digging. Had he not been led away in his endeavors to get a cheap year to give substance to his rash assertions at the

dinner, he would not have given those who complain of the onerous character of this year's taxation, so unimpeachable a ground of dissatisfaction. But, like the unskillful mariner, in trying to avoid Scylla he has been swallowed up by Charybdis.

There are many other fallacies as well as absurdities in the document of the Colonial Secretary, but we think it is scarcely necessary to take up further time in exposing them. It may however be as well to state one or two points in our own case. In giving the rates of taxation in the various countries we took, for the sake of convenience, the revenue *in globo* from all sources. If we had deducted such items as Mr. Young attempts in his statement to deduct from the taxation of Vancouver Island, such as postage, fees of Court, and fines and forfeitures, we should have reduced the rate of taxation per head very considerably and made the relative position of Vancouver Island worse than ever. Mr. Young may object to our taking last year's returns from the other colonies, and contrasting them with this year's expenses of Vancouver Island; but the simple fact that in almost every other colony the same ratio is pretty closely kept up between the population and expenditure year after year is a sufficient justification for our course. Other colonies do not like, ours, jump from one to two hundred per cent. every year in their outlay. In conclusion, we will not call the Colonial Secretary an "ass," nor will we say his statement is "mendacious," but if any editor of a newspaper were guilty of the same attempt to mislead the public and exhibited the same shallowness in the attempt, he would merit the one appellation equally with the other.

THE GLASGOW MURDER.

Subjoined is the full confession made by the condemned criminal, Pritchard, now lying in Glasgow gaol for execution on the 28th inst. It will be remembered that he made another confession on the 11th inst., but that is withdrawn and a truthful confession made. Here it is in full:—

"Confession made by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an All-seeing God, and of the Rev. T. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on the 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow prison, for communication to the proper authorities. I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just: that I am guilty of the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham on the 11th day of this month was not true, and I hereby confess that I alone, not Mary McLeod, poisoned my wife in the way brought out in evidence at my trial; that Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment I further state to be true; and the main facts brought out on my trial, I hereby fully acknowledge, and now plead wholly and solely guilty thereto, and may God have mercy on my soul! I pray earnestly for repentance not to be repented of and for forgiveness from Almighty God, through the intercession of our blessed Redeemer, Mediator, and Advocate, Jesus Christ the Lord and Saviour. Fellow creatures, pray for me and let me add I am in charity with all men. I have now to record my humble thanks to all who have taken part in any way for my interest. First to their Lordships the Judges for their great patience, forbearance, and careful consideration of my case, and to the gentlemen of the jury; to all the officials; I cannot help mentioning the Clerk of the High Court of Justiciary, the Governor (Mr. Smith) of the Edinburgh gaol, the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Russell Head-Warder Nelson, Warders John Livingston and Mackintosh; the Governor of Glasgow Prison, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Armour, head-warder; chaplain, Mr. Doran; his assistants, Messrs. Hogg and Troup; Warders Mutrie, Thomson, &c.; to Dis. Leishman and Dewar, surgeons of Glasgow Prison; and Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh Gaol. To the non-officials my heartfelt thanks are specially due; to the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow; and to other ministers who have written me, not adding their names; to Dr. Norman McLeod, may God bless him; and to my own immediate faith, professors, Rev. R. S. Oldham and Rev. T. Watson Reid; to the police authorities—Superintendent McCall and police at the central office, Glasgow; to Sergeant Stewart, of the Edinburgh police force; and the sheriff officers Wilson, of Glasgow, and Ferguson, of Edinburgh; and to many others whose courtesy and kindness I cannot forget; above all to Sir Archibald Alison, Sheriff, &c., for his humane, gentle treatment while undergoing his legal duties. May each and all accept the thanks of a deeply penitent sinner, and may Heaven be their reward. Is the last prayer of Edward William Pritchard.

JOHN STIRLING, Governor, Witness. EDWARD GRAY, Warden, Witness. JOHN MUTRIE, Warden, Witness.

CITY COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Sept. 19. The Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Fell, Smith, Carey and Hibbard. Mr. Hibbard reported that after examination of the bay stored on Johnson street, the Acting Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was of opinion that there was no danger.

YATES STREET. Leave was granted to Messrs. Drummond and others to construct a crossing on Yates and Broad street.

STORE STREET. Attention was drawn to an excavation made under the authority of the Inspector of Roads on Store Street, and the matter will be investigated by the Council.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE. Councillor Hibbard's notice of motion of a vote of want of confidence in the Mayor came up for consideration, seconded by Mr. Carey.

Mr. Hibbard spoke at length in support of the motion commenting on the conduct of the Mayor in placing himself in antagonism to the Council instead of trying to work with them. He reviewed the proceedings in relation to the Church Reserve, and dwelt upon the alleged fact that Mr. Bishop had appeared for His Worship the Mayor and one of the Council, and endeavored to quash the proceedings in the Supreme Court.

His Worship said in substance that he objected to the removal of the Church Reserve fences by night. That had it been day instead of night he would have lent his sanction to the proceedings, and that he had a perfect right to employ whom he chose as his solicitor.

Mr. Fell condemned the recent conduct of the Mayor in strong terms. Mr. Carey followed in the same strain.

Mr. Smith opposed the resolution and upheld the Mayor.

His Worship declined to put the motion or to vacate the chair on the grounds that it was not the proper or the legitimate business of the meeting.

The Council here became indignant and designated the conduct of the Mayor as most extraordinary and unheard of.

Mr. Fell said the Council had been made a farce of quite long enough, and that they were not going to submit to be put at defiance by an autocrat.

Some angry debate ensued the Mayor persisting in maintaining his dictum.

His Worship in answer to Mr. Hibbard said he did not recognize Mr. Bishop as Solicitor to the Corporation nor would he acknowledge Mr. Courtney unless he gave bonds.

Mr. Carey then moved that a writ of mandamus be applied for to the Supreme Court to compel the Mayor to show cause why he refused to put a motion to the vote of the Council in his official capacity while the Council was in session.

The Mayor said he was ashamed of nothing he had done and was quite prepared to stand before the electors upon his acts during his period of office.

Mr. Smith said he would be with the Mayor.

His Worship said he had no objection to put this resolution, and Mr. Fell having seconded it was accordingly carried and the Council adjourned till 7:30 p.m. on Monday next.

TALL SHOOTING.—We present elsewhere a highly interesting account of the recent exciting national rifle contest at Wimbledon for the Enoch Shield.

The scoring of the contestants indicates a proficiency in the English and Scottish marksmen that is truly astonishing. The Irish riflemen, who have appeared for the first time in open competition with the best shots in the Kingdom, made a very good stand under the circumstances, and will no doubt in succeeding contests, with more practice and better weapons, prove themselves formidable opponents. We have only furnished the aggregate of each of the fifteen shots fired, but in addition to the marvellous score of twelve bulls-eyes, and three centres made by Lord Aberdeen at 800 yards, Private R. Ross scored ten bulls-eyes and two centres, and Capt. Mitchell, nine bulls-eyes and five centres. Capt. Mitchell, Sergt. Forbes, and Lord Aberdeen scored every shot. At 900 yards Capt. Mitchell and every shot. At 1000 E. Ross also made every shot, and at 1000 E. Ross scored six bulls-eyes in succession at this range. The firing on the English side was no less conspicuous. At the first range their shooting was perhaps more even than that of the men of the kill; only two misses and three ricochets were put down to them, while the Scotch had eight misses and two ricochets. Captain Heaton, Private Canfield, and Lieut. Banning scored every shot. The Hon. M. Fletcher and Capt. Bland shot remarkably well, the former scoring seven bulls-eyes and six centres, and the latter nine bulls-eyes and four centres. At 900 yards Capt. Heaton led off the score with seven bulls-eyes and eight centres, and at 1000 yards the Hon. Fletcher and Lieut. Purcha each scored their fifteen shots. The firing of the English team at the last range exceeded their score at the second range by ten points. Of the Irish eight the best shooting was made by J. and W. Rigby. At the first range J. Rigby and M. Kenna scored every shot, each making forty-nine points; the former scoring seven bulls-eyes, and the latter six. At the next range Wallington alone scored each shot, though Clare scored seven bulls-eyes, and ran up a higher score. At the last range W. Rigby made fine shooting, scoring each shot, and making five bulls-eyes and seven centres.

NEWS FROM COWICHAN.—A correspondent from this district informs us that the Shamrock Co., who have been fortunate enough to secure a claim whereon is the lead bearing that name, are losing no time in prosecuting operations. A man, named Anthony Brown had discovered two pieces of gold in the lead, and the prospects of the mine are considered by practical men to be very bright. The location is very fine, and possesses the advantage of a fall of water, at the spot where they are at work, of about forty feet.

FEMALE IMMIGRATION TO PUGET SOUND.

Our good neighbors are greatly exercised about the expected arrival of the three hundred or more young women from the East. The Tribune says many of them are war orphans, and persons of good education and respectability. The same journal alludes to an article on the scheme in a Boston paper, where it is stated among other misrepresentations that the immigrants will be guaranteed suitable employment at \$4 per week, in gold, from the time they land.

The Seattle Gazette announces a public meeting in that place to consider the necessary steps to receive the fair freight, and adds that they sailed from New York on Aug. 20th, under the care of the hon. A. S. Mercer, and that arrangements had been made for a steamer to bring them to Esquimaux. The following letter on the subject appears in the Gazette:

LOWELL, MASS., July 23, 1865.—EDITOR GAZETTE.—Through the Gazette and the Territorial papers generally, I wish to speak to the citizens of Puget Sound. The 19th of August I sail from New York with upwards of three hundred war orphans—daughters of those brave, heroic sons of liberty, whose lives were given as offerings to appease the angry god of battle on many a plain and field in our recent war to perpetuate freedom and her institutions. I appeal to every true warm-hearted family, to open wide the door and share your home comforts with those whose lot is about to be cast in your midst. Let every neighborhood appoint a committee of a lady and gentleman to meet us at Seattle; upon the arrival of the ocean steamer carrying the party, with instructions to welcome to their homes as many of the company as they can furnish homes and employment for. Judging from the known intelligence, patriotism and benevolence of the citizens of Washington Territory, I feel confident that a home will be found ready for each one of the three hundred young ladies I have induced to migrate to our new but interesting country. I can cheerfully vouch for the intelligence and moral character of all those persons accompanying me, and take pleasure in saying that they will be a very desirable addition to the country.

Will the press generally aid us in getting these facts before the people? Very truly, A. S. MERCER.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.—The following is an extract from a letter received from Capt. J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., in charge of the party sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to lay out the soldiers' cemetery there. The letter is dated July 26th:—

"We are camped within one hundred yards of the prison at Andersonville, and it is, in the fullest sense of the term, nothing more than a pen, a human pen, wherein thousands of our soldiers were huddled together in an inclosure, less than 100 yards long and 100 yards wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun and the shivering winds of winter. More than 15,000 men were put by exposure and suffering are buried there. The prison pen should never be permitted to be destroyed, but should stand until its stockades fall to the ground by decay, that unbelievers in the North may look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman cruelty perpetrated by the rebels upon our prisoners. There are about 14,000 heads buried yet to letter."—Oregonian.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT IDAHO CITY.—We take the following from the Idaho World of Sept. 2d:—

Our city was again thrown into quite an excitement on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock by the shooting of Billings by one Lusk. The facts are about these, as near as we can learn.—The parties have been working and cabin together this summer, tending the Thorn Creek ditch, until Billings was arrested for assisting Patterson to escape at the time of the killing of Finkham, but was discharged after having been examined by the grand jury. About a week before the shooting Billings went to the cabin formerly occupied by them to get his blankets, when Lusk, for some cause or other, seemed inclined to raise a fuss with him. Billings told him there was excitement enough in town now, that he did not wish to quarrel with him, but that if he had anything against him he would see him some other time. On Monday evening, as Billings was going from the foot of Main street across Moore's creek, he met Lusk carrying a double-barrelled shot-gun, and was accosted with the words, "Hallo, Billings, is that you?" He answered "Yes," and passed on, but looking back he saw Lusk drawing on him. He turned half round, putting his hand on his pistol, when he received a charge of buckshot through the small of the back or spine, lacerating his fingers, cutting his belt entirely away and inflicting a frightful and dangerous if not a fatal wound. He then discharged the other barrel at Billings head, and then fled. Lusk was arrested by deputy sheriff Gorman, and had an examination before the Justice of the Peace, and was held in \$2,000 bonds to answer to the District Court now in session.

NEWSPAPER PROFITS IN THE STATES.—In spite of horse-whippings, thrashings, assaults and buffettings of all kinds it would appear that G. G. Bennett, the proprietor and editor of the New York Herald has managed to feather his nest very comfortably. A correspondent of the Oregonian writes:—"The Herald has bought the lot of ground on which but recently stood Barnum's Museum, for the handsome sum of \$650,000. The lot measures 56 by 100 feet, and was owned by Mrs. H. W. Sargeant of Newburgh, to whom the purchaser pays \$45,000 in twelve years time. Mr. Barnum however had a lease of nearly twelve years to run, and for this he received \$20,000, which he quietly invested in seventy bonds.

THE OLD FRIGATE "CONGRESS."—Mention was made some time ago of an effort to raise the frigate Congress, which was sunk in Hampton Roads by the rebel ram Merrimack in 1861, just before the arrival of the little iron-clad Monitor at the scene of action. The effort has been completely successful, and the Congress, which went down with her colors flying and her guns speaking defiance to her almost invulnerable antagonist, now floats proudly again upon the surface of the deep.—Oregonian.

SECURITY TO LIFE PETITION TO CONGRESS.

A petition is in circulation in this city, signed, when seen by us, by over three hundred names, of the most responsible and influential character, representing that owing to the disasters and loss of life, during the last few years on this coast, petitioners ask that a bill may be passed compelling all inspectors, under heavy and certain penalties, as every post throughout the United States, to see that the "set to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels wholly or in part by steam," approved August 30, 1862, be carried out in every respect; that competent government officers be compelled to report at Washington City such inspectors, owners of ships, and commanders, whenever they fail to fulfil the law. It is urged in this petition that prompt and early action be taken by Congress in the matter, as steamships and other crafts, not at all seaworthy, are going to sea monthly, if not weekly, in defiance of law, jeopardizing hundreds and thousands of lives. It is also asked that ships going to sea be made to provide better facilities for the safety and lives of passengers, by having on board more perfect life-boats. At least one surf-boat, with perfect chambers, to every twenty-five souls carried; is recommended, and that they be kept in perfect running order at all times, provisioned and equipped for use at a moment's warning. That every United States Port, Fort, or Light-house situated near a dangerous part of the coast be likewise compelled to keep on hand at least two life or surf boats, with the best approved air chambers or compartments therein, and that all other modern improvements, such as are now in use in Europe for the saving of lives, be added and kept constantly on hand. That good, first class light houses be at once erected on the reefs at Crescent City, and buoys placed there to indicate the hidden rocks on the coast of Northern California and Southern Oregon, to prevent the frequent repetition of shipwreck. That all Inspectors of Ports, Ports and Light houses be compelled, by a stringent law, to give a quarterly return to the proper department at Washington, of all violations, if any, of such law. The petition also recommends Clifford's patent boat lowering gear to be used on all sea going vessels. This petition is just, sensible, and highly essential. That the most watchful and able, and after-disregard for the welfare of human life exists on the line of ocean travel between Portland, Victoria, and San Francisco, does not admit of a doubt. Vessels are in use on which the deck may be seen issuing from the open seams above water mark, yet these same crafts are running regularly, even though they keep their pumps working at the wharf when taking on passengers, under certificates from California Inspectors. Soon we are to be visited by another old, hulk, fitted, and refitted for the Lord knows how many years. The attention of Congress is earnestly directed to this petition. It will be forwarded to Senator Williams; we understand, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, there being now no mail for us in Oregon. Heaven help us—a people struggling against fate!—Oregonian.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

By persons from Idaho on Friday, we learn that a passenger in the coach which left Placerville a week ago this morning for Umatilla, shot himself in the head, killing himself almost instantly, when within a few yards of what is known as Cloth House Station, about nine miles beyond Olds' Ferry on Snake river. The shot was given in so quiet a manner that six other passengers in the coach did not observe the movements of the unfortunate man; and were only attracted to notice his singular action by his saying "My name is Frank Martin," which was repeated as about the instant he fired the pistol, which he held by his right hand under his coat, closely buttoned up in front. The shot entered beneath the lower jaw and carried away the vital parts, presenting a horrible sight. The report of the pistol started the team, and the driver was checking the horses when he was told to stop—but supposed some of the passengers had been shooting at a bird, and kept on a moment until informed that a man had shot himself, when the team was stopped and the true state of the case was understood. Being but a few yards from the station, and the position of the dead man being such that no blood was seen to run from his wound, the coach passed on carefully to the station, when the head of the suicide fell over to the outside and blood issued profusely. He was left there with a companion, who stated that the real name of the unfortunate suicide was Frank Mateo—that he was a Portuguese. The affair has some very mysterious circumstances connected with it, and the true state of the case may never be known. At a station a short distance back of where the man shot himself, six men applied for passage, one of whom appeared to be chief spokesman. The six took passage, paying their fare to the end of the route in gold. The suicide was one of them. The names of the men as given the driver were C. Smith, F. Smith, Williams, Silver, and two others, which our informant does not remember. The name of "Frank Martin" or "Mateo" was given as Smith. After a space of a few minutes two of the party appeared to be sick—said they could not ride in the stage—asked for their passage money again—but it was not given them. However, they left the coach. One of these was the man who had paid the fare of the whole party. After the man killed himself one of the remaining three stated that his name was not Smith, but Frank Mateo. The facts and circumstances were made out and forwarded to the Probate Judge at Boise City, by the passengers, but occurring so far from any public officer's place of business, it may likely never be known what the mission of the party was, or from whence they came. They all left the stage again, and did not ride out the fare they had paid. The supposition of the passengers is that they had either meant to do some bad act, or had done something bad, before entering the coach.—Oregonian.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.

The following is the new Canadian Cabinet arrangement:—Sir Narcisse Bellefleur, Premier and Receiver General; the Hon. John A. Macdonald, Minister of Militia; and the Hon. Mr. McDougall, Minister of Education.

THE REMEDY FOR EXTRA-VAGANCE.

He is but a poor physician who, while pointing out the diagnostic of a disease, is incapable of applying a remedy, and he is an equally useless reformer who stops short in his career at exposing the weakness or the corruption of a Government.

A few weeks ago we pointed out the necessity of adopting, throughout both colonies, the municipal system of government.

With news from all parts of the world we are compelled for want of space to withhold our usual notice of the match played on Saturday between the Victoria Club and the City Eleven.

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licenses, mining receipts, spirit and trading licenses, port and harbor dues and road tolls do not properly come under the head of general taxation; but include within the terms those contributions to the general Government classified by ignoramus like Adam Smith, Bentham and Mill as general taxation.

Those who are under the necessity of going to law," says Bentham, "are those who benefit least, not most, by the law and its administration. To them the protection which the law affords has not been complete, since they have been obliged to resort to a court of justice to ascertain their rights, or maintain those rights against infringement; while the remainder of the public have enjoyed the immunity from injury conferred by the law and the tribunals without the inconvenience of an appeal to them."

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LETTER FROM PORT ANGELOS

Port Angelos, W. T., Sept. 18, 1865.

IMPROVEMENTS AND PROGRESS. Our little city which by many has been considered in a moribund condition, has of late given signs of renewed vigor very gratifying to those who feel an interest in the improvement of the American side of the Straits of Fuca.

The wharf is a fine structure and is a great convenience and accommodation to vessels for discharging cargoes, or for passengers landing from the steamers and packets. It is anticipated that a large number of houses and stores will be erected here the coming spring, and we hear of an anticipated increase in our business community.

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lished between this place and Victoria, consisting of the yacht-schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Melon, and Capt. Delgado's sloop Blue Bonnet. Both vessels have been fitted up regardless of expense, and now offer safe and agreeable accommodation to the traveling public.

ANOTHER PUGET SOUND LETTER. PORT ANGELOS, Sept. 21, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. Sir,—In your issue of the 13th instant I notice an article from this place, signed "Mungo Park," which through malice or other motives of the writer, is calculated to mislead the public and injure the reputation of all the gentlemen named connected with the Government. The facts are as follows:

THE CUSTOM HOUSE. When the Hon. Mr. Colfax visited this place he assured the Collector that the permanent port of entry for Puget Sound district was established at Port Angelos beyond a doubt. The Collector finding the Custom House too small to accommodate the increase of business determined to have a building more suited to the wants of the Government, and accordingly leased the large and commodious hotel of Mr. Delgado, which has been fitted up in the best style for elegance and use.

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Mr. Bishop asked what means the bankrupt would have in the interim for providing for his family? He was about to allude to the paper signed by the creditors, when Mr. Wood objected to reference to a document not before the Court, and his Honor said he would reserve his decision.

SEARBY AND NEUSTADT, TRUSTEES, v. ASSIGNEES OF TOWNSEND.—The plaintiffs obtained a summons against the assignees of A. Townsend, a bankrupt, to show cause why certain furniture seized by the Sheriff as the Messenger of the Bankruptcy Court should not be delivered up to them as trustees under the marriage settlement of the bankrupt and his wife.

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THE IMPOR

In our yesterday to the fallacies of his effort to mislead the amount of the present, is driven by showing the arduous, we think, red-ative absurdity.

stande, be more pre non-committal of mition of the crime this is exactly Mr asserted that the couver Island is f and Mr. Young a statement is mend that the rate at o head. We are af formed a very int Whately: If he avoided so glaring exercise of a little out a plausible c forward before the for the Governmen the public purse l and a larger popul both business and ably doubt the ma an object to be gal been by showing diminishing instee expenditure this y was last. To ha facts and arithme tion of 1864 was exorbitant figure was the way ab conduct of the Ge unbearable. A would it have be Colonial Secretary after-dinner reckle prove—not that s small but rather t tion than the pre of the Governme to augment the pu as the financial creased, but rathe of the country as diminished. Wh ed, however, th fright lose their Young with his considered that the precarious the motion was agitated moment however arrogant and im have simply broug more and more be

We have no before generosity, active than self-pr on taxation all w ment, and that w dividual across J adrift to-morrow. for the people wh vested their mone up. There is, th the country, and Anything that co the wall. If we can be carried o expense, we wou right the Hon. th other paid serv Crown presume people are the be well as their wan they can afford to to maintain a present it would every man on the he may pay tax very luxurious at individuals in th He sees no publi ployment afford he naturally asks money absorbed appropriations the less a sum than t lishment, includi exclusive of the Secretary, over c oials of the co \$70,000 which w ment for keepi an absorption equal to all l ices and tr not a farthing o on public work son in the count keep up so pre this. Mr. You down our taxat \$120,000, altho cess we are c double and tre first item—real 000 as against however, that f

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LETTER FROM NANAIMO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir,—I noticed in your issue of Wednesday, 6th inst., some reasonable remarks relative to a corporation for Nanaimo. In that issue you expressed the sentiments of the majority of the property-holders of this town. There is no scarcely use in breaking one's neck on a dark night by tumbling over obstructions in our so-called streets, and one portion of our town divided from the other by a ravine, impassable at high tides. We want our taxes appropriated to better advantage than paying large salaries to useless officials and their satellites, who are only a dead weight on the prosperity of the town. As you wisely remarked a Mayor or Chairman of a Board to act as Magistrate and to try small debts cases would suit the wants of the people better. Every one sees the incompetency of our Magistrate to check crime in this place. If it was not for the efficient and independent action of our sergeant of police, there is no knowing where things would end. One thing is certain—we shall not stand much longer that useless appendage, the Magistrate. If the Governor wants such a person paid let him pay him out of his own pocket; we want our money appropriated to more useful purposes.

A PROPERTY HOLDER.

THE GREAT NEW YORK FAILURE.—The failure of Ketchum & Son involved that of C. Graham & Co. Mr. E. B. Ketchum, 25 years old, a partner in the house of Ketchum, Son & Co., also managed Graham's stock and gold affairs. He obtained from the Bank of New York, the common depository of gold, a check-book for Graham & Co. without Graham's knowledge. Five hundred of these blank checks he filled up with forged signatures of different firms to the amount of \$2,500,000. These were used as collaterals for loans. On the 12th of August the forgery was discovered, and traced to Graham's check book, when the whole was discovered. Ketchum was then missing, and Morris Ketchum was sent for, when it appeared that there had also been abstracted from the private bank of Ketchum Son & Co. \$2,000,000 of collaterals belonging to their customers. This would make \$4,500,000. The young man, it was conjectured, had carried off a large amount of money. The telegraph has since informed us that Ketchum, Son & Co. have settled at 60 cents per dollar.

SERIOUS LOSSES IN THE WESTERN STATES.—Very severe rain storms have recently occurred throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota, badly damaging the crops in several sections. A severe hail storm took place in the latter State recently, extending throughout Sauk, Crawford, Richland, and Iowa counties, wilting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two hundred farms are completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

HEAVY RETURNS.—The eighth census returns give the following exhibit of the total manufactures in the New England States in 1860: Annual value of products, \$488,599,287; annual cost of labor, \$104,231,446; male hands employed, 262,834; female hands employed, 129,002; cost of raw material, \$245,523,107; capital invested, \$257,477,783; number of establishments, 20,874.

PACKET LINE.

A regular line of packets has been estab-

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

In our yesterday's issue we alluded briefly to the fallacies of the Colonial Secretary in his effort to mislead the public in reference to the amount of their taxation. When a man, in order to excuse the culpability of the present, is driven to begging the question by showing the apparent justice of the past, he is, we think, reduced to the last argumentative absurdity. Could anything, for instance, be more preposterous than making the non-committal of the crime the present; and yet this is exactly Mr. Young's position. We asserted that the rate of taxation in Vancouver Island is from \$65 to \$70 a head; and Mr. Young attempts to prove that our statement is mendacious by logically arguing that the rate at one time was but \$15 per head. We are afraid the gentleman has not formed a very intimate acquaintance with Whately. If he had he would not only have avoided so glaring a fallacy, but by the exercise of a little ingenuity might have made out a plausible case enough; but to come forward before the people and claim credit for the Government, because their demands on the public purse last year were more business and a larger population, were much less than their demands this year with a diminution in both business and population, makes us reasonably doubt the man's intelligence. If there was an object to be gained at all it could have only been by showing that our taxation was diminishing instead of increasing—that our expenditure this year was much less than it was last. To have strained, however, both facts and arithmetic to prove that the taxation of 1864 was only \$15 a head while the exorbitant figures of 1865 were before us, was the way above all others to make the conduct of the Government more than ever unbearable. A thousand times better would it have been for the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to have openly recoiled his after dinner recklessness and gone to work to prove—not that the taxation of the past was small but rather that it was larger in proportion than the present—not that the policy of the Government of Vancouver Island was to augment the public taxation in proportion as the financial capacity of the people decreased, but rather to reduce the expenditure of the country as the wealth and population diminished. When men's pockets are touched, however, they sometimes from sheer fright lose their self-possession, and Mr. Young with his brother officials no doubt considered that their salaries were becoming precarious the moment the subject of taxation was agitated. It was an unfortunate moment however in which they indulged in arrogant and insulting assertion; for they have simply brought the disagreeable matter more and more before the public mind.

We have no desire to injure any official in the colony; but justice, we are told, is before generosity, and magnanimity is less active than self-preservation. In our remarks on taxation all we aim at is cheap government, and that we must obtain if every individual across James Bay should be sent adrift to-morrow. This colony, we repeat, is for the people who are in it—who have invested their money and their labor to build it up. There is, therefore, but one interest in the country, and that is the public welfare. Anything that conflicts with this must go to the wall. If we find that the government can be carried on for one-third our present expense, we would like to know by what right the Hon. the Colonial Secretary or any other paid servant of the people or the Crown presumes to say it shall not. The people are the best judges of their capacity as well as their wants. They know exactly what they can afford to pay, and what is necessary to maintain an efficient administration. At present it would seem that the chief end of every man on the Island is to labor hard that he may pay taxes to support a number of very luxurious and sometimes presumptuous individuals in the Government Buildings. He sees no public works going on—no employment afforded the manual laborer; and he naturally asks in what way is the public money absorbed. On looking into the appropriations the present year he discovers no less a sum than \$24,920 for the police establishment, including goals and magistrates; and, exclusive of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, over \$45,000 for the various officials of the colony, making in all about \$70,000 which we have to pay the Government for keeping us in order. Here is an absorption at once of an amount equal to all the harbor dues, liquor licenses and trade licenses of 1864; and not a farthing of the revenue so far laid out on public works. Surely the blindest person in the country must see that we cannot keep up so preposterous an expenditure as this. Mr. Young himself sees it and puts down our taxation at the moderate figure of \$120,000, although by some mysterious process we are called upon to pay between double and treble the amount. The very first item—real estate—being in 1865 \$110,000 as against \$47,000 in 1864. We hope, however, that the forthcoming estimates will

smack of the Colonial Secretary's economy, and that the happy idea of \$15 a head will stick out prominently in the figures. The total amount will then be \$75,000—a sum quite large enough to afford \$30,000 for public works. The remaining \$45,000 will pay the few officials that will be necessary, the interest on our loan, our mail conveyance, and our education.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

Dates to 29th July.

The cabinet has met and separated for the autumn, without thinking it necessary to consider any of the proposals for a premature assembling of the new Parliament. There is no mistaking the look of triumph in the features of the premier. It is not merely that the result of the late election is likely to prolong the golden evening of his days—it has put back the shadow on the dial, and made the old man look younger than he did six months ago. Not so with his illustrious lieutenant, who does not attempt to disguise his chagrin at being dismissed from Oxford.

Miss Constance Kent has been at length tried, convicted and sentenced. Last Friday morning the Salisbury Assize Court was thronged in every part—so much so that when Mr. Chief Justice Willes, accompanied by the high sheriff and the under sheriff, arrived, there was considerable difficulty in making a clear passage for him to reach the bench. The jury had been previously called and directly the court was opened the prisoner was brought up. She was dressed in deep black and wore black gauntlet gloves. Her face was hidden by a black worsted veil which she raised on being called upon to plead. She wore a plain black cloak, but her bonnet was adorned with a black bugle trimming. There was nothing striking about her personal appearance. She was accompanied by a female warden. The deputy clerk of the Arraignment addressed her thus: "Constance Emilie Kent, this indictment charges you with having, on the 30th June, 1860, wilfully murdered Francis Saville Kent. How say you, prisoner at the bar—are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner said in a subdued, but distinct voice, "GUILTY."

Mr. Justice Willes, after a few minutes' consideration, said, addressing the prisoner: "Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally and with malice killed your brother?" The prisoner "Yes." Mr. Justice Willes: "And you plead guilty?" The prisoner replied in a very low tone of voice, which was scarcely audible, "Yes." The sentence on Constance Kent has been commuted to penal servitude for life, and she is to be treated in exactly the same manner as any other criminal subjected to the same species of punishment. She is to be removed at an early day to the convict prison at Brixton, previous to her transportation to Western Australia.

Henry Coleman, late treasurer to Jean Francois Gravelle, alias Blondin, has been once more before the London Bankruptcy Court. His unsecured debts amount to upwards of £32,000, of which nearly £13,000 are due to the celebrated rope-walker, who is now amusing the Spaniards in Madrid. In the department of the Cher the police have prosecuted a man for the non-observance of the Sabbath, an event which has hitherto been almost without a precedent in France.

The British fleet will be at Cherbourg on the 14th of August, and at Brest on the 18th. Austria, Sweden, Portugal, and Spain have expressed a wish to be represented on this occasion. The Langham Hotel, the most magnificent of the recently erected places of the kind in London, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire at an early hour on the 27th. Fortunately the fire was discovered by a policeman directly after its ignition, and the damage was confined to one room. In Yorkshire the heat has been intense. In the shade, at Castle Howard, on Sunday the 23d, the thermometer stood at 85 degrees, on Monday at 87, and on Tuesday at 90. The well-known hermit at Stevenage, Herts, is said to bestow £20 a week, which is brought to him in pence, in alms to any one who asks. To every ordinary beggar he gives one penny; to an Irish beggar he gives twopenny. Consequently, the neighborhood swarms with mendicants.

The French Government has just authorized the preliminary surveys of a railway along the coast from Cherbourg to Brest. This line is essentially maritime and strategic, will establish direct communication between the two great military ports on the Atlantic. An attempt has been made to effect a compromise in the hope of averting a lock-out in the building trade in London. The masters are willing to give an advance of a halfpenny per hour, while the men demand three farthings.

The famous rose-tree planted a thousand years ago by the Emperor Louis le Debonnaire, in the eastern choir of the cathedral at Hildersheim, has been in particularly fine bloom this season, and looks fresher and greener than ever. The lamentable result of strikes are forcibly shown by the fact that the loss sustained by workmen in Staffordshire alone during the recent conflict between the masters and their hands is estimated at £500,000. King Leopold has just been again punctured for the dropsy, which had gained the chest. His Majesty's strong constitution enables him to resist those repeated attacks, but there is no hope of a definite cure. The people of Nottingham are actively engaged in getting up a testimonial to the wife of Sir Robert Clifton for her exertions on behalf of her husband's election. A ladies' committee sits daily.

A few days ago William Inglis, station officer at the railway at Greenock, found £1,100 in ten £100 notes. They were immediately claimed by the owner, who rewarded the finder with £11. The great naval demonstration at Plymouth is to take place the first week in September, when there will be at anchor in the Plymouth Sound eight French iron clad, eight or ten English vessels of the same class, and a contingent of the fleets of Austria and Italy.

ELECTION ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Western Morning News publishes a letter addressed by Colonel Dawkins to the two members for Totnes, by whom he was defeated at the late election. He tells Mr. Pender that if he will take his oath that none of the electors who signed the requisition to himself (Colonel Dawkins) have received, or will receive, any of Mr. Pender's money, he is prepared to withdraw some statements which he made against Mr. Pender. As to Mr. Seymour's charge that "Colonel Dawkins is not a fighting man," the colonel replies—"I am prepared to relieve him of his error as soon as he likes, at Wormwood Scrubs or elsewhere, and thus probably relieve Totnes at once of a representative not of her choice."

Great excitement (says Galignani) was caused a few evenings since at the Grenelle Theatre, just as the curtain was about to rise for a new act, by loud cries of "Help! Fetch a doctor," behind the scenes. It soon became known that one of the actresses, in a fit of jealousy, caused by seeing certain attentions paid to another lady instead of herself, had taken a strong dose of laudanum. Energetic remedies having been immediately administered, no serious consequences are likely to ensue.

ROWING FEAT BY A YOUNG LADY.—On the 21st a Worthing young lady went to sea alone in a small skiff, and rowed to Brighton. The distance is reckoned to be ten miles, and she accomplished it, pulling against tide, in about two hours. The water was very calm at the time, but the feat nevertheless has created some astonishment.

RIOTING AT MONAGHAN.—A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal telegraphs from Monaghan on the 23d as follows: "I have just learned that one of the men wounded yesterday has since died, and the latest accounts from Castleblaney state that two Catholics have been killed there by two Orangemen. We are not yet, I fear, at the end of these Orange outrages."

The Wizard of the North has just dropped in for a windfall. A short time ago he invested a portion of his earnings in the purchase of some land in Australia, which he obtained on very moderate terms. This land is now required by a railway company, and it is said that the Wizard will derive considerable profit by the new transfer.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette Mr. Giffard Palgrave, a famous Eastern traveller, has been directed by the Government to proceed to Abyssinia, in order, if possible, to obtain the release of the British captives in that country.

"HUSBANDS LOVE YOUR WIVES."—A very important judgment has just been given in the Divorce Court, a full knowledge of the spirit of which may have the effect of considerably thinning the business there. The substance of it is, that men who, by ill-treatment of their wives, strive to get rid of them through the medium of that tribunal, shall not escape the obligations of supporting them when a divorce has been granted. Sir James Wilde says:—"Those for whom shame has no dread, honorable vows no tie, and violence to the weak no sense of degradation, may still be held in check by an appeal to their love of money." This is the first decision that has been given since the establishment of the Court of general principles that a wife who obtains a divorce may exact from her husband the means of maintenance. It is based, of course, on the presumption that the conduct of the wife herself has been in every respect unexceptionable.

THE COLLINS TELEGRAPH LINE.—In the latest English papers received by this mail we find the following telegram, dated July 28th, from St. Petersburg: "A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, the remaining portion—from Nicolajewsk to San Francisco—being at the charge of the American company. The capital of the latter amounts to ten million dollars, and bonds representing \$4,340,000 have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Oregonian of the 20th says: "By private dispatch from San Francisco, dated yesterday, we are informed that the steamship Active, for the trade between this city and Victoria, will sail today for this city direct. In Friday's issue it says further, the Sierra Nevada will be the last steamship, at least for some time, leaving this port for San Francisco via Victoria. On the arrival of the Active from below all steamers will run direct to and from Portland and San Francisco, the Victoria trade being left wholly to the Active. The Active has a full cargo for Portland."

OUR FRIEND FROM VICTORIA.—A Roman & Co., the well-known publishers in San Francisco, have placed upon our desk a copy of Webb's comedy, bearing the above title, that has been produced by Wheatleigh at the Eureka Theatre with such success. We shall require more than a cursory glance over the publication to speak of its merits.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. DE BEAUJEU.—The Globe's special telegram announces the death of the Hon. Savene De Beaujeu, for many years a member of the Canadian Legislative Council. Deceased is said to have been possessed of a large amount of property in Montreal and elsewhere.

WHAT WILL DR. COMMING SAY?—English journals announce that the gay and festive old Premier Pam has entered a horse for the Derby of '67.

BRACKENRIDGE IN CANADA.—QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—John C. Brackenridge arrived here this morning per Hibernal. He proceeds to Montreal this afternoon by rail.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says that it has a larger circulation than any other paper, "with perhaps a few exceptions." Good for the "perhaps!"

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[Dates to September 11.] We take the following from files of papers received per Portlaw from San Francisco.

THE YACHT RACE.—The yacht race between the Restless and Annie, for \$500, was won with ease by the former, the latter not being able to carry full sail with the rough, unsteady wind which was blowing at the time. Both boats kept on their way back to the starting point, but the Annie really gave up off North Point, having no show of winning or even keeping within a respectable distance of the Restless. A large number of people witnessed the race, but the pleasure was greatly marred by the unpleasant weather, the day being about as disagreeable as it is possible to get up in this latitude at this season of the year. Another race between the same boats over the same ground was to take place on the 17th, when the Annie would, it was thought with a lighter wind, stand a better chance.

A BIG SHARK.—A large ground shark was caught in a fisherman's net. It was purchased by Captain Robinson, Curiosity dealer, Washington Street, for exhibition.

CROWD BEFORE WE WERE OUT OF THE WOODS.—The weather showed symptoms of a change for the better a week since, and we began to think that summer was over, and the winds and dust clouds laid for the season; but we were "in advance of the times."

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—The Zampilliarostation as performed by the Buislay Family, after Leonard, surpassed in daring and agility any act of similar character ever presented to a California public. On Saturday night four trapezes were used. There is no gainsaying the assertion that the Buislay Family are the best gymnasts and acrobats who have visited us.

THE GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—Among the prizes contended for at the recent rifle tournament in Germany, we notice the following from California in addition to the silver bar: Album of views of California, the Yosemite, etc., presented by A. L. Thiele, of the Faust cellar, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, value, \$40; a "slug," or \$50 gold piece, presented by the German Rifle Club of San Francisco, value \$70.

A DISGRACEFUL NUISANCE.—The Rev. Mr. Crisiss had unusual success in his street preaching and peddling operations at the junction of Sacramento and Montgomery streets yesterday. He succeeded in gathering about him a gang of rowdies and loafers, who kept the neighborhood in an uproar with their ribald jests, blasphemy, hootings, yellings and backguarding generally, for some hours. He was followed by a few more of the same sort—with whose names and address we are unacquainted—and after they were through an apparently shattered individual, who gave his name at the calaboose as Shattuck; mounted the steps of the Pacific Mail Company's office, and harangued the crowd on political subjects, evidently under the impression that the election was just coming on, instead of just over—until a policeman arrested him and took him away to avoid a row, which was threatening to break out every moment. Night came on and we were just congratulating ourselves on the cessation of hostilities and the prospect of a quiet night, when we heard the old song, "bellowing in the street once more, looked out and saw, with a feeling bordering on despair, a man with a seedy coat, shocking bad hat, and a bundle of papers 'hoonily on bit beach,' holding forth on the doctrine of the total burning up and annihilation of the wicked—served 'em right, too. Alas! for the brevity of earthly dreams of peace! the Crisis had come again."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[PER STEAMER COLORADO.] From San Francisco papers brought by Captain Curtis of the Portlaw we extract the following items of European intelligence, nearly two weeks later than last newspaper advices per Orizaba: MORTALITY IN ENGLAND.

The statistics of British mortality for 1861 have just been published. Here are a few items: There were 21 executions, 399 homicides, 1319 suicides, 2766 persons were burned to death, mostly by accidents attributable to crinolines, while the entire number of accidental deaths was 13,777.

DR. COLENSO. The friends of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, have presented him with a sum of £3330, raised by about 600 subscribers, partly to make up for the loss of his Episcopal income, and partly to testify to his services to the cause of free expression of opinion within the Church of England. The bishop was about to proceed to Natal.

RUSH OF EMIGRANTS. Emigration en masse to North America is contemplated by the fifteen thousand Polish refugees now dispersed among the Swiss cantons, and they are in active communication with Washington, through their delegate, Kowikolek, about the terms on which they would be received as agricultural laborers in the States. The Helvetic Diet has already voted a subsidy to each emigrant of one hundred and eight francs, and it is expected that the French Government will place some of its transport ships at their disposal for conveyance to their place of destiny.—Paris Corr. London Globe.

Stockholm Correspondence of the London Post, July 27th. In Norway they continue to deprecate the extent to which emigration from that country to America is still carried on. The departure of her stalwart sons from a country so thinly populated is naturally regarded as a great calamity. But though this expatriation of her people had been going on for some time, it was not until 1842 that it had assumed such proportions as to excite alarm, and yet since that time it has been steadily on the increase, having in 1853 reached 6050 persons, in 1857 the number having risen to 5560, and having in 1861 attained its maximum of 8850. It may be satisfactory to Englishmen to know that of these at least two-thirds embarked for Canada, while only one-third went to the United States, though there is reason to fear that many of those who intended to go to the British provinces had their destination afterwards changed, and that consequently many have fallen victims in the late war.

In Sweden no correct returns of those who

have emigrated can be obtained. There is good reason to believe that the average number who have embarked from Sweden for transatlantic ports has not annually exceeded fifteen hundred, which, when compared with the number of those which are known to have sailed from the less populous kingdom of Norway, affords convincing proof of the greater degree of contentment which prevails in this than in that portion of the United Kingdom.

LATER FROM CANADA.

GRANT'S RATINGS AND DOINGS. A correspondent writing on board the steamer which conveyed Gen. Grant from Quebec to Montreal, is responsible for the following incidents:

When tourists at Quebec learned that Gen. Grant was to go up the river by boat there was a rush for tickets. Every state-room and berth was speedily engaged. Many have been introduced to the Lieut. General, and many have introduced themselves. His uniform courtesy to all is the theme of remark. His departure from Quebec was marked by the same enthusiasm which greeted him on his arrival.

Among those who called upon him was Sir James Hope, Admiral, commanding Her Majesty's navy in America. He drove up to the hotel this afternoon, with three of the officers of his fleet, in full dress. A second carriage contained his valet and boxes. The contrast between the two men is very great. The Admiral is taller than Gen. Grant, and older by fifteen or twenty years, with iron-gray hair, while whiskers trimly brushed, a gray eye, florid face, quick and vigorous in his actions, and a good-natured countenance. Gen. Grant is so well known that I need not give a description of his personal appearance.

Sir James found a plain man in plain clothes. The Admiral and his officers were gorgeous in gold lace, bright buttons, crimson sashes, chapane, nodding plumes, epaulettes and stars. After the call, the Admiral sat down with Gen. Grant and enjoyed a cigar. He gave free expression to his admiration of Gen. Grant. He said he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. The Admiral laid aside his coat, chapeau and plumes, and appeared in naval dress of white pants, blue coat and plain cap.

As stated in a previous letter, I am here not to speak of Gen. Grant's movements, but simply to bear what the people will say of him. It is interesting to hear the comments. There is a large, stout, white-haired man, dressed in Canada grey, accompanied by his wife and daughter on a trip. "I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found Gen. Grant was going up river I thought I would go in the same boat. My wife feels bad not to see Montmorency, but then she can see Gen. Grant."

"How does he impress you?" I asked. "Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more I see of him the better I like him. He isn't stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa opposite to me is a young snob dressed in a short grey roundabout. He is quizzing the General through his eye-glass. "Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him," he says to a fellow of the same breed who sits beside him.

If the subject of their remarks was exceedingly dignified and wore full military dress, with epaulets, gold lace and gilt buttons—if he looked haughtily upon everybody present—if he was proud enough not to see anyone who was not presented with formality and dignity—doubtless those fellows would see something remarkable in him. They have not sense enough to know that his unostentatious manners, his urbane treatment of all who approach him, is so very remarkable that the people recognize it at once.

I stood upon the guard when the boat left Quebec and listened to the crowd. "That's the man who licked the rebels," said one.

"I had a brother who fit under him," said another.

Walking around the citadel I fell into conversation with the soldier who conducted our party. He belongs to the Rifles. "I had a brother who was under Grant," said he; "he was wounded in front of Petersburg, and has got his discharge."

"What does he say of Gen. Grant?" I asked.

"Oh, he says he is a bully boy."

Then he began to talk about the fortifications. "These are no good; I reckon your guns would knock these walls to pieces mighty quick." Then pointing out the place where the new fortifications are to be erected at Point Levi, and said "What good will they do when completed? They may keep a vessel from coming up the river, but if we had a war with you Grant would come up from Maine and take us on the land side."

There was much practical wisdom in what he said. Canada can't be defended any more than the Confederacy could be defended.

THE UNADVISED.

George N. Sanders resides in St. Sophie Place, a fine block of stone buildings on McGill College avenue, where the secret attempt was made to abduct him. This is the fourth attempt that has been made to compel George to emigrate, and every time men have been found in the house. How they got there is beyond Sanders comprehension. Sanders now goes armed, he says, with the permission of the authorities, and wears a belt in which are stuck his revolvers and a bowie knife, while in his side pockets he carries two smaller revolvers, making his person quite an entree of arms. I must not forget to mention in this connection that the authorities have reinforced "Fort Sanders" by four policemen, who walk the ramparts day and night, and guard all the approaches.

Since Jake Thompson mysteriously disappeared with the rebel money bags, many of the Southern rebels have got by the ears: Bennett Young, the ruffian, who quarrelled with Sanders' Italian son-in-law, Dr. Contris. Contris was a surgeon in the Yankee army, and while in charge of some ambulances containing Federal wounded, he drove them into the Confederate lines, when the beautiful Miss Sanders was so elated at the Doctor's sympathy with the Southern cause that she married him.—Alta.

A MURDERER in the jail at New Haven succeeded in starving himself to death, obstinately refusing to touch food to the last.

Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

MR. GLADSTONE.

"For the second time within ten years," says the London Spectator, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, "an individual name has served as the pivot of a general election, the centre round which its hopes and fears, its sympathies and its hatreds have revolved."

"I believe in Mr. Gladstone," has served as the Liberal credo, and "I distrust Mr. Gladstone" as the Tory's condensed commination service upon all manner of change."

not often in English political life, with its levelling tendencies on the one hand, and its aristocratic assumption on the other, that a man is able to rise from the ranks of the people and, towering high above the heads of his fellows, wield an influence that seems almost magnetic."

In Abraham Lincoln we had perhaps the greatest type of this class of men the present century has produced; but then his rise was only the natural result of democratic institutions.

In England, the streams which supply the fountain of greatness are narrow and confined, in comparison with the broad tributaries which flow from every State in the American Union to the Washington reservoir, and it is therefore no ordinary spectacle to witness the nation revolving in a general election on the "pivot" of an individual and plebeian name.

Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright have both occupied prominent positions in the eyes of the British nation—probably the most prominent, as being the representatives of the thoughts and aspirations of the great body of the English people; but their peculiar idiosyncrasies placed them outside the pale of ministerial power.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while uniting within his person, in a great measure, the broad and comprehensive views of Bright, unites also the authority of Government. As such, therefore, he becomes for good or ill a powerful influence in the State, and "if he lives the future belongs to him."

At the present time, and in the important years to come, it is evident that such a mind as Gladstone's, with its vigorous fibres stretching to the inmost feelings of the masses and reaching into the realms of the highest thought will mould, in a great measure, the destiny of the nation, and mould it to the people's permanent welfare.

For the first time probably in England's parliamentary existence, an influential statesman is ready to make foreign intrigue and foreign diplomacy subordinate to the comfort and happiness of the English people. It is true Lord Stanley, the representative of the most liberal and enlightened of the Conservative party, shows an equally undivided antipathy to the neglecting of home interests for the sake of foreign interference; but he has none of the high feelings entertained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If he wishes England to abstain from foreign wars it is because his pocket and the pocket of the nation will be less disturbed.

In all his cold calculating powers, the welfare of his destitute fellow-countrymen never seem to engross a single thought. Not so Gladstone and those he principally represents. He may not confine himself to the letter to the following description by the Spectator of the new policy inaugurated by a portion of the Liberal party, but the programme nevertheless embraces some of the most sterling points of his political creed, and is one, whatever may be its faults, infinitely ahead of any policy English statesmanship has yet endeavored to carry out.

work is to be the pauper barracks? They want to lighten the pressure on the base of society, to make pauperism at least exceptional, to give some at least of the benefits of civilization to those whose hands keep it up, to make education universal, to house all men decently, to raise the minimum of wages, to secure to every laborer the certainty that his thrift shall be to his own advantage."

In this age of wars for ideas and wars for empire, such a policy as the foregoing may sound Utopian, but it is nevertheless making its way firmly and strongly with the English people. They see and see clearly that it is more profitable as well as more humane to look after the interests of their fellow-countrymen than to plunge the nation into no end of national difficulties and national debts.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while possessing an active sympathy for the masses, and while showing what is very refreshing in a Chancellor of the Exchequer, a disposition to economic does not entirely lose sight of Great Britain's external condition, but he makes it, as we have said before, subordinate to the inner life of the people of England. "Countries are made for the people who live in them, and what is the use of all the prosperity if it does not reach the majority?"

With this sentiment before his eye Mr. Gladstone pushes forward with his measures for ameliorating the condition of the distressed and has just promised to introduce a bill under which the State will furnish the funds required for the rehousing of the poor at 3 1/2 per cent. This measure will work wonders in all the great cities by replacing the wretched dens, to which the destitute were consigned by healthy dwellings.

The mere magnitude of the project, however, says the press, "will not alarm the man who in three years has set up 3,000 State banks, who has thought of making the nation own its own railways, and who has helped to reverse the financial policy once believed to be as demonstrable as any geometrical proposition."

COMMEMORATION DINNER OF THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. The annual commemoration dinner of the Collegiate School took place Monday in the Colonial Hotel. About forty-five gentlemen sat down. The chair was occupied by the Principal, the Rev. C. T. Woods; and the Vice-chairs by the Vice-principal Williams and Mr. Vincent.

Amongst the guests we noticed His Excellency the Governor; Admiral Denman, Bishop Hills, W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary; T. L. Woods, Esq., Attorney General; Mayor Harris; Hon. A. Watson, Treasurer; Capt. Coode; Lieut. Sir Lambton Lorraine and Lieut. Veale, H.M.S. Sateley; Mr. Speaker Helmcken; H. Wakeford, Esq.; Hon. E. Finlayson, M. L. C.; Dr. Tormie, M. L. A.; Rev. E. Oridge; Captain Lang, V. R. C.; J. F. McCreight, Esq.; S. Green, Esq.; J. J. Cochrane, Esq., &c. &c.

After partaking of an excellent dinner provided by Mons. Driard. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, followed by National airs performed by Mons. Sandrie, and Mr. Digby Palmer. The Principal, in a neat compliment, proposed His Excellency the Governor, Music—"British Grenadiers."

His Excellency, in responding, thanked the company for the honor. The Governor of this or any other colony must always be on his trial before that seldom erring jury the public. He trusted that the manner his health had been received that he might express a hope that he would receive a favorable verdict at the hands of that jury. His health had been always received with the greatest cordiality. He did not attribute this to any personal claim of his own, but to a feeling of loyalty for Her whom he had the honor to represent. His Excellency said there was one thing for which he would always take personal credit, and that was a desire to do all in his power for the advancement of the welfare of the people over whom he ruled. His Excellency's remarks were loudly applauded.

The Bishop and Clergy, proposed by Mr. S. Green, who paid a high compliment to the cloth. The Bishop and Clergy of this diocese were revered and respected by their flock. There were some who had sought to place the Bishop and Clergy at enmity, but happily they were only a few. He thought the colony was more indebted to the Bishop than he to the colony. The Bishop had brought more into the colony than he would ever take out of it, and the colony should feel much indebted to his lordship for what he had done for them. (Applause.)

Music—"Red, White and Blue." Admiral Denman in a neat speech expressed his thanks. Although a bird of passage he felt a deep interest in all that affected the interests of the colony. He expressed a particular interest in the question of education and hoped they would bring up a body of young men that would do honor to the country. (Applause.)

Capt. Lang in most appropriate terms acknowledged the toast on behalf of the Volunteers. Schola Floreat.—This toast was ably proposed by Governor Kennedy. In the course of his remarks His Excellency said emphatically that he was in favor of no particular system of schools. He thought that there was plenty of room for all, and he should like to see a dozen more established. He, however could say from personal inspection that the Collegiate School was the best in the colony, and he thought those who had the management of it were deserving of much credit. He thought they would raise young men in that school that would play a creditable part in the future history of the colony.

Music—"Excelsior." The Principal responded. He felt so bound up in the cause of the school that he felt himself unable to express all he had to say on the subject. He had commenced his labors five years ago with eleven pupils, and for the present advanced state of the school he was much indebted to the warm interest and kind advice and assistance always rendered by the Bishop. He might not, as had been said by Mr. Green, be educating a Bishop, but he saw that he was bringing up the sons of those who now occupied prominent positions in the colony. He was educating them for God and for good, and the Rev. gentleman felt gratified at the conscientiousness that his boys would not tell a lie, that their faithfulness was one of the first principles inculcated in the minds of the pupils.

He aimed at the highest education that would fit his young men for the shop, the store, the counting-house or for the higher calling of legislator, ruler and counsellor (applause). The Legislative Council, proposed by Dr. Tormie. He said he preferred speaking when he had an antagonist, but he would allude to a matter that concerned him personally. He alluded to the medical bill, and expressed his satisfaction that the bill had not passed, as it would have excluded all American physicians. He liked the Americans better and better the more he knew of them, and he thought it highly impolitic to drive them out of the country. He alluded to the facilities afforded by the Americans of allowing our youth to walk their hospitals and obtain their diplomas. The doctor concluded by a humorous allusion to the tax on beavers.

Music—"There's a good time coming." W. A. G. Young replied for the Council. He felt obliged to the gentlemen who drew the toast list because they would there see that when he had finished the music would tell them there was "a good time coming, boys." He would comprise his remarks in the same expression. He had been in the Assembly, and had now the honor to occupy a seat in the Council. On their behalf he could with confidence assert that they would have the best interests of the country in view in all their future legislation.

The Legislative Assembly was proposed by the Vice-Principal, who facetiously alluded to the length of the James Bay bridge having been called one-eighth of a mile, and called attention to the distance the legislators must travel in the course of the year. He would like to have seen less walking and more working (laughter). Whatever was said about them, however, there were many men he thought in the House that he should be very sorry to see out of it (applause).

Mr. Speaker Helmcken, in replying, asked the proposer of the toast to make allowance for the number of days each member was absent, and to say, if he could, what distance they really had travelled for the country. The speaker then touched upon sectarianism; he was personally in favor of religious instruction in the schools (applause) and he also advocated amusements; he was glad to see military instruction had been introduced into the Collegiate School, he was not a soldier himself but would like to see everybody else one. (Laughter.) He thought cricket and boat racing should follow and supplant the less exciting games of marbles and plumstone. (Laughter.) The speaker wished success and prosperity to the school.

The Ladies' College, by the Hon. R. Finlayson. Music—"Maid of Merry England." Responded to by Mr. Wakeford, who also avowed himself in favor of his children being nurtured in the religion which he himself professed and believed in. Divinity, Law and Physic, by W. A. G. Young, in one of the most trite and pithy speeches of the evening. The Rev. E. Oridge, in the absence of Archdeacon Gilson, briefly and most sensibly replied for the church.

T. L. Woods responded for the legal profession, and after paying a high compliment to the worthy clergyman who had preceded him, expressed a hope that the Collegiate School might be the instrument of sending eminent men to the bar. Dr. Helmcken said he would "throw physic to the dogs" for the night "he would have none of it" (laughter). As long as free trade continued in this colony they would have to import doctors though early education was as necessary in the medical as in any other profession, and they looked to the Collegiate School to supply it. There were no days to which he could turn with greater delight than to his student or school-boy days.

The Schools of Home.—In few but eloquent words proposed by Mr. Cochrane and ably responded to by Mr. McCreight. Music—"Would I were a boy again." The Press, by Mr. C. B. Young, who waxed eloquent in his description of the immense powers wielded by the press. He eulogised the energy displayed by the local press, and humorously observed that if they sometimes fell out and called each other rogues honest men would then get their rights (laughter). Music—"Good St. Anthony." Mr. Harris, of the Colonist, spoke in acknowledgment of the toast.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.

Shooting for the Elcho Shield. [From the Times of the 21st.] The interest of yesterday's proceedings centred in the international match for the Elcho Challenge Shield—a competition between the selected small-bore shots of the United Kingdom, standing in much the same relation to the Ruffed International contest decided a few days ago, as the grand race for the Cup at Ascot does to the more multitudinous gathering at Epsom.

The event drew a larger and more fashionable attendance than on any of the previous days of the meeting, and from first to last the shooting was watched with an eagerness and satisfaction proving that international emulation lingers, though stronger feelings, happily, have disappeared. The spectators at the firing points applauded any particularly successful shot as heartily as they dared, bearing in mind that marksmen must not on any account be distracted, and their aim, as a necessary consequence, grow wild and unsteady. At the concluding ranges, when the English and Scotch scores were known to be running in parallel lines, with an almost imperceptible distance between, there was delight, nearly savage, in the emphasis with which the abbreviation "bull" passed from mouth to mouth, whenever the marker's white disc obscured for a moment the black surface of the distant bull's eye. Lord Ducie remained all day with the English squad; the Marquis of Donegal was not less interested in the efforts of his countrymen, while Lady Elcho by her presence with a large party of friends at the Scottish firing point showed how greatly she sympathized with the Scottish desire to take the shield northwards.

The Irish eight, without exception, used the rifles of their countryman, Mr. Rigby. The English and Scotch sights, on the other hand, as far as could be ascertained, shot with the Whitworth rifle, the favorite weapon at all these contests, Major Halford alone excepted, who used one of those produced by Mr. Metford. The fortunes of the match fluctuated in an extraordinary manner, and as, not merely from range to range, but from shot to shot, it was impossible to form any reliable opinion as to whether England or Scotland would ultimately succeed, it need not be added that the excitement was very great. At the close of the 800 yards distance Scotland was exactly one point ahead, for which advantage she was indebted entirely to Lord Aberdeen, who in 15 shots made 12 bull's eyes and three centres, and when the squads walked back from the 900 yards to the 1,000 yards firing point, the lead of the Scottish had advanced from 1 to 7 points. From this point, however, the shooting of the English eight steadily improved; fewer misses were made by them while one of the Scottish eight having failed to hit the target at the outset, lost confidence apparently, and made miss after miss in a way that was very damaging to the prospects of his side.

The English had an instinctive perception that they were recovering lost ground, and redoubled their efforts. Amongst them one gentleman, Lieutenant Banting, who fired from the left shoulder, was remarkable for the steadiness of his shooting. On the Scottish side, too, there was one who exhibited an idiosyncrasy which consisted in firing, as far as circumstances permitted, from his back. A few minutes before 7 o'clock the match terminated. The Irish were beaten by both the other nationalities—a result regarded as inevitable before the match commenced—making, however, such a creditable fight throughout, and at the close having so large a minority to point to, they will clearly be formidable antagonists on some future occasion, when they have sufficient time in which to mature their preparations. It is a healthy sign to see Irishmen thus coming forward to claim "a fair field and no favor," and it is to be hoped they will not relax in their exertions. The English wound up their score with a bull's eye in the full confidence that they had won, and walked across to the firing point where the Scottish had still a shot to deliver. Here, however, the assurance of victory was even stronger, and in consequence of information that was communicated to him, Lord Elcho called for "three cheers for Scotland." These were given with a heartiness which rendered the subsequent disappointment all the more bitter when it turned out that according to the register England had gained the day by a majority of two, the total numbers being—for England, 1,053; for Scotland, 1,051. It was then explained that the supposed majority for Scotland rested on the establishment of a claim to have one shot made by Lord Aberdeen allowed as a centre, which had been signalled as a ricochet. Lord Elcho mounted, and rode down to the officer in charge of the butt to investigate the matter, and returned with the information that in the opinion of the officer the shot had been a fair one. Fresh cheers were, of course, given for this announcement, the effect of which was to raise Scotland's score to 1,054; but the hopes of that country were destined to be dashed, for Lord Elcho ascertained on further inquiry that the markers in the ricochet butts, who were better placed for determining a point of this kind than the officer in question, maintained the accuracy of the ricochet signal which they had waved. The matter was further complicated by the discovery that the Scottish eight were not agreed among themselves upon the exact shot to which they attached such importance, some alleging that it was a shot fired at the 800 yards range before lunch hour, others that it was the 14th shot at the 900 yards range. The only course which could be adopted was to invite both those dissatisfied with the registers and those who maintained their accuracy to draw up written statements and refer them to the Umpire for his decision this morning; and they accordingly withdrew with that object. While the matter was under discussion, it would be difficult to convey an accurate idea of the agitation and excitement prevailing. Knots and circles formed all over the common, and for fully an hour the controversy in all its bearings was the universal theme of discussion. The general impression appeared to be one of regret that the elax of such a match, the best and closest that had yet been shot at Wimbledon, should be marred by anything like disagreement. The conqueror, to whichever nationality they might belong, stood in a position scarcely, if at all, less honorable

than the conquerors, and unless the evidence of mistake on the part of the markers was conclusive, beyond all doubt, it was hardly wise to raise any question. Another point very strongly urged was that the objection, if a valid one, ought not to have been allowed to lie over, but should have been investigated at the moment, or at least before proceeding to a different range. Under the ordinary regulations of the Council marking is not allowed to be questioned, but the International Match does not fall strictly within the rules, inasmuch as ricochet butts were erected purposely in connection with it, which are not required for the general competitions. Taking the figures as issued from the statistical department, the following were the scores made by each competitor:

Table with columns for shooter names and scores. Includes names like Capt. Heaton, Lieut. Col. Halford, etc.

Table with columns for shooter names and scores. Includes names like Capt. Bland, Lieut. Pirenas, etc.

Table with columns for shooter names and scores. Includes names like Private Camille, Lieut. Banting, etc.

Table with columns for shooter names and scores. Includes names like Greenhill, J. Rigby, etc.

Table with columns for shooter names and scores. Includes names like Grand Total—England, Scotland, Ireland.

NANAIMO ITEMS.

Fortunate Escape.—During the storm on Monday last a large maple tree, which stood close to the house of Mr. H. Cooper, was blown down by the violence of the wind. In falling it came in contact with the chimney and the rear portion of the building, and cut a way for itself right through both roof and walls. Mrs. Cooper and family were in the room just a moment before the tree made its entrance, superintending the packing of some china, crystal, &c. lately received from Europe, but hearing the noise made by the tree in taking a lasting leave of its friendly supports, they had barely time to reach the security afforded by the adjoining room, when down came the mass of maple, and the glass and china were numbered amongst the things that were.

Whiskey Selling.—A man named George Nichol was brought up on Friday last before Mr. Franklyn for selling liquor to Indians. Nichol said he had been led into the business by one Vince who, because he would not perpetrate a more heinous crime, came forward and informed against him. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner the full penalty of the law—a fine of £100 or twelve months' imprisonment.

Shipping.—The bark Clara Bell arrived from New Westminster on Sunday morning. The John Jay finished loading with 750 tons coal for San Francisco on Saturday. The ship A. M. Lawrence takes the next turn under the new shuttle.

Municipal.—The Gazette wants a Municipal Council for Nanaimo. STABBING AFFRAY AT COMOX.—Last week the usual autumnal, consequent on a fresh importation of whiskey, was kept up by the Indians at Comox. It was attended by its indispensable accessory—a general scuffle—in which two Sishwas were badly wounded with the knife. We have not learned whether any steps had been taken to have the guilty parties arrested.

Bears Shot.—On Monday last, Rory Cameron shot two fine bears at Mr. Dunsen's farm. The animals were very large and in excellent condition. OUR NORTHERN LIQUOR TRADE.—Mr. W. H. Ross informs us that on his passage down from Comox last week in company with two Indians, they spoke a canoe going north with a large quantity of fire water "done up" in bottles and tins for the thirsty Sishwas at Comox.

The steamer Reliance was placed on the ways at Bolton & Cook's shipyard on Thursday last. The facilities afforded by this enterprising firm for the repairing and cleaning of vessels are now almost perfect, and we hope soon to see them more generally availed of by New Westminster, and even Victoria shipowners.

Alfred Waddington, Esquire, Superintendent of Education, arrived on the Emily Harris on Saturday evening. He brings with him the plans of the proposed new school house.

Squall.—A severe squall with flashes of lightning took place at Nanaimo on Monday evening, 11th instant. The steamer Reliance was blown from her moorings and came into collision with the ship A. M. Lawrence. Considerable damage to roofs, trees, &c., was done.

The North-West Passage by Land.—Our London correspondent says: You will be glad to learn that Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle's book is making, even in these exciting times, a great sensation. The adventures of the travellers, so simply, yet so forcibly related, are enough in themselves to produce a large amount of interest; but the point that is most talked of is the advantage a railway would be through the territory you side they traversed. At present, however, it is all talk; but should not some one or other of your colonists who can spare twelve months and some money, come over and prospect the scheme? I can promise that they would be listened to, and out of that beginning the mine of wealth might very soon be explored. After reading the book I refer to I candidly confess I am wild about the scheme. Let me advise you therefore to agitate! agitate! agitate!

Below the town of Barkerville the water just after an excellent prospect resume operations working all winter sustained very little propose working a Co.'s diggings are able to pump out the water. The Welsh and the creek made to it; it is not certain will resume work. Miss and the Aus- cayed in, and the claim has filled the commenced yesterday ground, and The Wake up J stopped for some The Aurora Co. from the water from the Wake up probably resume Cariboo claim has serious damage has been immediately re- claim has also cav- tion.—We may say Moffatt and Never whether work will claims this season Confederate claim, well, has cavd in and the machinery about to sink a new claim, which has be on the creek this se- places; no other or from the ground to a breadth of 10 worked out under piece of earth be- the dim of suppe have got the holes at work on Mon Dead Brook claim creek at work ye- has cavd in, but a will be great at work to-day; of the claim. T- caved near the on- lines; it is suppos- age to the claim— expect to be at W- Wales is filled wit commence to pur- resume work. T- Adams and Mary with water, but the little damage be- Drain has cavd seems to still vent

The steamer Ent from New Westmin- engers and a Carib- Our Cariboo adv- The Sentinel con- interest beyond the results of the rece-

DAMAGES FROM Above the town of ried away all the- the companies eng- At Barkerville the- with water just after- an excellent prosp- resume operations- working all winter- sustained very little- propose working a- Co.'s diggings are- able to pump out the- water. The Welsh- and the creek made- to it; it is not cert- will resume work- Miss and the Aus- cayed in, and the- claim has filled the- commenced yester- ground, and The- Wake up J- stopped for some- The Aurora Co. h- from the water- from the Wake u- probably resume- Cariboo claim has- serious damage has- been immediately re-

claim has also cav- tion.—We may say- Moffatt and Never- whether work will- claims this season- Confederate claim,

well, has cavd in- and the machinery- about to sink a new- claim, which has be- on the creek this se-

places; no other or- from the ground- to a breadth of 10- worked out under- piece of earth be-

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LOW The freshest on this creek, and operations. The ferred most from

LIGHT The freshest on the present to milk boxes of the seve- carried away, an- elims.

BUR Only two comp- down to the bec- out about 5000

BRIDGE From the following Report to the- will be found h- "I found the J- Jamieson well-

a few miles abo- camped; but o- polished smoo- channel, althou- Close to their-

eighteen test de- work by the wa- stay, diverted the- here also found-

ished by the act- no chance for a- very fine; I en- From the ban-

they obtained p- cents to the pan- dirt containing

Mr. Jamieson- not be wise to d- the water from- purposes movin- several creeks- found. On four other-

the color, but, s- titles. On the whole- present most sat- but, profitable o- creeks for a lar- party in their- only find as en- be no doubt be- field exists in- aries. It is a fact- gold in consid- the discovery o- creeks running- sufficiently- number of me- next spring.

The Weekly British Colonist

Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster, with about 60 passengers and a Cariboo express.

Our Cariboo advices are to the 9th. The Sentinel contains but little of special interest beyond the following account of the results of the recent disastrous floods:

DAMAGES FROM THE LATE FLOOD.

Above the town of Richfield the flood carried away all the stone boxes belonging to the companies engaged in ground sluicing. At Barkerville the Sheepskin shaft filled with water just after the company had struck an excellent prospect; they will be able to resume operations immediately, and intend working all winter. The Bald Head claim sustained very little damage; the company proposes working all winter. The Hibernia Co.'s diggings are filled up, but they will be able to pump out the water and resume work again. The Welsh claim has caved in badly, and the creek made a complete entrance into it; it is not certain whether the Company will resume work this season. The Hit or Miss and the Australian claims have also caved in, and the water from the Welsh claim has filled them up; both companies commenced yesterday to sink new shafts in ground, and intend working all winter. The Wake-up Jake company have been stopped for some days by a surface leak. The Aurora Co. have had to suspend work from the water coming into their claim from the Wake-up Jake; both claims will probably resume operations to-day. The Cariboo claim has been filled with water; no serious damage has been done, and work will be immediately resumed. The Lillooet claim has caved in several places. The Grizzly claim has also caved, and is in a bad condition. We may say the same of the Caledonia, Moffat and Never Sweat; it is problematical whether work will be resumed on these claims this season. The Beaugard and Confederate claim, which has been paying well, has caved in at the shaft, rendering it and the machinery useless; the company are about to sink a new shaft. The Last Chance claim has caved in badly. The Cameron claim, which has been among the best claims on the creek this season, has caved in several places; no other claim has suffered so much from the ground giving way; this is owing to a breadth of fully 200 feet having been worked out underground, without a single piece of earth being left as a support. By the dint of superior exertion the company have got the holes filled up, and hope to be at work on Monday in their drifts. The Dead Broke claim was the only one on the creek at work yesterday. The Baby claim has caved in, but it is not supposed the damage will be great; the company hope to be at work to-day; the water was nearly all out of the claim. The Forest Rose claim has caved near the creek, close to the Cameron lines; it is supposed, however, that the damage to the claim will not be great, and they expect to be at work to-day. The Prince of Wales is filled with water; the company will commence to pump out at once in order to resume work. The Oram, Bruce, Elliott, Adams and Marysville claims are all filled with water, but they have probably sustained little damage beyond that. The Bed Rock Drain has caved in several places, but it seems to still vent the water freely.

LOWEY CREEK.

The freshet has carried away flumes on this creek, and seriously impeded mining operations. The Chittenden company suffered most from the rush of water.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

The freshet on this creek has put a stop to the present mining operations. The sluice boxes of the several companies at work were carried away, and serious damage done to the claims.

BURNS CREEK.

Only two companies on this creek have got down to the bed-rock, and they are taking out about 5 ounces to the head per day.

BRIDGE RIVER DIGGINGS.

The following extract from Mr. Elliott's Report to the hon. the Colonial Secretary, will be found highly interesting:

I found the prospecting party under Mr. Jamieson well. They had turned the creek a few miles above where I found them encamped; but owing to the bed-rock being polished smoothly they found no gold in the channel, although the banks prospected well. Close to their camp they had sunk a hole eighteen feet deep, but were driven from work by the water. They then, diving from the top of the hole, found a smooth, polished surface of the bottom, and as they were polished by the action of the water as to leave no chance for a deposit of the gold which is very fine; I enclose a sample of it. From the banks on both sides of the creek they obtained prospects of from four to eight cents to the pan. I myself washed a pan of dirt containing from six to eight cents.

Mr. Jamieson determined that it would not be wise to devote much time to pumping the water from the hole they had sunk, but pursued moving down to the junction of the creek where gold had already been found.

On four other creeks they found not simply the color, but fine gold in paying quantities.

On the whole, I consider the prospects as present most satisfactory, and I have no doubt but profitable occupation exists on all the creeks for a large number of men, and if the party in their progress to the South Fork only find as encouraging prospects, there can be no doubt but a large and lucrative gold field exists in Bridge River and its tributaries.

It is a fact that the main river has yielded gold in considerable quantities for years, and the discovery of gold now on so many of the creeks running into it, is a result I consider sufficiently satisfactory to induce a large number of men to try their fortunes there next spring.

Some white men and several Chinamen have already started in the direction of the prospectors.

The party had been only 17 or 18 days at work, and I sanguinely look forward to the next report of Mr. Jamieson containing something better still.

My return trip only occupied four days, and if any kind of a trail were made along the north bank of Bridge River, a man could walk easily to the point at which I was, in less than three days.

The sample may be seen at the Public Library.

LETTER FROM CARIBOO.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Sept. 16, 1865.

AFTER THE DELUGE.

Two days ago I took a walk from the canon down the creek to see how matters looked after the tremendous freshet of the week. I was most agreeably surprised to see the following companies busily engaged in repairing the damages they had sustained.

The Bald Head, Sheep Skin, Wake-up Jake, Cariboo, Never Sweat, Cameron, Dead Broke, Baby, Barkin, Prince of Wales, &c. We must own that miners are, beyond a doubt, a most energetic class of people.

Government of British Columbia for maintenance of Lighthouses, &c. \$4,394.04

Imperial Government on account of Royal Marines at San Juan, &c. 1,149.00

Mining Fees..... 4,030.20

Postage..... 3,510.00

Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court..... 4,540.82

Fees of Office..... 241.08

Sale of Government Property..... 341.08

Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred..... 4,485.82

Government of British Columbia for maintenance of Lighthouses, &c. \$4,394.04

Imperial Government on account of Royal Marines at San Juan, &c. 1,149.00

Miscellaneous Reimbursements..... 1,039.11

Interest..... 5,287.69

Deposits..... 1,810.00

Loans, repaid by Government of British Columbia..... 43,650.00

Total Receipts other than Taxes..... \$130,188.86

Receipts, Nominal (Gross of Account)..... 3,439.72

Defalcations of G. T. Gordon written off..... 1,149.00

Accounted for..... 85,271.01

Total Nominal Receipts..... \$88,706.73

Balance in Treasury on 1st January 1864..... 23,525.68

Total Gross Receipts..... \$609,179.82

Statement of the Estimated Population of Vancouver Island, as entered in the Colonial Blue Book for 1864.

Population, exclusive of Aboriginal Indians..... 8,000

Aboriginal Indians..... 10,000

Total Population..... 18,000

Note.—It is estimated that three-fourths of the population (exclusive of aborigines) consist of adult males.

III. Statement showing the rate of Taxation (inclusive of Municipal Taxes) levied per head of the Population (exclusive of aborigines) in the year 1864.

Taxes..... \$120,760.55

Population..... 8,000

Rate per head..... \$15.09

IV. Statement showing the Rate of Taxation (inclusive of Municipal Taxes) levied per head of the Population (inclusive of aborigines) in the year 1864.

Taxes..... \$130,760.55

Population..... 18,000

Rate per head..... \$7.26

V. Statement showing the Value of Imports into Vancouver Island during the year 1864, per head of the population (exclusive of aborigines).

Total Imports..... \$3,302,736

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 16, 1865.

The following Statement, prepared by the Auditor, from the Colonial Accounts for the year 1864, containing matter of interest to the public, are hereby published for general information.

By His Excellency's command, WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG, Colonial Secretary.

I. STATEMENT showing in detail the Gross Receipts of the Colonial Treasurer during the year 1864.

Taxes and Dues..... \$47,469.99

Port and Harbor Dues..... 16,425.80

Liquor Licences..... 28,008.69

Trade Licences..... 25,770.25

Victoria City Half per cent Tax..... 4,485.82

Total Taxes and Dues..... \$120,760.55

2. Receipts, other than Taxes and Dues.

Land Sales..... \$15,528.45

Land Revenue..... 1,149.00

Mining Fees..... 4,030.20

Postage..... 3,510.00

Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court..... 4,540.82

Fees of Office..... 241.08

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V. Statement showing the Value of Imports into Vancouver Island during the year 1864, per head of the population (exclusive of aborigines).

SANTA ANNA.—The one-legged ex-dictator of Mexico, Senior Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, has shown his hand at last. In a manifesto from his place of retreat in the island of St. Thomas he takes ground against Maximilian, and once more offers his services to his country in any capacity she may require or he possess ability to fill. In the course of his proclamation he says: "The hopes of those who sought in Monarchy the repose which the Republic denied them have been disappointed; the national dignity has been contemned; justice denied; our holy rights trodden under foot, thought enslaved, prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary draped in mourning and the church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated on the scaffold branding over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar, and liberty her rights."

AMPUTATIONS.—Three individuals, one female and two males, have had to undergo amputation of the leg during this week. In two cases the operation was successfully performed above the knee joint and the patients it is hoped are in a fair way of recovery.

Sporborg & Rueff, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

No Piano is Complete Without Copies of the following Elegant Works.

"THE HOME CIRCLE," a coll. of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowa, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, Four Hand Pieces and Piano Solos.

"THE SHOWER OF PEARS," a collection of choice Duets, Piano Accompaniments, &c.

"THE SILVER CHORD," a collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c. with Piano accompaniments.

"THE GOLDEN VOICE," a collection of Gems from the Best Opera, with Piano Accompaniments.

"THE PRINCE OF PEACE," a collection of Gems from the Best Opera, with Piano Accompaniments.

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The Invalid's Friend.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one that will cure you of wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get the fresh air; you can take three or four of the Pills every night, or as you feel, and avoid the use of sleep. If these golden rules are obeyed, and you feel happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Disorders of the Kidneys.—In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they be acute or chronic, or whether they be attended with stone or gravel, or with other painful affections of the urinary organs, the first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overloaded system, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thereby restore the system, against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.—In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, or by any physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree refreshing, renovating and restorative. They give tone to the system, moderate the action of the stomach, regulate the bowels, and thereby restore the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, &c.—These Pills effectually remove all biliousness, and overcome indigestion, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

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