

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

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### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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### Editorial Correspondence—No. 3.

New York, June 15, 1868.

After a passage of 21 days and 6 hours from San Francisco, I landed in this great bay and prosperous city on Wednesday evening last. The run down on the Pacific side was in every respect agreeable. We were on a safe and well appointed ship—the Oregonian—commanded by Captain Sutton, a capable and a warmhearted son of the Emerald Isle, who was unceasing in his endeavors to render all on board happy and comfortable. The cabin accommodations were most excellent and the tables bountifully supplied. Not only was the captain a perfect gentleman in his intercourse with passengers, but all his officers and men were similarly inclined. When we reached Aspinwall and embarked on the Guiding Star for this port the contrast presented was most marked. We found the Guiding Star in a filthy condition; her cabin accommodations limited and filthy. Her officers were attentive to the wants of passengers, but the master like man.

The steward and stewardess, and the waiters impudent and inefficient, and the simplest service could not be had without a handsome donation being first made. First cabin passengers, who had bought tickets at San Francisco upon the verbal assurance of Mr Raymond and his clerks, that the accommodations on both ships were similar, were thrust into the second cabin—being told there was no room for them in the first cabin, while an entire stateroom was reserved for a notorious cyprian, where she plied her nefarious calling uninterruptedly. The passengers, in fact, were treated with the greatest amount of neglect, indifference and superciliousness by the attendants of the steamer, and the unanimous verdict of the unfortunate passengers was one of bitter condemnation and censure of the company, that had the assurance to send a ship to sea offered and appointed as the Guiding Star.

### MEMORANDA.

On our way down, the Mexican coast we touched at Manzanillo, took on board \$200,000 in silver. This silver had come down from the interior in charge of an escort, and had been placed on board the U. S. S. Resaca for safety. When the Oregonian arrived the Resaca steamed a marine league from land and placed the silver aboard the former, by which it was conveyed to Panama. While at this place I learned that the people were greatly disaffected with the Juarez Government, and that the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California, were preparing to secede and tender their allegiance to the United States Government. The secessionists claim to have 20,000 trained men ready to spring to arms at the first note of warning, and they add that the movement is so well concerted, and the arrangements so perfect that failure is an impossibility. Should the contemplated movement prove successful, the Americans will secure within out money and without price, four provinces rich in mineral and other valuable possessions. I have no confidence, however, in the success of the movement. The Mexicans are a treacherous, desecral nation, and like the Fenians, for every traitor with pluck sufficient to put into execution his nefarious designs, at least two others stand ready to betray him to the authorities for a pecuniary consideration.

You will read and hear a great deal about the Fenians and their contemplated movement upon Canada, but I see no evidence of activity among the Brotherhood hereabouts. Here they are generally unpopular. This week a great Fenian fair will be held at Buffalo in this State, the point from which the raid on Canada was made in 1866. The Dominion authorities acting on the advice that forewarned is forearmed, are preparing to give the invaders, should they come, a cordial reception. At the head of the Fenians is one Colonel O'Neil, a soldier who was on the side of the South during the late rebellion. He appears to be a leader of more ability than those who have preceded him as President of the Irish Republic at least, so his followers say. At any rate, he has not indulged in bluster or blather—skits, and may, contemplate mischief of

some kind; but as the Fenian treasury is in a state of collapse it is difficult to see how he will be able to do anything.

The New York Herald to-day calls on the President to put down any attempt at invasion by the rif-raff of which the Brotherhood is composed. The Herald holds the following energetic language:—"We have no means of knowing whether the Buffalo fair is intended only to be a money-raising affair, or a Fenian raid. The Presidential campaign is at hand. Republicans and Democrats are equally anxious to secure the Irish vote. Republicans and Democrats, therefore, though they may not openly encourage the Fenians, will not go out of their way to discourage them. If they do not help, it may be taken for granted that neither of the political parties will hinder them. In this lies the hope of the Fenians. We cannot forget that there is such a thing as regard for the honor of this great country. With Fenianism we have no special desire to intermeddle; but we cannot permit Fenianism or any other organization to disregard our laws and bring dishonor on the republic. We cannot allow the Fenians to make of this country a base of operations for carrying war into the territory of a people with whom we are at peace. All that we ask—and we have a right to ask it—is that the President, in the event of another Fenian invasion, will see to it that the law be promptly and effectively executed. We may have our grudge, but even our grudge must be expressed with dignity. Filibustering is not worthy of a great people." The Herald, you will remember, was the original newspaper exponent of Fenian intentions; and its sudden conversion to law and order show the discredit into which the Order has fallen with its former friends.

New York has grown greatly since the period of my last visit—upwards of twelve years ago. Miles of brick buildings now stand where then were forests and cornfields and numerous lines of horse railways intersect nearly all the principal thoroughfares. New Yorkers appear to have laid aside their republican simplicity and entered upon a style of living and extravagance worthy of the aristocratic families of the old world. The private residences on 5th avenue are truly grand structures. Stewart, the dry goods prince, has one under weigh at the corner of 34th street and 5th avenue, which will be the largest and most expensive private structure on the continent. \$2,000,000 is the figure to be expended upon the building, and at least \$1,500,000 on the furniture, paintings, statuary and ground decorations. Stewart is also enlarging his great business palaces by an addition of one acre and three-quarters in extent, free from petition walls. It is rumored that he designs opening the addition as a general store—that is, a store where every article in general use, from a clawhammer to a Broochshaw, or from a pound of sugar to a pair of boots, may be obtained without stepping outside the building. Three buildings are in progress on Broadway—two for life insurance companies and one for a banking firm—each of which will cost millions of dollars. In Brooklyn, building is going on even more rapidly than in New York. The buildings though less costly are nevertheless magnificent. Kouts are high—a brick house with nine rooms readily commanding a rental of \$1200 per annum, and I hear of some dwellings that rent for \$3000. As soon as the foundations of a house are laid a dozen applicants make their appearance to rent it.

Prices are awful. Flour of a quality that no British Columbia housewife would make into bread, costs \$17 per barrel; beef and mutton 28 and 30 cents per pound; veal, 35 cents, and every other necessary in proportion. It is true these prices are at currency rates, but in a city where gold and silver are unknown except to brokers, where the exhibition of a four-bit piece in a widow draws a crowd of admirers who welcome it as an old but not forgotten friend; where the sight of five dollars in gold in the hands of a 'sovereign' would secure him the nomination of Alderman; where all contracts are made on a greenback basis—it will be seen that the cost of living in New York is relatively higher than at Victoria. For example: Here laborers receive \$2.50 per day in currency, and pay the prices I have quoted; while at Victoria they receive \$2 and \$2.50 and pay only one-half less than their New York contemporaries buy in greenbacks.

The eyes of all parties are turned towards the Democratic Convention, which meets in this city on the 4th proximo to nominate candidates for President and vice President. A large number of names were mentioned in connection with the nomination, but it is believed that Chief Justice Chase's chances are best for the first position on the ticket. Chase is or was a Conservative republican. He was Mr Lincoln's Financial Minister and is styled the paternal relative of the greenback currency. Originally a Democrat, he wandered off into the Republican fold where he remained for some years; but lately distinguished himself by successfully opposing the impeachment of Mr Johnson. He is a man of high attainments and unquestioned integrity. Should he receive the nomination Mr Chase will probably best General Grant and Colfax, who is the radical nominee. The Grant and Colfax ticket creates enthusiasm here notwithstanding the periodical shops are plastered over with cheap portraits of the distinguished gentleman, and medals struck in his honor are hawked about the streets. Colfax will be remembered as the gentleman who was entertained at a dinner at the Lyceum in Victoria in 1865. I remembered we all admired the stand he then took in favor of amity between the Anglo-Saxon families, and the noble sentiments which he employed to express his love for Old England, and I have not forgotten what disappointment we experienced when two months afterwards we read the report of a violent speech denunciatory of

England, which he made before a Fenian audience in St Louis—a speech which stamped him as a most insecure and unreliable man. The political papers are filled with squibs concerning the candidates. Here is one of the best—"The Dubuque (Iowa Herald), announcing that Grant and Colfax are preparing for a trip among the Pawnees and Arapahoes, asks: 'When will our government be so stupid? If they cannot handle freewater and smallpox, why add to their trials, Grant and Colfax?' Another paper that 'as strength and availability is the only test of evidence of fitness which the Democrats require, we would suggest Dr Winthrop of Massachusetts, and Mike McCool of Missouri' as a strong ticket. And as a candidate's politics is a matter of perfect indifference, provided he can 'beat Grant,' we are not sure but that Zack Chandler and Jim Ashley would make a good run. With a view of uniting intemperance and temperance men, Dick Yates and Sam Orey would be a strong combination, and so would Andrew Johnson and John B. Gough. Henry Ward Beecher and Brigham Young would not be a bad ticket, and we submit, finally, for consideration, a combination ticket upon which men and women of all parties might unite—a ticket composed of such names as Wendell Phillips and Brick Pomeroy, Ben Wade and Vinnie Ream, the poet Longfellow and John Morrissey, or R. L. Baber and Anna Dickinson."

The site of Barnum's late museum was sold at auction yesterday for \$400,000—\$132,000 more than it was valued at five years ago.

Four of the nine members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have requested Gen. Banks to make a report in favor of the purchase of Alaska.

A motion was argued yesterday before Judge Cardozo, which shows at least the readiness with which money can be lost in stocks. Wm. Moser was sued in the Supreme Court by James A. Polhamus and Eugene J. Jackson, of the firm of Polhamus & Jackson, for loss in the purchase of Pacific Mail stock, amounting to \$120,000, which they claimed he made in partnership with one Wm. J. Ree. Moser was in the fur business, but about three months before the transactions in suit, became acquainted with Ree. According to his story, Ree guaranteed him against loss, he purchased on the 13th and 15th of May from Polhamus & Jackson, a large quantity of Pacific Mail stock, guaranteeing him against loss. The transaction on which the suit arose, was according to Moser's view, this: On the 19th of February he rode down town with Ree and they stopped at Polhamus & Jackson's office. Ree ordered a further purchase of Pacific Mail stock in his own name, and Jackson and Ree went aside and had a conversation privately. On this order Jackson transferred several thousand shares to Moser and Ree; and the stocks, falling, sold out, leaving a loss on this one transaction of over \$119,000. This matter came to suit in the Supreme Court. Ree made no defense. Moser made a defense but was beaten, judgment going against him for \$125,659.57. From the judgment Moser appealed and was beaten. The Sheriff levied on his goods, and he then brought the present action to restrain the enforcement of the judgment, and this this motion is to make perpetual an injunction restraining the defendants from collecting the judgment, on the ground that it was obtained by Ree to perjure himself, and Ree himself says that under the promises and threats of Jackson he made a sworn statement which perverted the facts, the object being to frighten Mr. Moser's counsel from examining him as to certain matters. Several affidavits are given in support of Ree's testimony. On the other hand the defendants, Polhamus & Jackson (Plaintiffs in the old case), say that the only connection during the suit they had with Ree was, that having commenced in ordinary course to examine Ree before trial, he (Ree) came to them and begged that they would not examine him, as it might prevent a compromise with his partner, which he expected to effect, and offered them that if they would delay it he would furnish them with documentary proof of partnership between himself and Moser; that they did then agree to postpone it, but he failed to give the testimony he had promised; and, finding his testimony worthless, they had not pressed it. The Court sent it to a referee to determine whether the judgment had been obtained by a fraudulent suppression of testimony.

Gold advanced to 141 yesterday, and the demand for our national securities continued very heavy, while prices experienced further improvement. The markets for both were active and excited, and a scarcity of cash gold, resulting partly from artificial influences, but mainly from the outward drain to Europe, was the cause of the rise in the premium.

You are aware that the promised prize fight between McCool and Coburn was prevented by the Police of Indiana, and the contestants are consoled for their disappointment in being prevented beating one another's ribs by being permitted to engage in manual labor, for the benefit of the State of Indiana, in the jail at Lawrensburg, for the period of forty days. As they are in 'splendid condition,' they will be able to do a good deal of work in that time, and the possession of the large amount of money staked on the late fight might be determined by their endurance and achievement in breaking stone or whatever job may be assigned them. It is many years since, if ever, Coburn and McCool addressed themselves to any useful employment. Little is known of McCool beyond his pugilistic performances, but Coburn commended himself to decent people in New York by a variety of graceful and manly exploits, including the brutal beating of a

woman with a dumb-bell. Indiana has established a sound precedent. Her reputation for divorce is not good, but her treatment of prize-fighters is admirable.

The will of ex-president Buchanan bequeaths to his niece, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, one-fourth of his estate, including the Wheatland property; to the poor of Lancaster, \$2,000; to the Presbyterian church of the same city, \$5,000; to the Rev. Dr. Beecher, \$1000 to pay expenses of his biography; to W. B. Reed's wife, \$5000, as compensation for the labor of her husband in preparing such biography; to the testator's relatives the balance of his property, excepting small legacies to servants.

I find the following item from Washington in one of the city papers. It possesses considerable interest to Vancouver Islanders, for should we be admitted to the Confederacy soon, any treaty affecting Nova Scotia coal, must similarly affect that of our production: "Reference was a short time ago made to a reported correspondence between Mr. Thornton and the Secretary of State in relation to Nova Scotia coal. The documents have since been made public. It appears that last month Mr. Thornton wrote to the Secretary that Lord Stanley had received a letter from the General Mining Association, calling his attention to the injury which has been inflicted on the coal producing interests of Nova Scotia by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, owing to the fact that, while large quantities of American coal are imported into Canada duty free, the Nova Scotia coal is now only admitted into the United States upon the payment of one-fourth of a dollar per ton in gold. Canada, he says, has been urged, but has declined, to resort to retaliatory measures. Mr. Thornton expresses the hope that steps will be taken to relieve Nova Scotia from a grievance which appears to produce no corresponding advantage to the interests of the United States. Mr. Seward sent Mr. Thornton's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied it would be inappropriate to negotiate any similar reciprocity treaty respecting trade with the provinces in the absence of a further expression of the views of Congress. He would, however suggest that the attention of Congress might be called to the subject, in view of the communication of Mr. Thornton and he should cheerfully co-operate with the Secretary of State in urging an adjustment of this question on a sound and permanent basis.

She came to Victoria some years ago with a handsome band. She was then quite a child and showed considerable cleverness. Since attaining to womanhood Lotie has played long and successful engagements in this great city as a comedienne, and has amassed wealth. The other day her strong box was robbed by her father—one Crabree, who has lived on his daughter's earnings since she was four years of age—of \$35,000, with which he decamped from New York after administering a heavy chastisement to both his wife and child. In this city Crabree was overhauled and made to disgorge his plunder, whereupon he was liberated and is now wandering about the streets of New York in a very torpid condition.

Fashionable young gentlemen have just adopted the fashion of wearing the ladies' long kid gloves with four buttons for the street.

The Cable says. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of six per cent on preferred and three per cent on original stock.

Senator Johnson, of Maryland, the new Minister to England, is in his seventy-second year, having been born in 1796 in Annapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and has lived in Baltimore over fifty years. He has been in public life nearly as long, holding important positions in State and Federal service. He went to the Senate in 1845, in 1849 was appointed Attorney General by President Taylor, and returned to the Senate in 1863. His appointment has given great satisfaction in England and this country.

The Tribune's 'G. W. S.' equally well informed in matters of politics, boating and the turf, writes three columns about the Derby. He says that Sir Joseph Hawley, the owner of the successful horse, Blue Gown, won no money, and that the Marquis of Hastings, whose Lady Elizabeth was the last but one, was no considerable. If the mare had been first the Marquis might have won enough to pay off his old bets, seventy-five per cent of which are yet outstanding. Some idea of the amount of money changing hands on the Derby may be gained by the fact that two commission agents had to pay the backers of Blue Gown more than \$1,500,000 in gold. There are hundreds of such agents, although doing a less heavy business.

CHURCH MEETING, ESQUIMALT.—A numerously attended meeting was held at Esquimalt on Wednesday for the purpose of supporting the Rev. F. B. Gribbell, the newly-appointed Minister of St. Paul's, who occupied the chair, and for other business. There were present among others Admiral the Hon. G. Hastings, C. B., Capt. Dawkins, Elias, Porcher, Col. Foster, Dr. Bellamy, Fleet Lieut. Brook, S. Spack, S. Dobbin, Perry, Boys, Esq. The Rev. T. E. Hamilton and A. Buckley, Messrs Williams, Sellock, Arthur, &c. Dr. Bellamy and S. Dobbin, Esq., were appointed Church Wardens. Amongst other resolutions one was proposed by the Admiral and passed unanimously, expressing the earnest desire of the congregation to support the Church and its institutions. A vote of thanks was given to the Admiral for the interest he had kindly displayed, and the meeting concluded with the usual expressions of thanks to the Chairman after proceedings of an earnest and harmonious character.

### Petty Sessions.

Before His Worship the Mayor and Judge Pemberton.

Application for licences—The Hudson Bay Co., wholesale, granted. T. Williamson for a retail licence for the premises next to the San Francisco baths, formerly occupied by G. K. Taylor, decision deferred until the 15th.

### Cricket.

The following is the score of the last match alluded to recently, played on East Hill, between the Officers of H. M. S. Zealous and the Mainland eleven:

H. M. S. ZEALOUS—FIRST INNINGS.		OFFICERS OF H. M. S. ZEALOUS.		MAINLAND.	
Barkley, b Fison.....	14	Scott, b Logie.....	15	Barkley, b Logie.....	1
Bowles, b Logie.....	1	Good, b W. b Logie.....	18	Guerra, b Logie.....	11
Guerra, b Logie.....	0	Haines, b Facy, b Pilon.....	4	Guerra, b Logie.....	1
Ball, b W. b Logie.....	1	Jacques, b W. b Logie.....	9	Scott, b Fison.....	21
Good, b Logie.....	0	Barkley, not out.....	1	Haines, not out.....	11
Scott, b Fison.....	21	Byes.....	3	Young, b Pilon, b Logie.....	1
Haines, not out.....	11	Stumps drawn.....		Gonnell, b Logie.....	0
French, b Pilon.....	0	Byes.....	11	Logie, not out.....	17
Bowles, b Fison.....	0	Total.....	82	Total.....	60
Young, b Pilon, b Logie.....	1	Total first innings.....	82	Total first innings.....	60
Gonnell, b Logie.....	0	Total.....	132	Total.....	120
Logie, not out.....	17	Total.....	132	Total.....	120

H. M. S. ZEALOUS—FIRST INNINGS.

Barkley, b Good.....	48
Logie, b Barkley, b Houghton.....	21
Bowles, b Good.....	16
Cooli, leg before wicket, b Good.....	9
Janney, b Guerra.....	10
Logie, stumped, b Guerra.....	12
Stopford, b Guerra.....	3
Stock, b Guerra.....	1
Sturmer, b Guerra.....	1
Ashington, b Guerra.....	6
Napier, not out.....	11
Byes.....	5
Total.....	170

POLICE COURT.—John Hill was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a surmudge. Jas Hamilton was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a surmudge. Jas Hamilton was charged by officer McCarty with assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. As the officer happened by accident to get hold of the prisoner's beard, it was held he had exceeded his authority, and Hill was discharged. All men may beard the lion in his den, but none must beard a sailor in a surmudge. 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Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Hudson Bay Company.

The Dominion papers taken generally are severe in their condemnation of what is called the Hudson Bay scheme in the Northwest. We are no admirers of monopolies at any time, under any circumstances or to accomplish any object; nor are we the defenders or apologists of this one, beyond the strict point of right, which is asserted to be the great obstacle in the way of the cession of the coveted territory, and its inevitable result, immediate Confederation. It cannot be denied however, that this Leviathan company, have attained certain rights in the far west which must be legally and thoroughly disposed of before any definite arrangements for the opening and occupation of its magnificent lands can be made satisfactory to any party or usefully to any country. As a matter of policy governing our future prospects and interests in that quarter, as well as the success of the great scheme of a consolidated British power on this continent, it does appear to us essentially necessary that those rights should be for ever disposed of beforehand. Taking a reasonable view of this subject, as we would of all others where the good of this Colony and Great Britain is involved, the question is what are those rights worth, and what if they obstruct the scheme on which so much depends, can Government in the name of the country, afford to give for them? The large sum of £1,000,000 sterling is the price fixed upon, with an indefinite payment guaranteed by royalty upon lands and mines. It is a large sum no doubt, yet if we recollect rightly, the States offered \$3,000,000 for the same not very long ago. So far then, the price is reasonable. The manner of the payment, it is true, may cause some inconvenience, some hardship, perhaps some injustice hereafter, which we cannot foresee, but no injury equal to the postponement of Confederation which their non-disposal causes at present, and which we all feel bitterly. However objectionable the bargain may be in many respects, yet if it is the best that can be made, let it be concluded, we say, with all speed that the last obstacle to the final negotiations may be overcome. The company as a body are not very popular in Canada or in this Colony; but we think, they deserve some credit for not offering any mean, paltry, or factions propositions in the disposal of their territory, and for asking only about half the sum from England that they could have obtained from the U. States. It cannot be denied also, that the company have been useful on this continent as pioneers, in upholding British interests, and that, therefore, they deserve compensation more than average cases of the kind, in giving up their rights for ever. We now want to get rid of their rights, and we must expect to pay for the privilege of doing so. Whatever their past history has been, in this matter they do not appear to be acting with obstinacy, injustice, or exorbitancy. The method of payment may, as we have said, be objectionable, but it certainly has one great advantage. By forcing the company to take an interest in the future occupation and development of the Northwest, and the great results which must inevitably result therefrom, we compel at the same time, a large number of rich and powerful men to be good friends of our cause; and thus the self-interest created may hereafter, while acting for itself, do immense good to our cause, and hasten its final and complete triumph. In all subsequent transactions it will also dictate liberality and justice. It is by no means an easy task for any Government to deal with vested charter rights involving even sovereignty, which upon the face of them are worth £1,000,000 sterling. The general objections exist not so much against the amount given, as against the method of payment; but, if the purchase money is not forthcoming at once, what other security for its payment could be given? Before the press of any country condemn the transaction and thus embarrass the negotiations, they should be prepared specifically to answer this question. We simply look upon the fact that they are in our way, and we wish to get rid of them. If we cannot do so on our own terms we must accept those dictated

Only let us get Confederation, and the future claims of the company will not trouble us much. The criticisms so far have not, we think, been strictly just. They bear throughout an evident partizanship, which if not checked may create trouble by creating hostility. There may be at times as much snobbishness, in attacking distinguished men, large companies or obscure governments, for the sake of personal notoriety as incurring and fawning to them for the sake of personal preferment. We trust we shall never be guilty of either. The public writer who would accomplish real good must be above suspicion of acting from private spleen or private design. The most effective defender of the rights of the people, in all countries, and at all times, is the one who never forgets and never forfeits in his criticisms the rights of a gentleman.

Monday, August 3.

Accident to the "Constantine."

We regret to state that this vessel, on her way to Victoria from Nanaimo, went ashore about four miles south of Plumper Pass on Friday night. As far as we can ascertain from good authority the particulars are as follows. The Constantine was under the command of Captain Benjamin, a Russian, who brought her from Sitka and who stated he knew the coast. After coaling at Nanaimo it appears he started for Victoria about six o'clock in the evening of Friday, overshooting the Pass, and entered a bay which, as far as we learn from the maps, has no passage through; and contrary to the wishes of Capt Kohl, who was on board, Capt Benjamin would not let go the anchor until daylight. The consequence was she went on shore. She is reported to have three or four feet of water in her, but it is not thought she has sustained very serious damage. The Otter returned yesterday afternoon from the vessel, bringing down the passengers who were on their way from Sitka. The Constantine remained as on the day previous. A schooner was towed up to take the coal which was on board from her, when it is thought she will be sufficiently lightened to get off. The vessel was on her way to San Francisco and is said to be insured.

Fire.—While services were being held yesterday in the various places of worship in town the fire bells gave the alarm, and many of the citizens, together with the firemen, repaired to the scene of the conflagration, which was found to be in the neighborhood of Mr J D Pemberton's house, in the rear of Government House. The grass and brush caught ablaze and spread rapidly, and is supposed to have originated from fire left by pioneers the day before. During this hot weather the public cannot be too careful in extinguishing any traces of fire on such occasions. Men were set to work to extinguish the fire by digging trenches around, &c. A few hundred dollars will about cover the damage done.

A MAINLAND CONTEMPORARY learns by telegraph from Queensland that the Bed Rock Flange Co., on Gronee Creek, had got into good pay dirt. They are satisfied that they have a large area of rich ground before them, and they expect to take out gold in great quantities. Their wash up last week was over 200 ozs! We are also informed through the same medium of good diggings having been struck on the head waters of Finlayson River, a branch of Peace River, where \$50 a day to the head is being taken out! It is stated that an examination of 'The Sisters' (the twin rocks) will be made by the authorities as soon as the water shall have fallen sufficiently to admit of it.

A GOOD IDEA.—A motion has been made in Parliament recently that the Queen should have a residence in Ireland as well as Scotland. From the extensive good it would do, the suggestion has been well received in Parliament, and by the English people. The motion, however, was withdrawn by Sir Colman O'Loughlin by the advice and with the concurrence of Mr D'Irancell and Mr Gladstone, who both favor the proposal, as they consider the best way to secure so desirable a result, is not to press it on Parliament.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court sat again until noon on Saturday, and was occupied for several hours in the case of Fell vs Rees. The suit was to recover the amount of \$46, alleged to have been paid improperly by defendant to an agent who represented Fell & Co in business at Cowichan.—The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in full with costs. The case is a test one, to establish other claims of the same nature. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Bishop, appeared for plaintiff, Mr Green for the defendant.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—P. M. Backus on Saturday sold by auction the real estate property of the late Isaac Humphreys—lot 528, Cormorant street, and half of lot 436—the former for \$355, the latter for \$232 60. These prices at the present time must be considered good.

MOUNT BAKER.—Mr Coleman leaves today for another trial to reach the summit of Mount Baker. The gentlemen from this city who intended going with Mr Coleman are prevented doing so, but he has hired a competent man to accompany him. He also takes some Indians, kindly supplied by Gen. McKintey, Indian agent, of Washington Territory, who arrived from the Sound on Saturday. Mr Coleman intends, if possible, to reach the summit this time, and goes thoroughly equipped to do so.

ORDINATION.—There was an Ordination held yesterday at the Cathedral in connection with the morning service. The Rev J. Reynolds, who proceeds to the Cariboo district there to be stationed, was ordained a priest by the Bishop of Columbia. The Ven. Archdeacon Woods preached. There were also Dean Grudge and Archdeacon Reese, who assisted in the service. In the evening the reverend gentleman preached, and took an affectionate farewell of his congregation.

TO MARRIERS.—The Governor has received from the Admiral a notification that a Shoal has been recently discovered and surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant Pender, in Seaport Channel, Milbank Sound. The Shoal, called "Dull Patch" is situated about four and a half cables North by compass from the eastern point of Kyndamp Harbour, and has only six feet of water at low tide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—News was brought down by the Otter on Saturday of the death of George Washington, on William Creek, brother-in-law of Mr Dunlop, of the Broad street livery stables. It appears, an air tube on the boat having become loose, the shaft of the Perseverance claim got loose from the ropes and struck Washington, at the bottom, so severely as to kill him instantly.

CRICKET.—A meeting was held at the Garrick's Head, Bastion street, on Friday evening, with a view to inaugurate a new club, and to put the ground belonging to the cricketers on Beacon Hill in order. A committee was formed to take the management of the matter. Another meeting will be held next Friday at the same place at 8 in the evening.

BALMORAL.—The Queen's visit to Balmoral just at the time when the Ministerial crisis becomes greater every hour is strongly condemned by the Times and other leading papers. Either the Queen, who can do no wrong, or the Ministry that does a great deal of wrong, must be responsible for the Queen's absence at present.

PICNIC.—The Presbyterian Sunday School picnic on Saturday was an agreeable affair. There were 300 children and adults, who, in boat racing and the usual amusements on these occasions, spent a very happy day.

The steamer Otter arrived on Saturday afternoon from New Westminster, with a small mail from the interior and a few passengers. Amongst the latter were A. T. Bushby, Esq., Mrs Webster and Mrs Edmonds.

APPLICATION.—Mr J J Robertson, Attorney, lately of Canada West, intends to apply on the next ensuing term to be admitted an Attorney and Solicitor of the Courts of the Colony.

HEAT.—Yesterday was a most oppressive day. The thermometer stood at 86° and 87° in the shade, which we believe is one degree hotter than any previous day of the season.

CRICKET.—We are informed that a return match between the Navy and Mainlanders will be played to-day at Colwood. Wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock, a. m.

H. M. S. Scout arrived at Esquimalt on Friday evening and the Forward on Saturday.

The Active sailed from Portland on Saturday evening.

THE U. S. S. Sanacola arrived at San Francisco from here on the 30th ult.

SAME ANOTHER WAY.—The Emperor has sanctioned more destructions in Paris, and in the provincial towns. He reminds us of some Greek wit under the first Empire.

NAPOLEON Napoleon Napoleon Destroyer of Cities.

VIC-CHANCELLOR Giffard has given judgment in the case of 'Lyon vs Home.' He said it was his opinion that the plaintiff was under undue influence when she ordered the deeds transferring the money to the defendant to be prepared. He therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff, the defendant to transfer to her the \$50,000 and to pay her costs; and the plaintiff to pay her costs and the costs of Mr Wilkinson, the solicitor who prepared the deeds.

DEAR SIR.—Here you are at last.—On the bank of what Canal would be the best place for fello de se? The Suez Canal; because the act would be evidently one of Suezside. (All well at home, Thank you.) Yours, TOMMY.

Cruise of the Sparrowhawk.—The late Indian Outrages.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, Capt Porcher, left Esquimalt on the 17th ult., and proceeded north a second time to inquire into the late Indian outrages on the Northwest Coast. It will be remembered that on her first trip she fell in with the wreck of the U. S. ship Suwanee, rendered necessary assistance to that vessel, and returned to Esquimalt with the main portion of her crew, &c. The evening of the day of leaving Esquimalt (17th) reached Nanaimo, coaled, left next morning and anchored in Blekniskop Bay. On the 19th arrived off Fort Rupert; met the Otter with freight and some of the crew of the Suwanee, on her way to Victoria.

THE SUWANEE WRECK.—On the 20th arrived at Shadwell Passage, scene of the late wreck, and remained in consequence of fog. During this time the wreck was perfectly black with Indians, who were securing everything that could be taken away. West-Haston and others got a considerable quantity of brass work from the vessel. Found the rock on which was the wreck, four feet out of water at low tide. Same evening arrived at Safety Cove, Calvert Island. On the 21st left and anchored in the evening in Carter Bay, which is a snug and commodious anchorage, named after a man who was poisoned by eating muskles, and who belonged to Vancouver's expedition.

A LARGE CASCADE.—Falling into this is a large river; two miles from the beach it forms a large waterfall, 100 feet high and about 200 yards in width, and is one of the largest on the coast. On the 22nd arrived at Metlakahls; remained all next day; left for Fort Simpson on the 24th, arrived there and found H M S Beaver.

PORT TONGAS.—On the 25th left and paid a visit to Clement City (Tongas) where are 100 U S troops, commanded by Capt Pearce. Dr Chismore, late of the W. U. Tel. Co., is also located here. The party are encamped in tents; there is much rain and the ground is perfectly sodden—like Mark Tapley, the company make themselves jolly under difficulties. The day previous to arrival the U. S. S. Saginaw, with Gen Davis and suite, arrived to inquire into a difficulty connected with the chief of the Kanagis; after inquiry the Saginaw left satisfied.

INDIAN MURDERS.—Same afternoon the Sparrowhawk left and arrived at the Neas Mission. Here it was found that the river had been under blockade by Chipmunk Indians in consequence of having had two of their chiefs killed by the Neas Indians at a whisky feast up the river. The Chipmunks had come up to be avenged, but were disarmed by Mr Tomlinson, the Missionary, and were compelled to leave for Fort Simpson. Shortly after this the Neas natives came down in a large body to attack the others. This state of things is most disastrous to the mission—no communication can take place with Fort Simpson, and vice versa. Mr Tomlinson professes to be in danger of his life. It will be a matter for the Government, either to support the mission or that the Indians be allowed to carry out their own customs.—Ed.]

At the Metlakahls mission a massacre had been heard of at Ackwiltgate, about 100 miles up the Skeena river, wherein three Indians of the mission had been shot, one fatally, one seriously and the other slightly. On the 27th left and anchored in Lowe Inlet.

JACK KNIGHT AND PARTY.—Next day (28th) anchored at Bella Bella, where was heard of the massacre of Jack Knight and by the Wakenoo Indians, who inhabit Rivers Canal. As Knight had called at Bella Bella early in May the murder must have taken place early in same month.

On the 29th July the Sparrowhawk stopped again at Shadwell Passage, where was anchored the New World. She had taken on board all of the Suwanee's guns but one, and was expected to leave in three days.

THE SAAQUASH MINE.—On the 30th, evening, anchored off the Saaquash coal mine, took on board 10 tons which was found on trial to equal the Nanaimo coal. It produces less smoke and less soot, the only drawback being the amount of clinker which is formed, thereby necessitating constant stirring up—a small matter. The seam lies east and west, is 20 inches in thickness and is covered with about 16 feet of a gravelly slate and a sort of tenuous white clay.

MORE INDIAN MASSACRES.—On the 31st anchored in Alert Bay; visited the Nimkish river, and found 300 Indians who had arrived from Jarvis Inlet, when information had been heard of the massacre of some of the Nimkish Indians by those at the head of the Inlet. Same day anchored at Nanaimo, called at Nanaimo, but finding could not get coal, left and arrived at Esquimalt on Saturday the 1st August.

IN CONCLUSION from the information received there is every reason for believing that the attack on the crew of the Thornton rose from a mistake on the part of the Thornton with the Naculco Indians, who were desirous of retaining a slave which the sloop had on board, and refusing to give up, were fired upon. This slave was one which shortly before had been liberated by Mr Duncan and was taken to Fort Rupert by the Sparrowhawk, where he had been discharged.—Ed.] Other Indian outrages are reported to have occurred on the Stiekin river.

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Servia.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE MICHAEL. BELGRADE, June 12.—The assassin of Prince Michael are in custody, and have already been subjected to examination. Several other arrests have been made, the country people having brought in suspicious persons. Public tranquillity has been no where disturbed.

The representatives of foreign Powers have had frequent conferences with the Provisional Government.

The body of Prince Michael, terribly mutilated, will be embalmed to-day, and it is thought probable the funeral will be solemnized the day after to-morrow.

The Diplomatic Body, headed by the English Consul-General proceeded to-day to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to express to the Provisional Government the deep commiseration they felt at the death of Prince Michael.

The Marivovich thanked them for their sympathy.

The Princess Julie, the widow of the late Prince, is expected to arrive here from Vienna.

The body of the Prince will lie in state to-morrow.

BELGRADE, June 13.—A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War to the Servian army announcing that the deceased Prince wished his nephew, Milan Obrenovitch, to be his successor, and called upon the troops to support the will of their late Sovereign. The proclamation was very favourably received.

The elections to the Skuptschina are fixed for the 21st inst., and the convocation for the 2d of July.

The Municipality of Belgrade have unanimously proclaimed the nephew of the murdered Prince Michael Obrenovitch as the presumptive future ruler of Servia. The feeling throughout the whole country is in favour of this succession. From what has transpired from the investigations set on foot respecting the recent murder of the Prince it would appear that there was a conspiracy in favour of the Karageorvitch dynasty.

The names of the murderers who have been arrested are Rodovanovich, from Schnabatz; Rogich and Athanazovitch, from Poscharevatz. At Schnabatz the authorities had great difficulty in protecting the family of Rodovanovich from the fury of the populace.

The Official Gazette and the journal Vidrodan publish a communication declaring that the originator of the conspiracy to assassinate Prince Michael was the dethroned Prince Alexander Karageorvitch. This communication adds:—

"The head of the murderer will never wear the Servian Crown. Michael III is fallen; long live Milan IV."

Marrying the Wrong Woman. A writer in the Pittsburg Chronicle relates the following:—

Reading an article in which Mrs Oakes Smith relates a story of a woman proposing to the wrong man, reminds me of an occurrence that happened here some twenty years since. A distinguished professor and divine from this neighbourhood was on a visit to some friends east of the mountains, and was introduced to a very respectable family, which had two accomplished daughters—one of them very handsome, and the other rather plain. After spending some weeks in the neighbourhood, and having frequent opportunities of meeting the ladies, he became quite enamored with the younger and prettier of the sisters. He however returned home without showing any preference. He was a man of very sedate and studious habits, and soon became absorbed in his books, and for a time he seemed to forget his new acquaintances. But the image of one of them seemed to be continually before his mind.

After having maturely considered the matter, and having, I have no doubt, sought guidance from on high, he concluded to commence a correspondence with the object of his affection. Unfortunately, or fortunately, as he afterwards stated, he addressed the wrong lady. He had got their names transposed. The correspondence finally led to an engagement. The day was fixed for the wedding, and the grave and reverend D. entered his appearance at the proper time. But, what was his consternation to find that he was going to marry a lady he had not courted. But being a sensible and an honorable man, he said nothing about it, believing the hand of Providence was in the matter, and was actually married to the sister of the girl he thought he had won. Time wore on; she proved to be a most amiable, intelligent and affectionate wife. He never told the story until after the younger sister was happily married. He never had reason to regret the mistake, and he to this day is firm in the belief that God ordained it for his happiness. "All's well that ends well."

A fresh geological survey of the Canadian provinces has been ordered by the Home Government. On Saturday May 30, Sir Wm Logan, specially instructed by the Government, accompanied by an efficient staff, left Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer Jura, en route to Canada.

In conclusion from the information received there is every reason for believing that the attack on the crew of the Thornton rose from a mistake on the part of the Thornton with the Naculco Indians, who were desirous of retaining a slave which the sloop had on board, and refusing to give up, were fired upon. This slave was one which shortly before had been liberated by Mr Duncan and was taken to Fort Rupert by the Sparrowhawk, where he had been discharged.—Ed.] Other Indian outrages are reported to have occurred on the Stiekin river.

By Electric U. SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

London, July 28.—Lo

night informed the House the decision of the Lower establishing the legality of Lorlands has been confirmed.

The Court Circular Queen Victoria will leave 15th of August, first she will make a tour to Germany and Switzerland to return October 1st.

It is proposed to erect Westminister Abbey, in Brougham and Professor

It is rumored that the loan is about to be placed

VIENNA, July 28.—Belgrade report sentence was pronounced on one of in the murder of Prince Michael to take place immediately measures are threatened.

Karag Georvick.

LONDON, July 26.—L Comons, Mr. Reardo Athlone, moved for a Committee to inquire into and imprisonment of Train for debt was legal the step was taken for.

The motion was not seconded. The House of Lords Bribery bill.

In the House of Commons the purchase of the telegraph finally passed.

LONDON, July 29.—The on the passage of the protection bill by Congress bid for Irish votes in the election; says there is nothing principles which any force would deny; concedes all rights of the Queen in her own must be treated as subjects.

The Times even accept naturalized Americans with impunity after plotting Queen in America, peacefully.

The Post says the passage of the peaceful settlement of the rights of nation European powers may justify action even while making exigencies of an approach election.

DEUBLIN, July 29.—The corn is to be made a Duke

PARIS, July 29.—In the States against the Armaments rendered against the plainence was insufficient to protect contract to build war vessels

St. PETERSBURG, July 2 Alexander has called a convention members on the 10th August for the purpose of arranging national convention, pledged to abandon the use of in time of war.

DENMARK, July 28.—has obtained a Treaty of the Grand Duchy of Hesse North Germany treaty. B Stuttgart to open negotiations.

LONDON, July 29, midnight quest given to Ministers at the session of Parliament Disraeli, in the course of his upon the relations existing land and the United States regard to the subjects of so much dwell upon by every day—leads to better pressed the opinion that questions were near at hand mutual good sense of the

Eastern States. St. Louis, July 29.—owned by Hill, Lemmon & to-day. Sheris \$35,000.

Grant, Sheridan and most enthusiastic reception.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Sobriety here to-night; several escorted him from the dep

South America. New York, July 30.—Tana special says the news favorable to the revolution of conservatives are as territory, which so alarmed party that it fears to man any direction.

**By Electric Telegraph.**  
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

altos Indians, who were de-  
a slave which the sloop  
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**Servia.**

of PRINCE MICHAEL,  
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Prince will lie in state  
the 13.—A proclamation  
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Sovereign. The procla-  
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July.

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Prince Alexander  
This communication  
the murderer will never  
Crown. Michael III. is  
filian IV."

**Wrong Woman.**

Pittsburg Chronicle relates  
in which Mrs Oakes  
y of a woman proposing  
reminds me of an occur-  
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belief that God ordained  
"All's well that ends

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Saturday May 30, Sir Wm  
nstrated by the Govern-  
y an efficient staff, left  
w York in the Cunard  
oute to Canada.

**Europe.**

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Stanley last night informed the House of Commons of the decision of the Lower Spanish Courts, establishing the legality of the late seizure. Lorands has been confirmed by a higher tribunal in Spain. Lord Stanley made no disclosures upon what action will be taken on this adverse decision.

The Court Circular announces that Queen Victoria will leave England on the 15th of August, first for Paris when she will make a tour through France, Germany and Switzerland. She expects to return October 1st.

It is proposed to erect monuments in Westminster Abbey, in memory of Lord Brougham and Professor Faraday.

It is rumored that the new French loan is about to be placed on the market.

VIENNA, July 28.—Despatches from Belgrade report sentence of the death was pronounced on one of the accomplices in the murder of Prince Michael. Execution to take place immediately. Severe measures are threatened against Prince Karag Georgewich.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Beardon member for Athlone, moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the arrest and imprisonment of George Francis Train for debt was legal. He thought the step was taken for political causes. The motion was not seconded and consequently was lost.

The House of Lords has passed the Bribery bill.

In the House of Commons the bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires was finally passed.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times comments on the passage of the American citizens protection bill by Congress; thinks it a direct bid for Irish votes in the Presidential election. "says there is nothing in its general principles which any foreign Government would deny; concedes all rights of naturalized citizens, but if the Fenians were to make war on the Queen in her own country, they must be treated as subjects guilty of treason."

The Times even accepts the rule that naturalized Americans may visit England with impunity after plotting against the Queen in America, provided they come peacefully.

The Post says the passage of this bill, delayed the peaceful settlement of the question of the rights of nationalized citizens. European powers may justly resent such action even while making allowance for the exigencies of an approaching Presidential election.

DEARB, July 29.—The Marquis of Abercorn is to be made a Duke.

PARIS, July 29.—In the case of the United States against the Arman judgement was rendered against the plaintiff. The evidence was insufficient to prove the defendants contract to build war vessels for the Southern Confederacy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Emperor Alexander has called a conference of thirteen members on the 10th August at St. Petersburg for the purpose of arranging for the international convention, pledging all great powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war.

DARMSTADT, July 28.—Minister Bancroft has obtained a Treaty of nationalization from the Grand Duchy of Hesse, similar to the North German treaty. Bancroft has gone to Stuttgart, to open negotiations with Witttemberg.

LONDON, July 29, midnight.—The usual banquet given to Ministers at the conclusion of the session of Parliament came off to-night. Disraeli, in the course of his speech, touched upon the relations existing between England and the United States. He said with regard to the subjects of misunderstanding so much dwelt upon by the United States every day,—leads to better feeling. He expressed the opinion that a solution of the questions was near at hand, owing to the mutual good sense of the two great nations.

**Eastern States.**

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The large saw-mill owned by Hill, Lemmon & Co. was burned to-day. Loss \$35,000.

Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, had a most enthusiastic reception at Macon to-day.

**South America.**

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Herald's Camba special says the news is somewhat unfavorable to the revolution. Large bodies of conservatives are assembling in the interior, which so alarmed the provisional party that it fears to make a movement in any direction.

General Mosquera is expected to return from banishment to Peru soon. It is very probable he will place himself at the head of the government.

New York, July 30.—Peruvian papers are disposed to accept the mediation proffered by the U.S. to adjust the difficulties with Spain without regard to the wishes of the Chilean Government. She is preparing to offer great inducements to emigrants. Business is active. The increasing fortifications of Valparaiso are nearly completed; the city is considered almost impregnable.

The mail steamer from South America has arrived. Intelligence from Brazilian sources says that the President of Paraguay, General Lopez, had sent propositions for peace to the allied powers through the mediation of the American Minister, Washburne. Despatches have been received from Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, announcing that Senor Domingo, F. J. Arriensio formerly Ambassador to the United States has been appointed president of the Argentine Confederation.

Spain.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices from Spain reports that the Government has distributed troops in Catalonia, under operation of the Martial Law, and efficiency flying columns, all attempts at rising have been promptly suppressed.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Legal Tenders, 69 1/2@70. Cold 144 closed, 144.

Arrived, Bark Oak Hill, Port Blakely; Bark Caroline Reed, Seattle.

Cleared, Schooner Clara, light, Port Townsend. Sailed, Steamer Pacific, Victoria and Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Arrived, ship Norman, Liverpool; Dreadnaught, 190 days from New York; Windama, Australia; Lookout, 117 days from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama this morning.

Arrived, bark Norseman 129 days from Liverpool; bark Delaware from Sitka; bark Ralnier from Teaklet; bark Caroline Reed from Seattle; brig Deacon from Port Madison.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31st.—Legal Tenders 69 1/2@70. No New York quotations today.

Flour—Fair local trade, City brands superfine sacks \$5 50@5 75; extra sacks \$6 50@7 75.

Wheat—550 sacks fair \$1 75; most of the cargoes now being received were sold prior to arrival for export, terms withheld; at close 700 sacks ordinary \$1 65; 1600 sacks good shipping \$1 80@1 85. Closes dull.

Barley—Old brewing \$2 35@2 50; jobbing prices advanced, \$2 75; new firm, \$2 10. Oats—Jobbing range for old from \$2 50 to \$ 75.

Arrived—Ship Galeta 134 days from New York. Sailed—Schooner Clara Light, Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31st.—Arrived—bark Helen W Aainy, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 1st.—A contract has been made for grading ten miles of the Humboldt Bay Railroad before the 1st Dec, eastward from Petaluma.

The steamer Ajax sailed for Mazatlan today. When off Pigeon Point her machinery gave way, and as she was near the shore was in danger of going on the rocks, but the machinery was finally got in motion and she returned in safety for repairs.

The Orizaba for the lower ports was compelled to refuse over 200 tons of freight in the last three trips.

Cleared—Steamer John L Stephens, Portland and Victoria; ship Industry, Burrard Inlet.

**THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these pills.

Purification of the Blood to the Head.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and every contingency peculiar to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurances.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

No medicine will cure a cold of long duration, or such as are called upon this chest so quickly as these famous Pills.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

For all diseases, however inveterate, which are such as are called upon this chest so quickly as these famous Pills.

Female Irregularities

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, Messrs Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and other Manufactures of every description of Olmon's Stores of the highest quality.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON & SON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

SACCHARATED WHEAT BRAN.

CREATINE.

SHIPPING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

S. MAW & SON, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, APOTHECARIES' WARES.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People.

ANYONE CAN USE THEM.

NAMES OF COLORS.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

ELEY BROTHERS.

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

FRAUD.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS.

SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Mechanics' Institute, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SIXTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THAT ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD SOME TIME IN AUGUST NEXT, IN A BUILDING TO BE ERECTED FOR THE PURPOSE IN UNION SQUARE IN THIS CITY.

During the three years which have intervened since the holding of the last Exhibition in this city the manufacturing, mechanical, scientific and useful and ornamental arts have made unprecedented progress on this coast, and it is believed that the proposed Exhibition will exceed any other in value that has ever been held on the shores of the Pacific.

The plan of building to be erected, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors, it is believed will prove to be the best adapted, both for display and convenience of the public, of any building ever erected in the State. The building will be perfectly water-tight, being covered with a shingle roof, so that no damage from the elements can be anticipated.

All parties who are interested in any of the branches of manufacture, mechanics, or the arts and sciences are invited to exhibit in the proposed Exhibition, and to share in the publicity and consequent profit which always attend such enterprises. Suitable premiums will be offered, and the specific date of opening the Exhibition will be published as some future date.

By order of the Board of Directors, H. HORACE D. DUNN, Cor. Secretary.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAIL.

Liquor Carbonic Detergens.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

SKIN SOAP.

W. V. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Government.

According to Aristotle there are but three forms of civil government, "and as many defections, which are, as it were, corruptions of them;" and to follow out his reasoning an epurean is not likely to fall into the defection from kingly power; he is not likely to become a tyrant, for the tyrant looks to his own benefit, for the tyrant looks to his subjects, "for," says the philosopher, "he is not a king who is not independent, and who does not abound in all goods; but such a person as this wants nothing else," having no wants unsupplied himself, his aim would be his subjects good; even the epurean, when his tastes were satisfied, would from very selfishness consider what was beneficial to his subjects rather than to himself, when he considered at all, in order that, being satiated with plenty himself, he may rest undisturbed in his enjoyment whilst his subjects participate in his pleasures to such an extent as may assist the gratification of his own tastes Aristotle wrote as much for the instruction of colonists as for the guidance of old world sages; and supposing a monarchical form of government to be adopted by, or bestowed upon any Colony, he would enjoin profuse liberality in all dealings between a king and his subjects; he would let the former have no wants unsupplied, no wishes unfulfilled, in order that he might, have leisure to govern his people well. The ancient philosopher, however, did not recommend a monarchy as the best form of government. That which he most appreciated was the system springing from the influence of property, which he called a timocracy, the defection from which is to democracy, the least depraved of the three defections. Other subdivisions of the three distinctive forms of government are enlarged upon in his writings, but it is almost impossible that Aristotle could have conceived or have contemplated the existence of such a form of government as exists in this Colony. It is neither a monarchy, an aristocracy, or a timocracy, nor any defection of any one of the three. We suppose it must be called a mixed form of government—and truly it is but a sorry mixture. And it is only in a slight degree that the doctrines of the writer from whose translated works we have quoted are applicable to it. We are not disposed to dispute Aristotle's liberal views with regard to kings being kept in comfort, abundance and luxury, and we are inclined to acknowledge that the same principles, to a limited extent, apply to Governors of Colonies. Englishmen are as a nation proud of their loyalty and devotion to the person of their sovereign, and in whatever part of the world they may be, they are almost universally disposed to show respect to the representative of their sovereign, and the colonists of British Columbia are no exception to this rule. On the contrary, they have been at times somewhat too patient and long suffering—to ready to allow their rights and privileges to be curtailed, and too lax in pressing upon the government of the day the crying necessities of the Colony. We do not for a moment object to the Governor of this Colony being well and comfortably housed, nor to his being surrounded, if it be possible, with luxuries that would content an epurean, provided that the necessary expenditure for furnishing these luxuries is not allowed to interfere with the legitimate outlay of public money for public purposes and in necessary public works. It is a small matter that \$1000 or \$2000 should be expended in additions and improvements to the residence of a Governor, which are perhaps scarcely necessary to comfort. The item will not materially affect the public revenue for the year; such outlays are in fact strictly in accordance with those views of Aristotle to which we are disposed to give our adhesion, always supposing the in-

dividual executing the monarchical office to be of such a disposition that he will not incline to consider the interests of the people under his rule until he himself "abounds in all goods and wants nothing else." If however the progress of the world has taught that epurean doctrines are by no means perfection, it is possible that the philosophy of Aristotle will not bear the test of time, and it may be that in these modern days Kings, and Governors who do not give due attention to the wants of the governed, and who are to any extent exacting in regard to their own requirements would be stigmatised as selfish and unfit to rule. Aristotle would have called them tyrants; happily tyranny has, amongst the Anglo-Saxon races at all events, become obsolete, and exists only as a name for a system of Government belonging to the dark ages.

Wednesday, August 5.

Supreme Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice, Neesham.]

Tuesday, 4th, August, 1868.

Dickson vs. Woods—administrator of Humphreys, deceased.

Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Peakes, appeared for Dr Dickson. Mr Wood, instructed by Mr Copland, for the official administrator. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the special jury.

Thos L. Stahlenschmidt, foreman, Messrs Fardon, Bacon, Raymur, McNeil, Balls, Allison, and Neustadt.

In this case, Dr Dickson sued Mr Woods, the official administrator of the estate of the late Major Humphreys for medical attendance from Jan. 1st to Dec. 10th, 1867. The amount claimed is \$2014—being for 668 visits—at the rate of \$3 a visit and \$10 for one night visit.

Mr McCreight having shortly opened the pleadings, called James Dickson, the plaintiff, who said he was a doctor of medicine, and had been the medical attendant of the late Major Humphreys for nearly a year and a half. The witness gave a minute history of the case, and from the evidence, it appeared that the deceased had required constant surgical attendance for eleven months over which the claim extended. Dr Dickson produced a memorandum written by himself, in his own book, which purported to be an agreement between himself and Major Humphreys—but was not signed by the deceased—by which it was agreed that the daily charge for attendance should not exceed \$6. This agreement was entered into at the end of December, 1866—on the 28th of which month the deceased paid witness \$85 for attendance—and in June, 1867, he offered witness \$1000 on account. This sum Dr Dickson did not take because Major Humphreys was intending to proceed to San Francisco shortly after that time, and witness preferred leaving the money in the hands of the deceased, whom he considered as safe as the Bank, intending to draw the whole amount due to him at once before deceased left the Colony. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by the Counsel for the defendant, and the Bench with perhaps an ardent desire to see justice done to the estate of the deceased, subjected the witness from time to time during progress of the case, to a most rigid cross-examination, so much so that a stranger would have supposed that the jury were intended to be the sole judges of the fact, and that the law and Bench watched the interests of the Crown or some party interested in the case.

On the conclusion of Dr Dickson's evidence, it being two o'clock, the Court rose for half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr C Good, Assistant Colonial Secretary was called to prove that plaintiff was duly registered under the Medical Ordinance.

Mr Keyser proved the constant intercourse between plaintiff and deceased.

Mr Robinson and his brother were called in support of the agreement between Dr Dickson and Major Humphreys.

Drs Helucken, Comrie, Powell and Ash were called to support the reasonableness of the plaintiff's claims.

The plaintiff's case was completed about five o'clock when the Court rose to meet again on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

JAIL DELIVERY IN MONTANA.—Intelligence reaches us that on the afternoon of the 9th inst, three prisoners under sentence of death took possession of the jail in Deer Lodge City by overpowering the jailor and confining him in the darkest cell. Fearing to show themselves in open day, the three determined to remain in the jail until night when they commenced their flight. During the afternoon two men, friends of the jailor, stepped in, and being confronted with revolvers, permitted themselves to be confined with their friend. Night coming on they made off and were many miles away when their flight was discovered the next afternoon. Rewards have been offered for the arrest of the three murderers.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

The steamer Pacific, Captain Winsor, from San Francisco, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday after a tedious passage of six days. The main cause of detention, we learn, was owing to a severe blow of forty-eight hours' duration soon after leaving San Francisco, and having to burn Mount Diablo coal on the trip. The list of passengers for this town is large, amongst whom we observe Mrs McQuade, Messrs Gareche, Brodrick, Hounslow, Solomon, and other residents. En route for Sitka are Geale Halleck and Alexander, Colonels Jones, Scott, Keeney, Sprague, and Major Hoyt. The Pacific went into Esquimalt in preference to this port owing to her heavy freight, although she was in here in early days. Her freight for this port is 84 tons of general merchandise, there not being room for more in consequence of the large amount of government stores, etc., on board. Owing to this Halliday and Co. would dispatch the J L Stephens with the remainder waiting shipment in San Francisco on the last inst. to accommodate our merchants, and enable our public and private mails to be sent in due time, which could not be the case had we to wait the return of the Pacific from Sitka. She also brought \$50,000 in coin for the Bank of British Columbia.

CHOLERA.—A report has been generally circulated since the arrival of the Active that the Asiatic cholera prevails in Portland. From Mr McCreight and Mr Flanders, who have brought their families from Portland to enjoy our beautiful climate for some weeks, we learn there is not a word of truth in the report. There has been rather a severe epidemic amongst children, but that's all. People should be careful in raising prejudicial reports against their neighbors. The Portlanders heard we had the diphtheria so badly that it was certain death to bring a child to Victoria. However, our friends came, and we are delighted they did so. It is very easy to create these false impressions. Yesterday morning the following conversation occurred between two gentlemen staying at the St. George with their families:

"Why, Smith," says Jones, "bless my soul, they have got the smallpox here, and have the city marked off with flags—we had better get away as quickly as possible."

"Got the smallpox," replied Jones, I guess not—I have heard nothing of it—there surely must be some mistake."

"Not at all, not at all, continued Smith—look here, it is in their morning paper—look, Sir—there it is."

Jones looked, and true—he found it there, but the account referred to San Francisco.

By the time that Smith got an inkling of the truth, he also perceived it was about time to take the meridian.

"Such is the origin of these idle and mischievous reports; but it is not always they end so well."

It is really shameful that we have amongst us persons so wanton that they do not scruple at titles. Persons without the slightest claim or pretension to ownership have for a long time past been in the habit of felling valuable trees and saplings in the vicinity of Victoria. Especially is this the case where a belt of pretty trees runs parallel to the bay. Let anyone visit the spot where the firemen gave their picnic last week, and there will be seen the evidences of damage done to the young sapplings and trees since that occasion. Property owners and Mr Pemberton should be on the alert and prosecute all concerned.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

DISSENTING CONVOY.—The Reverend Ell W Foster was brought to Olympia a few days ago and confined in the county jail, to await his trial before the District Court, charged with the basest of crimes in the calendar—the debauchment of his own daughter.

Words cannot express condemnation of such a disgusting act. It speaks well for the law-abiding disposition of our citizens that summary punishment has not been inflicted.—Standard.

FROM THE SOUND.—Fowler's triple-keeled schooner will be ready to launch at Port Townsend in a few weeks. The ship Nightingale, which cleared from Victoria for New York last spring, has gone into Valparaiso in a leaky condition. The ship David Hoodley, Kelson, 31 days from Shanghai, has arrived at Port Townsend.

THE excitement at Mazatlan consequent upon the trouble between the British ship Chanticleer and the Customhouse officials has about subsided. The port is supposed to be under blockade to Mexican vessels, although within the past week all vessels have entered and sailed without distinction. The Chanticleer was lying on and off apparently unconcerned.

The steamer Fly, Capt Frain, took the place of the Enterprise yesterday for New Westminster. Her freight and passenger list were both below the average. The Enterprise is receiving considerable repairs to her machinery, as well as being painted outside. It is probable she will not be ready to resume her trips until next week.

The steamer Active left for Nanaimo yesterday.

TO ALL CONCERNED.—We are desired to state that next Friday at 3 p. m. the Court of Revision will hold its final sitting, to hear appeals against the Municipal Assessment Roll of 1868. All parties who have given notices of appeal, or otherwise have business in connection with said Court are especially desired to put in an appearance.

CRICKET MATCH.—The final contest on Monday between the Fleet and our friends from the Mainland was a very one-sided affair. The Mainland Eleven got 132 in two innings; the Fleet 172 in one inning, leaving a score of 40 runs ahead.

LAST WEEK, on a ranch between Port Townsend and Port Discovery, a panther attacked a horse, which made its escape by the natural Cayoosh process and a long run. The panther afterwards attacked and killed a colt.

MOUNT BAKER.—Mr Coleman, having engaged Mr Ogilvy to accompany him on his trip to Mount Baker, left town yesterday.

MR. ALSTON, Registrar-General, has obtained leave of absence for three weeks. Mr George Peakes, Solicitor, is appointed to act for him during his absence.

SING VEREIN.—At a meeting last night all the officers of this Society of the past term were re-elected. The Society is said to be in a flourishing condition.

CONCERT.—The entertainment last at the Alhambra Hall was successful. The attendance was large, and the vocalists sustained their reputation.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from the Sound. She brought twenty-two passengers and a general freight of oxen, cattle, sheep, furs, flour, bacon and lard.

The steamer Sir James Douglas did not get away until long after the usual hour, being detained by having to take cargo from the Active.

The late Indian Outrages.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I was surprised on reading your account of the late cruise of the Sparrowhawk, which I suppose is to be considered authentic, to find that an occurrence, which might have been attended with serious results, has been passed over so lightly, and dismissed with the announcement that it was all a mistake. I suppose, had they murdered all of us, it would have been a mistake on our part, and that they did not, was a mistake on theirs. Perhaps a little further information might be offered by you as to the mistake, and as to how and where this information was received. It was generally supposed the Sparrowhawk was sent with the view of making inquiries and to demand reparation of some kind, which I am sorry to say seems to have been quite a mistake; as neither on her upward nor on her downward trip does she appear to have gone near the place where inquiry should have been made, for the tribe with whom the affair took place lives up an inlet where the Sparrowhawk does not seem to have gone at all. The Indian alluded to had been discharged from the Sparrowhawk but three days before he came on board the Thornton, and was never a slave to those Indians nor did they demand him of me, nor indeed ask for anything at all, but attempted to come on board at once, and when warned to desist, commenced firing. I would like to ask moreover if the matter is new to be quietly dropped, and life and property left in this insecure state, when the accounts of further outrages along the whole coast show pretty plainly what their conduct will be with any trading schooner they may be allowed to board. Every trading schooner has to pay a yearly license, and is surely entitled to protection in her legitimate calling in return; but this seems to be another fanciful mistake on our part, and that we are to take care of ourselves at the risk of being censured, or something worse, for doing so. This state of things will soon damage the trading done in British Columbian waters, and indeed is doing so now, as no schooner dare go up while there is a probability of being the victim of the mistakes or rather the cupidity of a bloodthirsty set of wretches. Some years ago when an occurrence took place which filled everyone with horror, I allude to the Bute Inlet massacre, Governor Seymour did take some energetic measures, and rested not till the murderers were brought to justice; and here, where the end could be accomplished far more easily as no land expedition is involved, it is seemingly to be passed over altogether. It would be gratifying if His Excellency would display a little of the same energy now, for if such action was necessary in that case it is also necessary in this; for one occurrence of this kind let pass unpunished invariably encourages Indians to proceed to further and greater outrages of a similar nature. Hoping you will give this a place in your columns and also the aid of your pen in a just cause.

I remain, Yours truly,  
J D WARREN,  
Master sloop Thornton,  
Victoria, B C, August 3rd, 1868.

Australasia.

Melbourne dates to May 28, and from Sydney, New South Wales to June 1st, reach us via Panama. The Melbourne news is unimportant.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Government have notified Father Dwyer, chaplain of the Darlinghurst jail, that his services are dispensed with. Dwyer is supposed to be connected with the Fenians.

The reports from the northwestern districts respecting the disastrous effects of the drought are of a very distressing nature. The unexampled long continuance of dry weather had caused great loss to the settlers.

A gentleman named Ridgway supposed to have recently arrived from Hokitika, was thrown from his horse on the Botany Bay Road and killed on the spot.

The Charybdis has been ordered to join the Pacific squadron.

Mr Stark, the tragedian, who arrived out by the last Panama mail and has appeared to excellent houses in Sydney, leaves for Melbourne on Saturday to fulfil an engagement at the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre.

Johnson, the bushranger, has been examined and committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

The Bank of New South Wales at Sofala, has been robbed of £1,700.

Barnes and McGrath were hanged at Bathurst on Monday. The fall was so great that the convicts' necks were nearly torn from their bodies.

Portions of a wreck, supposed to be that of a large American vessel, have been found at Broad Sound.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Parliament will be called together about the 9th of July.

Early on Sunday morning, the 18th of May, a most destructive fire occurred in Wellington, on Lambton Quay, which before it could be checked destroyed seven buildings, and property to the amount of £14,000.

The Fenian trials at Hokitika are over. Fathers Larkin and Mauning have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and the other prisoners were fined £20 each.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD IN ENGLAND. In noticing the general progress and power of liberal ideas in England at the present day, the New York Herald speaks thus:—

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the English army, presided at the annual dinner in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund in London, on the 6th of July, in presence of a crowded assemblage made up for the most part of members of the military profession. "Ball Ran" Russell, with two or three others, were the only newspaper writers in the room. His Royal Highness, the head of the army, saw that this unusual display required explanation, and he proceeded to give it in the following words:—"Professionally, I am placed at the head of one of the great services of the State, not connected with any politics, and who may be supposed not to take that great interest in the institutions of the country which every citizen of a State ought to take. Now, I am come here this evening to prove, as far as lies in my power, that the army and the other institutions do take interest in these matters. The fact of the head of one of these professions coming here to-night is an earnest and visible proof that such a view is no mere matter of phrases and words, but is a fact and a reality.

"When we call to mind the firm barrier of discipline and etiquette by which a subject of Great Britain who became a soldier has been separated from his fellow who wielded the pen, as well as from the influence of newspapers, from the days of Woodfall to the time of the late Joseph Hume and Richard Cobden, we must certainly accept this graceful capitulation of the sword to the pen as a most remarkable evidence of the solid progress of free thought towards the realization of municipal amalgamation and a universal suffrage under the Queen. We trust that General Grant will make a note of the words of the Duke of Cambridge."

Nevada.

VIRGINIA, July 27.—Last evening the sheriff was attempting to arrest Peter Hill, known as Russian Pete, for a robbery committed at Silver City. Hill ran away and took refuge in the old North Potosi tunnel, Hill shot and instantly killed Williams, a blacksmith. Afterwards, when he retired into the tunnel, he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

LD. LOWENBERG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Government street, near corner of Broughton  
WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
to selling, purchasing and leasing property; to negotiating loans and transacting everything connected with Real Estate business. Districts on the Island may be seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing home-steads, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin Board full notices on nearly every street; Farming and Gardening Land in every District, some of which afford rare chance for investment.  
Money on bond and mortgage loans, in sums to suit the demands.  
Conveyances of every description done at reasonable rates.  
1714-1m

The Weekly British AND CHRON

Saturday, August

English Sum

The papers are full of elections. Before Parliament opened members of the Commons and candidates for the reformed House addressing and conciliating situations or selecting their political talents, impression seems to be the effects of the Reform to increase the expense an enormous extent. Taken by the House of Commons to lessen the legitimate expenses. Every suggestion was at once brooked. The House. The constant manufacturing cities, threefold or fourfold, for one of the larger cities said, will cost three as formerly. This is not old men prominently both Liberals and Tories. The agents are endeavored old men in by hurry much that the masses franchise has been brooked not realize until too political changes that the land. Hurry a watchword of both sides to be a dissolution, so let us hurry through. The Irish Reform Bill by the Liberal organs failure; it has been to extent that the result reform for Ireland at ever the chances seem in favor of a heavy Liberal party in the The Irish Church question relied upon by the Tories are putting the clerics the forefront of the step have roused the Tories the counties to special rations apprehensions entertained by the Dis- English Church is in of attack. That section who do not wish to say, on the other hand will not interfere with State.—Outside of education occupies a day. Mr Lowe, who sent the University been of late considerable educational movement now come out as parents, and in his when the report Schools Commission discussion in Parliament to have said that it is of the pupils and earning body appointed that they must look and making the school to the present day educational reformers of indifference, and to let things be as they not sufficient means most important of the passing of a bill at present, and that, from difficulties way of practical men house, the feeling of ment will for some time be against thorough education.—The great sporting world are subject of judicial infamously that the measure was not "on the square the running of the and the scratching of late Derby. Admirer Jockey Club, published Times denying a been circulated, that Elizabeth had been asserts that she had been for a year. She Admiral, broken training, and her shamefully deceived the Messrs. Day, of

The Weekly British Colonialist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 8, 1868

English Summary.

The papers are full of the coming elections. Before Parliament was prorogued members of the old House of Commons and candidates for seats in the reformed House have been busy addressing and conciliating old constituents or selecting a new field for their political talents.

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Thursday, August 6. Oregon

We take the following from a Portland paper of the 30th. Our own authorities should take warning: FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—Chas Ball, Esq, called on us yesterday.

THE USS JAMESTOWN.—The following particulars will be read with interest of the old ship, recently staying in this harbor.

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BATHING.—We have heard complaints, also, in regard to the habit of bathing, by both sexes at unseasonable hours, in other exposed portions of the harbor, as well as the Gorge.

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, August 4th, 1868.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Communication from the Assistant Colonial Secretary, enclosing the Blue Book sheets for 1867.

Communication from N I Neustadt, with reference to opening the streets for water pipes.

Communication from F W Green, enclosing an account of \$10 for surveying boundary lines on Kane street.

Communication received from L Lowenberg relative to the dangerous state of James' Bay bridge.

An application from the Committee of the Victoria Turn Verein for permission to remove their one-storey gymnasium from the site on View street.

Petition from the building committee of St Andrew's Church, praying that the Council will cause Gordon or Courtney street to be graded.

Communication from T G Phipps, applying for the next instalment of his claim upon the City Council.

An account from H F Heisterman for \$15, being one month's rent of Council Chambers.

An application from Alexander Loney for office of Pound-keeper read.

Communication from Joseph Josephs, stating that he had now recovered from sickness, and was able to resume his duties as messenger to the Council.

An account from James Grahame for \$6 25, for fitting up a railing in the Clerk's office.

A certificate from the Street Committee, stating that Mr G Stelly had performed the additional work in connection with the improvements on Johnson street.

On motion the contract for constructing the new steps at the intersection of Government and Humboldt streets was awarded to John McDowell for \$20 50.

The Street Committee was granted further time to report as to the construction of the new culvert crossing Blanchard street.

Councillor Gibbs moved that the rental for the landing at Johnson street ferry be put up at public auction and let for the balance of the Municipal year.

The Council then adjourned until Tuesday next, unless sooner convened by the Mayor.

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Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Neidham.)

DICKSON vs. WOOD.

This case was brought to a close yesterday by the adoption of a compromise suggested by His Lordship.

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Malasia.

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WENBERG. STATE AGENT. near corner of Broughton

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Australia.

There are few things in the history of England more creditable to her and her people than the progress of colonization in the antipodes. We do not mean exactly as it simply shows itself in the growth of magnificent cities and towns on the seaboard such as Sydney and Melbourne; the opening up of immense agricultural districts; the construction of good roads and railways; the building up of an extensive steam marine and commerce connected with the whole world; the growth of flocks and herds such as perhaps no other country possesses; in those parts of the country which were first settled, for all these results were produced, no doubt, under favorable circumstances. We refer more particularly to the progress made in the settling up of the continent since the days of the great explorer, Dr Liechart. At that time absolutely nothing was known of the interior by which an accurate or competent opinion could be formed; while most of the vast regions constituting South Australia were sparsely settled and far from prosperous. The progress of other colonies, by which we learn their early struggles in adversity, and the amount of intelligence and energy used by all classes to overcome that adversity, may be useful and encouraging to our selves if viewed in a proper light. We feel assured, moreover, that every person interested in the expansion of British interests and power, will read with pleasure the eminently satisfactory change which has taken place during the last few years in the provinces we refer to. The progress of South Australia is very gratifying.

"Mr. Boothby, the Government statist, observes in his report of 1867 that in noting the progress of a community liable to periodical depression, but also equally open to times of great prosperity, it is necessary to take a series of years into consideration. He has transmitted a table showing the progress of South Australia from its foundation as a British province down to the close of the 30th year of its existence; but as yet the Colonial office has not printed the table in its publications. The imports retained for consumption in South Australia increased from £1,408,664 ten years ago, in 1857, to £2,516,123 in 1866; and without reckoning large supplies received by way of Melbourne, the people of South Australia in 1866 purchased British goods to the extent of £11 2s 6d per head of the population. The exports of the produce of the colony averaged £1,603,271 per annum in the five years 1857-61, and £2,465,152 in the five years 1862-66, an increase of 50 per cent. The aggregate exports of staple productions in the ten years exceeded 20 millions sterling, eight millions in the first half of the decade, and 12 1/2 millions in the last half. Breadstuffs constituted from 35 to 41 per cent. of the exports. The exports of flour and wheat averaged 33,448 tons per annum in the five years ending with 1861, and 57,481 tons in the five years ending with 1866. The copper and other mineral shipments averaged £438,270 yearly in the five years 1857-61, and £645,250 in 1862-66. Wool constitutes nearly a third in value of the exports. In the five years 1857-61 the quantity shipped averaged 10,372,561 lbs. a year; in 1862-66 16,179,451 lbs. a year. In 1866 the shipment of South Australian wool amounted to 19,739,523 lbs. worth £290,173."

The progress also of the colony of Queensland, which has been called by many a decided failure, is shown to be equally rapid and decided since 1859, the period at which it was made a separate colony. A competent authority says:

"Although the first rush to the new Australian colony of Queensland, which was created as an independent settlement on the 10th of December, 1859, met with some check in 1866, and the country seems also to have been subjected to drawbacks from the fact that the settlers are such as usually throng to a new district—about 5 per cent. of the entire population being annually taken into custody, the progress of the colony has been remarkable. According to a despatch from the Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen, just published, the European population since the date of its establishment has increased from less than 25,000 to nearly 100,000, while the revenue and the trade (including exports and imports) have been almost trebled. The other chief elements of prosperity have advanced in a nearly equal proportion. During the same seven years cotton and sugar have been added to the list of staple products; a line of new ports has been opened along the eastern seaboard from Kappel Bay to Cape York, a distance of 1000 miles; and settlements have been formed around the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the northern Coast of the Australian continent, and a distance of more than 1,500 miles from the seat of Government at Brisbane. Moreover, during the same period, pastoral occupation has spread over the greater portion of the interior of Queensland; that is, over an additional area at least four times larger than the area of the United Kingdom. In 1859 the pioneer settlers had scarcely advanced beyond the Darling Downs to the west, or beyond Rockhampton to the north. Now there are stations more than 700 miles to the west of Brisbane, and more than 800 miles to the north and north-west of Rockhampton."

It is very evident, from these statements, that in a few years England will draw the supplies for her cotton, sugar, rice, coffee, and perhaps tea, from her own possessions, and by being independent of the world, its wars, casualties and disasters, add in an equal ratio to the comfort and prosperity of her people at home. Then again 'up to the far north, even the territory round the Gulf of Carpentaria, to ascertain the particulars of which the self-sacrificing Liechart gave his life, like its predecessors, is now being occupied and investigated, and promises to be a valuable addition. A Sydney authority speaking of this region says: 'A number of rivers debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, for all of which Sweer's Island is the natural depot and port, because communication with that island is so much more facile than between any of the rivers, owing to the difficulty of their navigation and the loss of time incurred in waiting for tides. Small towns, or rather receiving stores, with a public house and blacksmith's shop, are springing up on some of them in consequence of the facilities afforded by the Pioneer, who is well adapted for her work. The climate, it appears, is very cold, and admirably adapted to curing meat. The same authority goes on to state: 'There are no flies, no land shells—in fact, the climate struck me as being like the Pampas in South America, where meat only requires to be hung up to dry to cure it. Nearly the same thing is done here. Mr. Edkins, who works the boiling down, has a number of tables under a shed, on which he places the beef after rubbing salt into it. The meat then both salts and dries, and after it has been salted some time he charges more than he did at first in consequence of the loss of weight in drying. With regard to the land as I mentioned in a previous letter, great facilities exist for making large paddocks by short fences from river to river; as to whether it is best adapted for sheep or cattle I heard disputed. Landsborough and many others say that, owing to the cold and dryness of the atmosphere, sheep will do better here than in many parts to the northward of Brisbane, where they already do well; and he quotes with great gusto the high prices got for wool from the Finders."

Those who have rendered themselves familiar with the history of the Australian continent, about the same size as the whole of the North American States, may at all times point with pride to the rapidity with which it has been transformed from a wilderness to a nation teeming with wealth, intelligence, liberty, social refinement, industry and energy. Whatever may be said about the folly of obtaining distant possessions, Canada and Australia, in our opinion, are a proof of its wisdom, for while the world continues, England will relieve in both.

Under the head of "Commerce of Tahiti," the principal Island of the Society Group some interesting particulars are given of its condition. The financial condition is represented as being excellent; the returns from taxes and customs showing 27,937 francs over the estimates. The French Government to increase immigration from California, offered a free passage, and in the event of those going not liking the change a free passage was provided back. The scheme has failed, and disgusted with its non appreciation the free passage back has been withdrawn. The value of imports in 1867 were 6,000,000 francs, against 3,000,000 in 1866. The shipping entered last year were 357 vessels, representing 80,000 tons. The system of public instruction has made no progress for the past two years. The Catholic school at Papeete contained 234; the Protestant 243; and in other districts of Tahiti 1,800; a report upon these schools says, that in reading, writing and the four first rules in arithmetic the ignorance of the pupils was lamentable. It appears difficult to overcome the natural indolence of character. Two cotton cleaning mills have been erected at Papeete and sent to France last year 32,735 kilogrammes of cotton. There are 5,800 acres altogether in cultivation on the Island of Tahiti, of which 700 acres are devoted to cotton; 200 to canes, the rest to coffee, arrowroot, cocon, yam, maize, etc. Coffee is a failure. Taken altogether, considering the length of time the French have had supreme command in the Islands, their progress is not very striking, and it seems that after all, Tahiti will never make the place it was anticipated.

Saturday, August 1.

Mr Justice Pemberton presiding. The Court was occupied all day with the cross actions of Gerow vs Stokes and Gerow and Bryant vs Stokes. In the former, judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$27 was given; in the latter judgment was deferred. In the case of Wren vs Eden, judgment for \$30 in full with costs was rendered for the plaintiff.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr Backus will sell to-day at 12 o'clock property situated on CORMORANT street and property in the easterly part of Victoria, belonging to the estate of the late Isaac Humphreys.

CRICKET MATCH.—A scratch match was played yesterday on Beacon Hill between the Victoria Club and the Mainlanders. The match was won easily by the Victorians in one innings.

THE steamer Otter took the place of the Enterprise yesterday morning for New Westminster. The cargo and passenger list were lighter than usual.

"Colonist" Sitka Correspondence.

SITKA, A. T., July 24, 1868.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Since the 4th of July the people of Sitka have had a right lively time of it. To say that everybody (except your correspondent) was quite jubilant, might be questioned, so we do confess that we also felt happy—because all the others were.

The Fourth of July in Sitka was celebrated in a very commendable manner. We had a procession, which was headed by the Sitka Band, and consisted of four drums, without life, flute, or even a tin whistle. We also had an oration, which was delivered by the Hon W S Dodge, our Mayor; and it was the only good speech ever delivered in Alaska. It was a splendid effort. There was a very excellent dinner on the ground, which gave entire satisfaction to everybody. Indians included. It was amusing to see the Indians celebrating after the fashion of the Americans.

For more than a month before the Fourth we had delightful weather; but just as the orator of the day commenced to speak it also commenced to rain, and between them (I mean the orator and the rain) it made quite a stir in the crowd, especially among the lady bearers, which fact is owing, I presume, to their being no military shop in our city at present.

ARRIVALS.

The steamer George S Wright arrived here last Monday morning, July 13th, from Portland via Victoria, bringing what was a good deal of fresh beef, vegetables, &c., together with the largest mail yet received. About the 24th of June a small mail came to hand from San Francisco, which was the first we had received for over two months. It was brought by the bark Delaware, which came freighted with Government stores. The ship Winged Arrow, from Kodiak, arrived here on Friday July 17th, making the trip in about four days. The news from Kodiak is bad. There is no business, and of course no money to speak of. There is no employment, and what is worse, but little prospect of any. As yet there are no mines struck, and all that is done in the way of work is fishing.

THE CLIMATE.—MINES.—ASSASSINATION.

The climate of Kodiak is pleasant in summer but much colder in winter than it is here. There are but very few Russians in Kodiak now, and those that are there will leave so as to be able to start with the last cargo of the Russian subjects in Alaska Territory. Sitka at present is almost depopulated, and were it not for the soldiers who visit our city would put you in mind of one of the deserted mining camps in California. Since you last heard from here there was a man by the name of Koffman, a discharged soldier, killed. He had started for Taoo River in a small boat with a party of prospectors about two months ago, and when the miners were out from Sitka about three days one of the party pulled the knife out of Koffman's belt and stabbed him several times. The assassin was soon disarmed of the knife, and the party returned to this city with Koff-

man, who was taken to the hospital, where he died from the effects of his wounds in a few days after arrival. The murderer is also a discharged soldier, and committed the foul act while laboring under some spell of craziness. He is confined in the guard house, and will have to remain there until there is a civil government formed for Alaska as the "military" have no authority to try him. That was accident, if so you may call it, No. 1.

ACCIDENT NO. 2.—LIEUT LIVERMORE KILLED.

On the 20th of last June a party of U. S. officers started out on a hunting expedition early in the morning; going by water about eight or nine miles, they came to an island on which there are lots of game. One of the officers had a dog along, who by some mishap or other fell off a precipice and was killed. The party started to go down to see the dog, and finding a narrow passage Lieut Livermore, in speaking of the death of the dog, remarked that they would be all right if some of them did not fail to reach home. He then proposed to the others to point their guns forward, and in descending a branch caught the trigger of Lieut Foot's gun and it went off, the ball passing through the body of Lieut Livermore, who only had time to say 'Oh!' and expired immediately. Lieut B W Livermore was 2nd Lieutenant in Co. H, 2d Artillery. He was a very worthy young officer, loved by all who knew him, and when he was buried he was followed to his grave by nearly every person in Sitka. He was engaged to be married, I am told, on the 4th of last July to a very excellent young lady of this city. He got his appointment in the regular army from the State of Indiana. No blame whatever could be attached to Lieut Foot, as it is one of those accidents which are liable to happen to any person who will go hunting.

PROSPECTING COAL, PREPARING TO LEAVE.

The Saginaw under command of Captain Mitchell, U. S. N, makes trips of a prospecting character to the different islands between here and the Portland Canal, and about three weeks ago discovered on Admiralty island a fine bed of coal which the officers of the Saginaw claim to be of a better quality than that got at Nanaimo. She started last Saturday morning on a tour of inspection and prospecting, having on board Gen J E Davis and staff; they expect to be away about two weeks, at which time we expect to hear of some good discoveries having been made. The Russian American Fur and Trading Company is making due arrangements to wind up their business so as to be able to leave Sitka with all their responsibilities in the way of human flesh by the 1st November. Very few of the Russians will remain in Sitka, as they all seem to have a longing to see Russia once more.

A SUICIDE, MARRIAGES, &c.

Our city is getting to be noted for great events since it became Americanized. On last Friday, 17th July, a Russian by the name of N Volkoff shot himself last he might be put in the guard-house. It would seem he was there once before for selling liquor to Indians, and the regulations of that establishment were so distasteful to his fine feelings, he was bound to take a short cut to heaven before patronizing any such house. To say the least of it, this does not speak well for the guard-house in Sitka. It seems the day before he committed suicide, some Indians told him they would report him for selling liquor to them, and it would seem also that he was innocent and likely thought he could not make a good good showing of his case before the Military Court, so he concluded to end his troubles in this world and trust to his chances in the next. He made a will, however, beforehand, and wrote one or two letters to some friends, and then sent his spirit to the 'happy land of Canada,' and furthermore this deponent knoweth not. The 17th July was a great day for Sitka, for we only had two funerals, two marriages, and one suicide.

THE WINGED ARROW SOLD.

During the last week, Hutchinson & Co sold the Winged Arrow to the Russian American Company. She is a fine ship, and is to be delivered over in San Francisco when the Constantine arrives there. The balance of the Russians in Alaska will be taken to St Petersburg by this ship in October. Captain Benjamin, of the Russian Navy, starts for San Francisco on Saturday to take charge of the ship and bring her back here.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

Messrs Hutchinson & Co, sent by the Winged Arrow last Monday morning seven passengers to San Francisco, passage free, and takes on the Constantine, next Saturday, seven more, all free to California.

THE WANTS OF SITKA.

Speaking of tradesmen, lawyers, doctors, blacksmiths, and the like, there is little if anything to be done; but a good, honest shoemaker could make money here, no other tradesmen have much business up there. There are no tidings as yet from the party who started for Taoo River, nor from those who went to Cook's Ferry. The weather is fine, days long, nights short, and my letter I fear too lengthy.

BARNY O'KAGAN.

WRECK OF THE LOUISA DOWNS.

P. S.—Since I enclosed my letter, a messenger arrived here with an Indian guide from Chiloocot River, bringing tidings of the wreck of the Louisa Downs. The schooner touched at your port last spring, if I remember right, and she had on board a party of miners from Oregon, bound for the Taoo River. On arriving at the Taoo, it was found impossible to venture up it, as the ice was coming down in very large quantities. Well, the men on board came with the schooner to this place a short time afterwards. After a stay of a week or two at this place, another party started from here on the 20th June for the Taoo country. On the 17th July, the schooner was in Chiloocot Bay or River and was struck with a Sou'wester, which left her almost a complete wreck. She had on board at the time, the captain, three white men, two Indians, a squaw and an Indian boy. One of the Indians swam ashore, and got an Indian with a canoe to come alongside and in this way all hands were saved. The names of the parties on board were Capt M Sullivan, John Wheeler, Wm Henderson, Henry Dane, and the Indians above-mentioned. Mr John Whelan with an Indian guide, arrived this Friday evening, July 24th, to look after assistance for the above-mentioned parties, who are now on an island, but having some flour and bacon, they are in no immediate want or danger until we can send relief to bring them in. Whelan was six days coming from there in a canoe. There is no doubt, from what he reports, of it being a very rich mining country, but the Indians will not allow a white man to mine or even prospect.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—BETTING ON THE ENGLISH TURF.—A cable despatch received in New York states that the Marquis of Hastings lost £1,000,000 on the Derby races, and committed suicide that night. Apropos of which, the following, from the last London letter in the New York Tribune, has a peculiar interest:—"It is understood that the Marquis of Hastings, who lost some hundreds of thousands of pounds last year, has paid his creditors five shillings in the pound, twenty-five per cent. of their proper claims. His friends gave out that he would not appear at any meeting before the Derby; and I believe the noble Marquis' face has not, in fact, been seen this year within the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club. Two of the leading book-makers who lost most heavily by his defalcation, have sent him word that if he attempts to enter the stand on the Derby day they will require the stewards to expel him. If he insists on appearing, and they keep their word, there is likely to be a pretty row. The first favorite for the Derby, 'Lady Elizabeth,' against whom not more than three to one can be obtained, is the property of the Marquis, backed by him to win an enormous stake, or to lose whose money if she does not win?"

A SINGULAR FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During a thunder-storm lately, the flag staff in front of the Marine Barracks, on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by global lightning and riven to its base. The shock was terrific, and the fragments of the staff were projected to the distance of several hundred yards. The flag was hurled to the farthest extremity of the parade ground. The startling noise was like the explosion of a mine, and must have been heard at the distance of several miles from the spot. The pole was placed close to the main guard room, and the windows of the latter were considerably injured, as were also those of several adjacent buildings. A melancholy result of this sudden accident, was the injury sustained by private A J Labagh, who was doing sentry duty at the time as No 1 between the staff and the guard building. His rifle which he bore at the support, was struck by a huge splinter and the left arm of the soldier was so badly injured that it is feared amputation may become necessary. He was at once cared for by the surgeon in attendance.

The following dialogue is stated to have taken place between a visiting magistrate at one of the London gaols and a juvenile offender serving out his three months:—

How old are you? Please, Sir, I'm thirteen.

How often have you been in gaol? Please, Sir, eight times.

Have you ever been in Reading gaol? Please, Sir, once.

Have you ever been in Westminster gaol? Please, Sir, once.

How often have you been here? Please, Sir, six times.

Why do you come here so often? Please, Sir, because at Westminster the turnkeys knock yer about with their keys. How do you contrive to get sent here? Please, Sir, I allus prig in Holborn now.

Two boys were lately tried at the Middlesex Sessions for burglary. They had broken into the office of a tradesman who employed one of them and stolen a few pounds, which they spent in a trip to the play and other amusements. Their father said they had once been good boys; but of late their minds had been poisoned by the reading of intemperate publications, such as the 'Juvenile Highwayman,' and as if to confirm his statement it transpired that the officers who apprehended the lads found in their possession a collection of what may be called robber properties, such as a dark lantern, a loaded pistol, peroushon-caps and several implements of housebreaking.

The American papers speak of the discovery of a whiskey spring near Nedaway, in Missouri. The liquid flows from between two rocks, and looks like highly colored brandy, but it tastes and smells like pure whiskey, and has the same intoxicating effect.

AN INTERNATIONAL GAME.—Beggarmy-neighbour used to be a game of cards. It is now played with bloated armaments.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

An American writer, once, writing upon N 1857, says, "the common, owing to restrictive liberal land regulations, with a want of enterprise, is very limited in its capacity." "A mark was to the colonies, satisfactory as it appears to members of the English Society, before whom, which we have quoted, sage was read, more ago, the statement could be successfully imitated by the English colonialists at home. Indulge in illusory ideas of perfection, pertaining to the colonial system of Government, mature consideration, Outside of the office, and beyond the Geographical Society, is of little interest, not immediately concerning colonies, take in their hands, how little interest respecting them; while, in the office of the principal, to be to carry on England's vast colonial and humdrum a manner, each successive minister, far as he is able, the inaugurating changes, from without draws the attention of the Secretary, some abuse of long some reform, which might be attempted. Resistant, illiberal, want of a strange sounding term, to a rising colony; so friends of New Zealand. But the question which propound is, not were, not whether they applicable, to our own case, particularly present time? That this colony has been satisfactory for the most and longer, will not be most sanguine or the individual amongst us; to state of things? And remedy? There are few panacea cannot be found have always existed in many professing diverse opinions amongst us, a certain cures for the evils run down so long; unremedied, proposed have fold rather than universal. It is then for want of we must blame the people, as much as for price and Anglo-Saxon pluck, for it is impossible the governed of blame, considering the state. It is easy enough to the burden of evil upon them, it is the privilege of grumble; but if they do it will also be their pressure from without, only applied, is a wonderful engine for reduction, and producing effects. Government will not do the vox populi will fret late or shame them in the pressure must be and persevering before be seen; and the people must bring the pressure they will continue, probably does not exist of Englishmen, so governed as the Columbia at the present apathy of the people. It is a state, but is it an excuse for the shoddy of the Government. This of this Colony such of respect for rights, disregard of duty, a seeming apathy of an excuse for a policy.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 8, 1868

An American writer of some eminence, writing upon New Zealand in 1857, says, "the commerce of this colony, owing to restrictive policy and illiberal land regulations, combined with a want of enterprise among the settlers, is very limited and much below its capacity."

There is no doubt, from fit being a very rich mine the Indians will not allow us to even prospect. The Pacific Railroad—Virginia, Nevada, papers, which are now received in San Francisco on the night of the same day they are published, inform us that the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad was yesterday running to Coffman's Station, 14 miles east of the Big Bend of the Truckee, and about 201 miles east of Sacramento, or say 325 miles from San Francisco by boat and rail.

St. John's Church.—At an adjourned meeting yesterday of the vestry of this church, attended by the church wardens and many members of the congregation, various addresses were presented to the Venerable Archdeacon Woods, and the Rev. F. S. Grubbell on the termination of their ministerial connection with the Church, by George Green, Esq. which they warmly acknowledged.

begin, progress, and have an end, in nothing. It is surprising that a body of Englishmen can exist on this far off Pacific Coast without a fair struggle for Government, and without insisting upon their rights as Englishmen have been wont to do. We have waited—we cannot say patiently—but we have waited and looked anxiously, but in vain, for some manifestation of interest in the welfare of the people on the part of the Government. In the first place, apologists for the evil condition of the Colony said, wait till the capital question is settled—wait till the routine of changes consequent upon the Union is arranged, and the policy of the Government will develop itself into a system. Would that we could see a beginning of a change for the better, would that the shadow of a system would make itself apparent, it is surely time; the best part of two years have slipped by since the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and yet the Government has taken no steps to ameliorate the condition of the people. Will the Government take the initiative, or has the example set by the Disraeli administration its baneful effect upon our Government? Are they waiting for an opposition to inaugurate a policy?

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LEECH RIVER.—From a gentleman who has just been over to Leech River we learn the following particulars: In Lamey & Co's claim the gold is found in the creases of the slate rock in small pieces, running from two to four bits; some of the gravel pays a bit to the pan. The Ripper co has a tunnel run one hundred feet back into the right bank, where there is considerable evidence of a stream having existed in former times. He finds the rock dipping into the hill, and now intends sinking a shaft to test the channel. There are some twelve men on the creek. The trail in some places is bad.

THE HON H P P GROSS, Attorney-General of British Columbia, made his first appearance in our Supreme Court since the union of the Colonies, in the case of Lyons, appellant, and Pemberton, J P, respondent, heard yesterday. At the request of the learned gentleman, the Chief Justice, assigned him his seat at the left hand corner of the counsel table, in virtue of his position of leader of the bar, as Attorney-General, and father of the bar, as senior in point of standing in the Colony.

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and Switzerland to supply towns with firewood from the highlands. The Indians in the neighbourhood are following the footsteps of the white man, enclosing land, planting large crops of potatoes, cutting hay, &c. It is a pity that the Government does not encourage these praiseworthy attempts at agriculture among the natives by supplying them with ploughs, implements, seed, &c., for they never can be civilized until they settle down to industrious pursuits.

Large tracts of good land between Cache Creek and Cornwall's might be brought into cultivation if the Lands and Works Department would help the settlers in putting through an irrigation canal to carry the water of the Bonaparte river to these eligible spots. The work would commence below Hat Creek, stretching some ten or twelve miles, measuring four feet deep by six feet wide and would carry all the water required at a cost of from four to five thousand dollars, that which no outlay would prove a more acceptable improvement nor a better paying investment for the return would be immediate. Ranches would be occupied, at once, even on the flats of the Bonaparte, which through want of water, now lie idle, and settlers would gladly either pay Government so much a foot for water used or repay the whole sum by instalments. For precedents in the case, we refer those interested in the matter, to the colonial returns obtained by the Government of India from their irrigation canals, which have been the means of reclaiming from the desert, whole districts measuring thousand of miles and millions of acres. Let our rulers see to it and earn a claim on our gratitude. I simply suggest the crude idea for others to develop, who may be better capable of judging.

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individuals on the subject. I now appeal to the public, not as a favor but as a right, to assist me in procuring a 'Home' for a hard working, industrious, but improvident race of men, who are more easily imposed upon than any other class of men in our community. We have our Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies, our Turn Verein and Dramatic Societies, and many others where our fellow townsmen meet to enjoy themselves, and what is better than even these, are the pleasant homes that many of us have, where cheerful and happy faces meet us after the cares and anxieties of the day. All such pleasures the poor sailor is deprived of; he has no home, no place where he can invite his shipmate to spend with him a social hour or two, without he takes him to some drinking saloon, where many would refrain from going if they had a place they could call their own. It now rests with the inhabitants of Victoria whether the sailor is to have a home or not. I do not fear the result, although I may receive a few more dampers from sympathizing friends whom I really believe will be some of the first to assist me in this undertaking, when they find it fairly underweight.

Yours truly, J. NAGLE. P. S.—After the first outlay, which will not exceed \$650, the Sailors Home will be self-supporting; the particulars will be laid before the public at some future time.

To CAPTAIN J. NAGLE: We, the undersigned, having heard with great pleasure that you are trying to provide a Sailors Home for the seamen of this port, we most sincerely trust and hope you may be enabled to do so, for such a place has long been wanted, many of us having no other place than the public-houses to spend our evenings in. If you succeed in procuring for us such a place, we shall do all in our power to aid and assist you in so laudable an undertaking, and shall ever feel grateful for your exertion in this behalf. We remain, Sir, Your obedient servants, Samuel Clifford, John Ramsey, John Watkins, Joseph Fisher, John Mitchell, John Welch, G. Rudin, Jas. Ramsey, George Brown, Thomas Willson, William Etterehant, Charles Pratt, James O. Hewitt, Joseph Bradley, Charles Meloy, Edward Butler, William Harris, T. B. Lusty, and others.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, 3rd August, 1868. William Lyons, appellant and A. F. Pemberton, J. P., and Wm Bowden respondents. This was a rule calling upon Mr Pemberton the Stipendiary Magistrate to show cause why he should not state a case setting forth the reasons for the conviction of William Lyons for assisting a seaman belonging to Her Majesty's Ship Scout improperly to absent himself from his duty, and why he should not sign and deliver to Wm Lyons a certificate of his refusal to state a case. The rule further called upon the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction should not be quashed upon the grounds that there was no evidence of guilty knowledge, and that the Magistrate had no power to award sentence of imprisonment with hard labor.

The Attorney General appeared for the respondents, and Mr McCraith, instructed by Mr Bishop appeared in support of the rule. The Attorney General opened the case for the respondents, by reading the rule, and urged that the first part only of the rule could be entered into because His Lordship decided that Mr Pemberton should state a case, then the case must be stated before the merits could be properly discussed.

The affidavits of Mr Pemberton, Mr Theakstone and Mr Woolacot the assistant gaoler, were read to show that the appellant had not taken the necessary steps to support his appeal, and that he had failed in entering into the recognizances required by the act under which the appellant was proceeding. The facts of the case having been reported but a short time ago in the Police Court, the proceedings, it will only be necessary for us to state that Lyons was convicted by the Stipendiary Magistrate of assisting a seaman belonging to H M S Scout, improperly to absent himself from his duty, and fined £30, and in default of payment, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. The fine was paid, and Lyons subsequently gave notice of appeal, which was set down for hearing this day.

After hearing the Attorney General upon the first portion of the rule, the Chief Justice recommended that the merits of the whole case should be discussed. The Attorney General contended that the case being brought before the Court, and it was arranged that a case should be stated and certified by Mr Pemberton so that the two material points might be decided by the Court; that is to say, whether there was evidence of guilty knowledge, and whether the Magistrate had power to award the sentence of imprisonment with hard labor. The Counsel for the appellant having acquiesced it was arranged that the case should come up for hearing on its merits on Friday next.

Correspondence from the Mainland Interior.

NEAR CLINTON, 20th July 1868. Editor COLONIST.—A chronicle of facts and events from the interior may be interesting to your readers. I shall therefore begin with one of the most important items viz, agriculture. The crops are everywhere fine. On Queshe Creek harvesting is about commencing, large quantities of hay are being cut in every available spot. It would be worth while for farmers to consider when their hay is on high mountain ledges, instead of cutting trails or making dusty sleigh roads, whether their purpose would not be better attained by stretching ropes from eminence to eminence of from five to six hundred yards from landing to landing, and slide the bales down on wooden hooks, the way adopted in Italy

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, August 8, 1868.

The Liberty of the Press.

In a small community such as our own, public writers are at a manifest disadvantage...

infallibility in any mortal being, and regardless of consequences, we must speak out when necessary.

Convention.

We hear it stated, on good authority, that it is proposed to hold a Convention at Yale on the 24th of August...

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST. Eastern States. WASHINGTON, July 30—In consequence of the law of Congress making large reductions in the number of men in the Navy...

Europe. Paris, Aug 31—An Imperial decree suspends for three months from the 1st October the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cereals.

California. San Francisco, July 23—The Board of Health met to-day to take measures to prevent the further spread of the small pox.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED. Arrived, steamship Sacramento, Panama; ship Blue Jacket, 148 days from New York...

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. VOL. 9. HIGGINS, LO... Concentration of We have frequen our correspondents call attention to the contracting the dep Government so as to her of heads, and v on the other hand th moot the subject nu of Government as o come of it, say the o will be taken of th people. Be this as journalists have a and they must not r forts for the public ant task to find fan criminal to be silen be (one by notice what is amiss. We that other influence to bear than the writers, who are bu of public opinion. I able that daily exa and want of energy without their evil e the whole public se it possible that taxpa fled when they see t they are paying fr idleness, but it is the subordinates so take no interest i until we have a C set the example, w heads of departme energy. There wo faction in it if the only keep up the app something for us, attendance at the G So long as we have a tive we are entitle return. Let the Gov al head of all admin ments and there o chance of the gove being properly perf be no reason that the not do the whole of performed by a Co without being overtu a Private Secretar him a clerk who ordinary letters to a gentleman draw and he has an all s the requirements of much more likely w be to win the esteo of the public, if b active part in work mental machine? He more into contac and would, at the that the will and int and the absence of a manship would be o ation for his energ work. In order to change in the presen thoroughly, it wou abolish the office of a subordinate who too much control considerable trouble wishes either to s done or to do it h in or would be mu act and much more the wants of the Co