

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. NO. 44.

**WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST**  
AND  
**VICTORIA CHRONICLE**  
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### The Necessity of Opening our Quartz Leads.

The recent discoveries of veins of gold-bearing quartz on Williams and Canyon Creeks at Cariboo, and on McCullough's creek at Big Bend, afford room for the hope that we are on the eve of developments that will change the whole system of mining in these Colonies and inaugurate an era of prosperity that will more than realize the most sanguine expectations of the most ardent believer in the ultimate prosperity of the Colonies. It is true we are experiencing a season of depression and misfortune only equalled by the disastrous years of 1859 and 1860, and of a nature that few countries have gone through; but we are not of the number who believe that these Colonies are irremediably lost—hopelessly swamped by the inexperience of its legislators and the rapacity and inefficiency of its officials. We believe that the country will ultimately recover itself, and that the hidden wealth that has only just begun to be laid bare, will be the means of reviving hope in the minds of the most desponding, and of bringing us back to a state of prosperity. A long residence in mining countries has satisfied us that the country that depends for permanent prosperity on the yield of its alluvial diggings, depends on a source that will not realize its expectations. If mining is to build up a country, it must be as permanent in its character as the benefits that are expected to flow from it. Hill and bar diggings are all very well in their way. They serve to create a "rush" to a country by the ease with which fortunes are sometimes made in a few days; but when the "lead is lost" or "the claims worked out," there is an end to the mining-camp that may have sprung up in the vicinity of the diggings. The miner deserts it first for some more favored locality—taking with him his savings; and the irrepressible trader, leaving behind his "permanent improvements" in the shape of store or dwelling, follows in the wake of the hardy prospector. In California to-day, may be seen the vacant dwellings, of once large towns—the streets and stores silent and deserted—and a look of ruin, desolation and waste pervading all things. Australia has a hundred such pictures to offer the traveler, and British Columbia, though comparatively young, has its Hill's and Emery's Bars and its town of Hope to offer as examples, of the uncertain tenure of a mining camp when dependent for existence entirely upon the yield of alluvial diggings. But if we run over in our minds a list of the places that have sprung up in the two first-named countries through the exertions of the quartz-miner, what a different picture is presented: Grass Valley, in California, only known to a few ten years ago, has grown and increased to an astonishing degree within that period, and to-day

thousands of dollars are crushed from its numerous quartz veins, from which a few years ago, not one dollar was extracted. Nevada, six years ago the abode of a few hunters and with a white population only numbering one hundred and twelve souls, to-day counts its 75,000 inhabitants. Reese River and vicinity, four years ago the abode only of the Pi-Ute Indians, is now a large and prosperous community.

the stampers are going night and day, and the general prosperity of the vicinity is great. The growth has been steady and permanent, while communities that have depended on alluvial diggings alone have grown suddenly and collapsed quite as rapidly. If British Columbia and Vancouver Island are ever to become great, by their gold and silver productions, the greatness will be crushed out of their quartz veins—not dug out of their streams. We have in our possession specimens of quartz from Big Bend that rival in richness any we have seen from Australia or California. The gold consists—not of one thread, or a single speck, but it shows in the rock in every direction, and evidences by its weight its richness and quality.

Administrator Birch writes from Canyon Creek that the quartz is very rich and the leads well defined; and Mr. McWorthy was so favorably impressed with the richness of the Williams Creek lead, that he has gone below to form a company to work it. Detached specimens of very rich quartz are frequently picked up at Leech River, and their existence shows that somewhere in the vicinity—perhaps buried deep in the bosom of one of the mountains of the

Sooke Range, or perhaps near the surface that the lucky pick of a "broken" miner may at no distant day unearth it—there is a lead of vast richness only awaiting discovery to astonish the world by its wealth. All the mining done in either Colony thus far has been mere scratching in the soil for "old channels" and "blue clay leads." Quartz has been almost neglected. But we feel assured that the time is not distant when it will exert its claims to attention so forcibly as to become our main source of wealth. Thousands of dollars lie idle in the banks of this city, ready to be invested in any enterprise that will yield its owners a fair interest for the risks they are willing to undertake. To what better use can the money be applied than in opening up our gold and silver quartz leads? Will miners at Big Bend, Cariboo, and elsewhere make an effort to show what they have in the quartz line to offer capitalists? or will they continue to depend on "rich strikes" in old channels to make their fortunes, while the country at large languishes for want of something permanent to offer its visitors?

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Monday, Sept 10.**  
**BAD GRAMMAR.**—The Examiner amusingly remarks that last week Mary Jane Grammar commenced suit in the Sixth District Court in Sacramento, for a divorce from her husband, Joseph Grammar. There must be bad Grammar here. It seems wrong that the feminine Grammar, having formed a conjunction with the male Grammar, should thus decline to continue it. Perhaps Mary Jane Grammar's moods may have caused unhappiness; or Grammar's attachment to an improper noun; or again, the parts of speech may have been excessively developed in the feminine Grammar. We have a great respect for grammar, and hope that Grammar and his wife will agree grammatically; and that Mary Jane, on demanding a decree of divorce, will find the judge won't "parse it."—*San Francisco News Letter.*  
**WHALE FISHERY.**—We learn that whales are disputing themselves in Saanich Inlet, and that Mr. Warren, in expectation of the visit of a school of fish, is prepared with all the necessary whale boats and apparatus for waging war against the monsters of the deep. We hope he will succeed in striking "ile."

**The Presbyterian Church, Victoria.**  
The recent difference between the Managing Committee of the First Presbyterian Church of Pandora street, and their minister, culminated yesterday in a scene which is to be regretted, as it cannot fail to inflict a serious blow to the cause of Presbyterianism in this Island. Without desiring in any way to implicate ourselves, or to take sides in the difference, we shall simply give an outline of what occurred, so far as we can acquire outside the fact.

It is remembered that the Rev. Mr. Somerville called the members of his congregation together at the Mechanics' Institute to receive from him an explanation of the reasons that led to his resignation of the charge of the church, and to consider and advise what was to be done. The meeting approved of the reverend gentleman's views, and pledged itself unanimously to support his ministrations under the auspices of the Church of Scotland. A Committee was formed to carry out the spirit of the resolutions passed, and it was casually stated at the termination of the proceedings that the result of their deliberations would be made known from the pulpit of the following Sunday morning, when the Rev. Mr. Somerville would preach his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian Church.

A part of the Committee of Management of the Church, in the meantime, objected to the pulpit being occupied by Mr. Somerville after resigning his charge. Correspondence ensued between the Managing Committee and the reverend gentleman, who stated his intention not to refer to the past or future of his ministry, but a notice was inserted by the Committee in one of the local papers announcing that there would be no service in the morning, and that the Rev. E. White, of New Westminster, would officiate in the evening for the Rev. D. Duff. At 11 a. m., yesterday, however, the Rev. Mr. Somerville and his congregation assembled at the church door, but were refused admittance by Messrs. Fell, A. Wilson and Mitchell, on behalf of the Managing Committee.

The church was then taken possession of by members of the congregation, who said they had a right to occupy the pews for which they had paid, as the session had to do with the service and not the committee, but the demand was refused. It seemed at one time as if some parties were disposed to use violence, but Mr. Somerville's counsels prevailed, and he read to the persons present, who numbered about 100, and included a number of ladies, the correspondence that had taken place between himself and a portion of the committee, who, he maintained, had exceeded their legitimate functions and assumed an authority that did not attach to them, since the church session had consented to his ministrations. Arrangements, it was said, had been made with the proprietor for a temporary lease of the old Gymnasium Hall on Broughton street, where service would for the present be conducted. After Mr. Somerville had finished, the people quietly dispersed, following their Pastor, some wending their way to St. John's Church near by. The pulpit of the Pandora street Church, we understand, will be filled by another minister, so that Presbyterianism in this city, which was only strong enough to maintain one church, we regret to say, is now split up into two parties.

### Fire Department.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Fire Department was held on Saturday evening, to confer with Committees from the different Companies as to the course to be pursued in the present "deadlock." Mr. W. Wilson, of Delage Engine Company, moved the following reply to the Colonial Secretary, which was carried:  
TO THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Sir:—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st instant, in reply to our application for aid to the Fire Department of the City of Victoria, informing us that the Governor sees no probability whatever of any sum being available this year for the support of the Fire Department out of the public Treasury.  
The Fire Department, whilst it appreciates the "extreme regrets" expressed by His Excellency, cannot but deplore the action of the Legislative Council, by which the laudable efforts of the House of Assembly to reduce the expenses of Government in accordance with the condition of the Colony have been frustrated, and the existence of the Fire Department seriously imperilled.  
A series of resolutions was then adopted. The resolutions provide that a Committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency and request that the amount now due and the amount required to meet the expenses of the Companies from the present time until the voting of the Estimates by the next Legislative Assembly, be placed in the Estimates for 1867; that such guarantees having been obtained, the Insurance Companies be requested to advance the money necessary to defray the

Department expenses—said advances to be repaid out of the first monies voted in aid of the Department by the Assembly. In case of the refusal of a guarantee, the Insurance offices and the public are to be solicited to subscribe for the support of the Department. The concluding resolution is as follows:  
That we, as representatives assembled by order of our respective Companies, pledge ourselves, in compliance with their wishes, to continue in service and to use all honorable means to maintain our organization intact, to render our services on all occasions, and

Chief Engineer and the President and Secretary of the Board of Delegates, a Committee to act in accordance with the resolutions, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening.  
**NEW WESTMINSTER IRMS.**—Mr. William Fisher has declined to be nominated as a candidate at the forthcoming election for the representation of New Westminster and district. Dr. Black has announced his intention of contesting the seat with Mr. Robson. The doctor favors retrenchment; a national school system; suppression of smuggling of sale of liquor to Indians; free grants to bona fide settlers; use of unimproved lands; settlement of the Indian land question; and opening of Government reserves; the acceptance of Union with this Colony is not desirable; a homestead law; abolition of tonnage dues; and construction of roads. Mr. Robson, in an editorial in the *Columbian*, denounces the claims of his opponent, and with the most becoming modesty, points out his own unobtrusive virtues and fitness for the position. Two fires occurred on Thursday night, at which the Hyack's distinguished themselves. The first occurred in the shed on Liverpool wharf, which was speedily subdued, the fire being confined to one end of the building. Some hay and some telegraph insulators were partially destroyed. The second originated in Mr. Moody's stables, up the hill, which were consumed before assistance arrived. Captain Fleming was the purchaser of the

Co.'s estate for \$1800. The stock, &c., at Langley, realized fair prices. The *Columbian* publishes a letter from Pilot Titcomb, who holds first class certificates, complaining that although he had announced himself as a candidate, he had received no intimation of the time and place of examination of Fraser River pilots, and was surprised to find that the other candidates had been notified and passed. (Have the claims of Mr. Titcomb been ignored because he is a resident at Victoria?)... Captains Fleming and Irving have been elected honorary members of the Hyack Engine Company. Mr. Holbrook has gone to Lillooet to meet his constituents. The *Columbian* has made arrangements for learning by telegraph the state of the weather at the several stations. The enterprise is worth blowing about. Major Pope has presented to the Public Library *fac simile* drawings of the Atlantic cable of 1858 and that now in successful operation.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A few days ago an enterprising shoemaker leased a store on Government street and moved into it, after incurring considerable expense in refitting. On Saturday morning he learned that the rent of the ground on which the building stood had not been paid for upwards of a year, and that his large and valuable stock was in danger of being seized by the owner in satisfaction of the same—notwithstanding the new tenant had had no share in incurring the liability. Acting like a wise man, the son of St. Crispin summoned a number of friends, and in an incredibly short space of time the stock—valued at several thousand dollars—was removed to other premises on the opposite side of the street.

**AMATEUR RACE.**—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that some gentlemen trifles intend affording a little recreation to our citizens on Saturday next by engaging in a horse race on the Beacon Hill course. The names of several gentlemen who purpose entering horses have been recorded at the Bee Hive Hotel, and the Committee desire the co-operation of officers of the navy and others, so as to make up a good race. Any horse may be entered for the sweepstakes, but the name, with that of the rider, must be left in writing at the Bee Hive by Friday evening. The entrance fee is only one dollar, but a purse will be added. The riders will be required to appear in jockey costume.

**ROW AMONG THE CELESTIALS.**—A serious disturbance took place last night at the corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets between a number of Chinamen armed with sticks. Several of the combatants were prostrated and left for dead.

**Disorder.**—The *Telegraph* of yesterday morning and the previous days was almost a reprint of the *Colonist* & *Chronicle*. Even our telegraphic news and tabular statements are coolly published without a word of credit to the source from which they were taken. Although the same means of obtaining news and information are open to our contemporaries as to ourselves, we have no serious objection to his availing himself of our enterprise and labour to present a readerly paper to his contemporaries.

**THE NAVY AND VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.**  
The following are the names of the volunteers, who, by their superior shooting, have been selected to contest honors with the riflemen of the navy: Corp'l. Peel, privates Allsop and Soar, Corp'l. Englehardt, Serg't. Woollacott, privates J. Wilson and Newbury, Serg't. Newstadt, Adj'l. Vinter, and Lieut. Peares.  
**No. 2 COMPANY.**—A meeting of the members of this volunteer company will be held in the Mechanics' Institute this evening at 8 o'clock, for election of officers and other business.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS.**—Tradesmen having claims against the Government, can, we are informed, obtain payment of accounts for May and June on application to-day at the Treasury.  
**THE STEAMER ACTIVE,** which left San Francisco on Saturday, at 10 a. m., will be due here on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.  
**POSTPONED.**—Mr. P. M. Baekus' sale of liquors, ex-Mohawk, has been postponed until Thursday next, at 11 a. m.  
**THE JEWISH NEW YEAR** commenced last evening at half-past six o'clock and will end to-morrow evening at the same hour.

### The Country Lands.

**EDITOR COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.**  
In your excellent remarks on the crops which are now harvesting, you observe that the agriculturists "will not only raise sufficient to find the islanders, but part of Uncle Sam's children in addition." This is however a mistake—should every crop be well secured, there will not be sufficient to supply our market for more than twelve weeks. And even as to beef cattle, there are not more than twelve weeks, if so long as that. Such must continue to be the case until our lands are thrown open, and other restrictions removed. The enquiry is often made, "why do not men avail themselves of the land which is already to be had? I reply that no land is to be had, that any wise man would enter on. All the really good land is tied up. Three men have this week gone to Cowichan with a view to settle if possible, but if obtaining good land be the "sine qua non" they must return disappointed. They will see rich plains lying before their eyes, but not an acre will they be able to obtain. This fact ought to be kept before the public.  
Yours faithfully,  
Jno. C. DAVIE, M. R. C. S., &c.

**SPEECH AT A MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.**—The following little speech, which smacks of the poetical genius of Carlyle, was made in Memphis recently by a bridegroom at the wedding supper-table:—"To-night I shake hands with the past. I live henceforth in future joys. An unknown door is open wide, and I enter an abode of perfect beatitude. These two persons, whose lives have been well spent, have reared and trained in love and kindness, the sharer of my future joys and woes. If my life be blissful, I will owe them much, in that they have imbued the mind and heart of their adopted child, with lessons of purity, kindness, truthfulness, and love. I am confident of the future. The shadow of the present shall fall upon it even when my bride and I have grown old, and invest it with sunset glories. The man who in youth knew some soft soul-subduing air, melts when again he hears it sung. Although it is not half so touching, yet it awakens sweetest echoes in dreamland, and to age it repeats the story of youthful hopes, passions, and love. I may not deserve the good I have won. Love is not won. It gives itself and if not given, no wealth, genius, beauty, state, or wit, no gold of earth or gem of heaven is rich enough to purchase it. Loving thee, my bride, my heart shall keep its old memories like the sea-shell its wonted melody. But away with forebodings on a wedding-night! Love's music steals on us like dawning light, which over all the heavens spreads and invests the world with beauty and glory. The road that leads on through this unknown future was dark and dreary, but a celestial splendour now lights up the gloom, and the fair bride, her spirit-self a Peri at the gates of Paradise, invites me onward and upward to a life of pure pleasure and duties of beneficence." How soon will Pecksniff be dead?

The Editor of a Down East paper, in alluding to the cause of its discontinuance, says: "Our journal has but one solitary subscriber, a dealer in groceries, who paid in articles out of the store. For two weeks the two editors of the paper have lived exclusively on salt fish and champagne."

**FARE!**  
**d's Stages.**  
**GIVE PARTIES WISH**  
**DIGGINGS**  
**CREEK**  
Soda Creek for \$40, or for \$48. Passengers Victoria on the Friday's  
F. J. BARNARD,  
**ALE**  
**HOTEL,**  
Restaurant,  
remouliere, - Proprietors  
ANT DEPARTMENT,  
EPING APARTMENTS,  
H BAR,  
G PERFUME OF THE AGE!  
Fresh Culled Flowers,  
**AY & LANMAN'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**ida Water.**  
Fainting Turn,  
Nervousness,  
Headache,  
Debility,  
And Hysteria,  
Roughness,  
Blotches,  
Sun Burn,  
Treckles,  
And Pimples,  
COUNTERFEITS,  
LANMAN & KEMP!  
IMMEL'S  
FRUMERY!



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The Fire Department, whilst it appreciates the "extreme regrets" expressed by His Excellency, cannot but deplore the action of the Legislative Council, by which the laudable efforts of the House of Assembly to reduce the expenses of Government in accordance with the condition of the Colony have been frustrated, and the existence of the Fire Department seriously imperilled.  
A series of resolutions was then adopted. The resolutions provide that a Committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency and request that the amount now due and the amount required to meet the expenses of the Companies from the present time until the voting of the Estimates by the next Legislative Assembly, be placed in the Estimates for 1867; that such guarantee having been obtained, the Insurance Companies be requested to advance the money necessary to defray the

Department expenses—said advances to be repaid out of the first monies voted in aid of the Department by the Assembly. In case of the refusal of a guarantee, the Insurance offices and the public are to be solicited to subscribe for the support of the Department. The concluding resolution is as follows:  
That we, as representatives assembled by order of our respective Companies, pledge ourselves, in compliance with their wishes, to continue in service and to use all honorable means to maintain our organization intact, to render our services on all occasions, and to support the same to the utmost of our power.

**NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.**—Mr William Fisher has declined to be nominated as a candidate at the forthcoming election for the representation of New Westminster and district. Dr Black has announced his intention of contesting the seat with Mr Robson. The doctor favors retrenchment; a national school system; suppression of smuggling or sale of liquor to Indians; free grants to bona fide settlers; tax on unimproved lands; settlement of the Indian land question, and opening of Government reserves; the acceptance of the proposed Annexation Bill, though Union with this Colony is not desirable; a homestead law; abolition of tonnage dues; and construction of roads. Mr Robson, in an editorial in the *Columbian*, denounces the claims of his opponent, and with the most becoming modesty, points out his own unobtrusive virtues and fitness for the position. Two fires occurred on Thursday night, at which the Hyack's distinguished themselves. The first occurred in the shed on Liverpool wharf, which was speedily subdued, the fire being confined to one end of the building. Some hay and some telegraph insulators were partially destroyed. The second originated in Mr Moody's stables, up the hill, which were consumed before assistance arrived. Captain Fleming was the purchaser of the stables, and the estate of Dodge & Co.'s estate for \$1900. The stock, &c., at Langley, realized fair prices. The *Columbian* publishes a letter from Pilot Titcomb, who holds first class certificates, complaining that although he had announced himself as a candidate, he had received no intimation of the time and place of examination of Fraser River pilots, and was surprised to find that the other candidates had been notified and passed. (Have the claims of Mr Titcomb been ignored because he is a resident at Victoria?)... Captains Fleming and Irving have been elected honorary members of the Hyack Engine Company. Mr Holbrook has gone to Lillooet to meet his constituents. The *Columbian* has made arrangements for learning by telegraph the state of the weather at the several stations. The enterprise is worth *dwelling* about. Major Pope has presented to the Public Library *fac simile* drawings of the Atlantic cable of 1858 and that now in successful operation.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A few days ago an enterprising shoemaker leased a store on Government street and moved into it, after incurring considerable expense in refitting. On Saturday morning he learned that the rent of the ground on which the building stood had not been paid for upwards of a year, and that his large and valuable stock was in danger of being seized by the owner in satisfaction of the same—notwithstanding the new tenant had had no share in incurring the liability. Acting like a wise man, the son of St. Crispin summoned a number of friends, and in an incredibly short space of time the stock—valued at several thousand dollars—was removed to other premises on the opposite side of the street.

**AMATEUR RACE.**—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that some gentlemen turtles intend affording a little recreation to our citizens on Saturday next by engaging in a horse race on the Beacon Hill course. The names of several gentlemen who purpose entering horses have been recorded at the Bee Hive Hotel, and the Committee desire the co-operation of officers of the navy and others, so as to make up a good race. Any horse may be entered for the sweepstakes, but the name, with that of the rider, must be left in writing at the Bee Hive by Friday evening. The entrance fee is only one dollar, but a purse will be added. The riders will be required to appear in jockey costume.

**ROW AMONG THE CELESTIALS.**—A serious disturbance took place last night at the corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets between a number of Chinamen armed with sticks. Several of the combatants were prostrated and left for dead.

**DISHONOR.**—The *Telegraph* of yesterday morning and the previous days was almost a reprint of the *Colonist* & *Chronicle*. Even our telegraphic news and tabular statements are coolly purloined without a word of credit to the source from which they were taken. Although the same means of obtaining news and information are open to our cotemporary as to ourselves, we have no serious objection to his availing himself of our enterprise and labour to present a readable paper to his fair patrons; but we do not intend to be simply tarred.

**THE NAVY AND VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.**  
The following are the names of the volunteers, who, by their superior shooting, have been selected to contest honors with the riflemen of the navy: Corpl. Peel, privates Allsop and Soar, Corpl. Englehardt, Sergt. Woolacott, privates J. Wilson and Newbury, Sergt. Newstadt, Adj. Vinter, and Lieut. Pearce.

**No. 2 COMPANY.**—A meeting of the members of this volunteer company will be held in the Mechanics' Institute this evening at 8 o'clock, for election of officers and other business.

**GOVERNMENT BILLS.**—Traders having claims against the Government can, we are informed, obtain payment of accounts for May and June on application to-day at the Treasury.

**THE STEAMER ACTIVE,** which left San Francisco on Saturday, at 10 a. m., will be due here on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

**POSTPONED.**—Mr P. M. Baekus' sale of liquors, ex-Mohawk, has been postponed until Thursday next, at 11 a. m.

**THE JEWISH NEW YEAR** commenced last evening at half-past six o'clock and will end to-morrow evening at the same hour.

**The Country Lands.**  
EDITOR COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—In your excellent remarks on the crops which are now harvesting, you observe that the agriculturists "will not only raise sufficient to find the islanders, but part of Uncle Sam's children in addition." This is however a mistake—should every crop be well secured, there will not be sufficient to supply our market for more than twelve weeks. And as to beef cattle, there are not more than enough on the Island to supply us for more than twelve weeks, if so long as that. Such must continue to be the case until our lands are thrown open, and other restrictions removed. The enquiry is often made, why do not men avail themselves of the land which is already to be had? I reply that no land is to be had, that any wise man would enter on. All the really good land is tied up. Three men have this week gone to Cowichan with a view to settle if possible, but if obtaining good land be the "sine qua non" they must return disappointed. They will see rich plains lying before their eyes, but not an acre will they be able to obtain. This fact ought to be kept before the public.  
Yours faithfully,  
JNO. C. DAVIE, M. R. C. S., &c.

**SPEECH AT A MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.**—The following little speech, which smacks of the poetical genius of Carlyle, was made in Memphis recently by a bridegroom at the wedding supper-table:—"To-night I shake hands with the past. I live henceforth in future joys. An unknown door is open wide, and I enter an abode of perfect beatitude. These two persons, whose lives have been well spent, have reared and trained in love and kindness, the sharer of my future joys and woes. If my life be blissful, I will owe them much, in that they have imbued the mind and heart of their adopted child with lessons of purity, kindness, truthfulness, and love. I am confident of the future. The shadow of the present shall fall upon it even when my bride and I have grown old, and invest it with sunset glories. The man who in youth knew some soft soul-subduing air, melts when again he hears it sung. Although it is not half so touching, yet it awakens sweetest echoes in dreamland, and to age it repeats the story of youthful hopes, passions, and love. I may not deserve the good I have won. Love is not won. It gives itself and if not given, no wealth, genius, beauty, state, or wit, no gold of earth or gem of heaven is rich enough to purchase it. Loving thee, my bride, my heart shall keep its old memories like the sea-shell its wonted melody. But away with forebodings on a wedding-night! Love's music steals on us like dawning light, which over all the heavens spreads and invests the world with beauty and glory. The road that leads on through this unknown future was dark and dreary, but a celestial splendour now lights up the gloom, and the fair bride, her spirit self a Peri at the gates of Paradise, invites me onward and upward to a life of purest pleasure and duties of beneficence." How soon will Pecksniff be dead?

**The Editor of a Down East paper,** in alluding to the cause of its discontinuance, says: "Our journal has but one solitary subscriber, a dealer in groceries, who paid in articles out of the store. For two weeks the two editors of the paper have lived exclusively on salt fish and champagne."

**FARE!**  
d's Stages.  
GIVE PARTIES WISH  
DIGGINGS  
CREEK  
Soda Creek for \$40, or  
for \$48. Passengers  
Victoria on the Fridays  
at convenient places at night  
to connect with the Steamers.  
to Savona's, \$25  
F. J. BARNARD, 2  
ALE  
SPECIAL HOTEL,  
Restaurant,  
Remouliere, - Proprietors  
and first-class Hotel, situated near  
out Landing, in the town of Yale, B.  
the accommodation the public, and  
with great care, is provided with  
for the comfort of its guests. In the  
ANT DEPARTMENT,  
be found of "Rare Excellence" and  
suit the most fastidious taste.  
EPING APARTMENTS,  
table and commodious, and the se-  
vate families, excellent.  
BAR,  
no choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
shment being under the special man-  
tenance of the Proprietors. Guests  
ing treated with every care and at-  
th, 1866. au31d&w  
G PERFUME OF THE AGE!  
Fresh Culled Flowers,  
AY & LANMAN'S  
CELEBRATED  
ida Water.  
Perfume is prepared direct from Bloom-  
ers, of surpassing fragrance. Its ar-  
shantible; while its influence on the  
freshing, imparting a Delightful Booz-  
axed Body and Mind, particularly wh  
water of the Bath.  
Fainting Turn,  
Nervousness,  
Headache,  
Debility,  
And Hysteria,  
dy relief theory suzr  
for 25 years maintained by its suc-  
cesses, throughout the West Indies,  
ed Central and South America, and we  
nment it as an article which, for soft-  
ness, richness of bouquet, and perman-  
ce, will also remove from the skin  
Roughness,  
Blotches,  
Sun Burn,  
Freckles,  
And Pimples.  
nes as the Orro or Rossgand tends fresh  
ful transparency to the complexion. Dis-  
it makes the best dentifrice, imparting  
ness to the teeth; it also removes all  
after shaving.  
OUNTERFEITS.  
utions. Look for the name of MERRAT  
the bottle. Wrapper and ornamented lab 1  
LANMAN & KEMP,  
Wholesale Druggists,  
71 & 73 Water Street, New York, N.Y.  
SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
ostetter, Smith & Dean.  
IMMEL'S  
UNRIVALED  
RFUMERY!  
tain its excellent quality in any climate!  
TOILET VINEGAR, No supercede E  
GANDER WATER, distilled fr m  
flowers.  
OCKY CLUB, Fragrante, &c,  
spresso.  
LYCKERINE, Honey Windsor and  
sage.  
ME JUICE and Glycerine for beautifying  
FUMER VAPORIZER, Perfume Founta  
OK OF PERFUMES, with 250 Illustrations  
all Perfumery Vendors in the world  
Perfumer H. R. H. the Prince of Wales  
22 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill



Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The Initiation of Money Votes by the Lower House.

If the consequences of the evil acts of ruling powers fell alone upon themselves, it would be well. But the misfortune is that the blindness of bigotry, the madness of ambition, and the dishonesty of diplomacy find their victims principally amongst the innocent and unoffending. When error sits in the seat of power and authority, and is generated in high places, it may be compared in its effects to that torrent which originates in the mountain and sweeping down the sides carries devastation into the vale. Thus it is that if the mistakes of our Government and the Legislature were to fall upon the perpetrators, as they deserve to do, a just punishment would be meted out, and not a hand would be raised by the people to avert the stroke. Unfortunately, the wrong-doing of the rulers falls upon the ruled, and the misery endured by the latter is too often escaped entirely, and at most only shared by the former. The deplorable effects of the "deadlock" on the Colony at large cannot be overestimated. The confidence existing in the minds of many that an improved state of things was about to dawn on the Colony, has been almost obliterated by this last and blighting visitation—brought about by the stupidity and dishonesty of the Lower, and the obstinacy of the Upper House. The question on which the "deadlock" has arisen is one that intimately affects the constitutional rights of the Crown in this Colony, viz: the position assumed by the Lower House in their asserted right to initiate money-grants. This right has always been exercised by the Crown, in manner following: The Governor finds that he requires a certain sum of money to carry on the Government, and calls on the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary sum. The Assembly has contented itself with exercising a privilege, never denied it, of lowering or striking out the items of expenditure proposed. But previous to the session that has just closed, it has never asserted its right to increase the amount required or to introduce new items of expenditure that were not asked for by the Executive. On this assumed right the House has met with determined opposition on the part of the Executive and the Legislative Council, which bodies maintain that the power to initiate money-grants is alone vested in the Crown, and that the assumption of the Assembly is an attempt to exercise Executive functions. The position of the Assembly, explained in a few words, is this: that Vancouver Island, being a British Colony, its inhabitants must possess the rights of Englishmen; that the House of Commons, being the representative body of the British people, possesses the right of the English commons; therefore the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island possesses similar rights, chiefly because it does not possess a written constitution saying the contrary. So, because it does not possess any constitution (that is confessed), granting special or any privileges; therefore it must possess every privilege if chooses to assert, or at least such as are exercised by the House of Commons. How long have English Colonies possessed all the rights exercised by Englishmen? Before or since the American war? before or since the Canadian rebellion? before or since the establishment of the Colony of British Columbia? before or since the insurrection in Jamaica? Why, the very term "colonial system" implies more or less subservience and obedience to Her Majesty's Government, the only admitted principle being (and it was only admitted since the American revolution,) "that the people cannot be taxed excepting they be represented." The people are taxed and represented in British Columbia. Does the Council of British Columbia assert that it possesses, and will exercise all the rights of the British House of Commons? Yet that Colony has been established since the one of Vancouver Island, and it is at least probable that Her Majesty's Government possesses a colonial system under which certain privileges are granted to legislatures. Will the privileges thereby granted confer on the House of Assembly the "rights" which the members assert to be theirs? or upon the Legislative Council the rights which the members presume to belong to them? The Houses of

Parliament did not constitute the Legislature of Vancouver Island, but the Crown did by proclamation. Would or could the Crown confer on the people of this Colony all the rights and privileges of the House of Commons of England? Would it not rather have conferred such rights as the "Colonial system granted" and none other? Having shown that the Colony is under the rule and guidance of the mother country, and that it possesses only those rights and privileges that are granted to it; having shown the absurdity of the position taken by the House of Assembly, viz: because it has not a constitution defined by Act of Parliament, that therefore it possesses the constitutional rights and privileges of the House of Commons of England, or in other words, that the rights and privileges of the people of Vancouver Island are the same as those of Great Britain; and having shown the probability that the rights and privileges of the House of Assembly are regulated by the "colonial system" of England, when not otherwise expressed, (that is to say: when a Colony has not a written constitution) it must have an understood constitution according to certain rules and regulations; it is tolerably easy to pass to the resolutions recently agreed upon by the Assembly. They are based upon the presumption, or assumption, that the Assembly stands in the position of the Commons, the Council of the Lords; and the Governor of the Crown. But let any one look at these three bodies, and ask whether the Legislature here is constituted like that of England. If they resemble the Government of England, how is it that there is not a ministry or a responsible system of Government? It is absurd to say that the House possesses the constitution of the Commons, and at the same time to be constantly asking Her Majesty's Government to increase its privileges by instituting a Responsible Government of some kind or other. There is a Responsible Government now, the Executive being responsible to Her Majesty's Government. The responsibility asked for is, that the Government may be responsible to the people. Now if the Government here is of that low grade that the Governor is responsible to the Home Government, surely it will not be attempted to establish that the Legislature possesses the same power as the British Legislature? The fact is, the Executive of Great Britain is responsible to the Legislature; but here the Executive is not responsible to the Legislature, but to the Crown. That this system ought not to be the case, is one thing—that it is so is another; but things must be taken as they are, not as they ought to be. For the House to assert that it does possess this, that or the other thing, when it should have said that it ought to possess so and so, is a mistake. To say that it does possess it, is not the way to acquire power. To gain power, a constitutional course must be adopted, and that course is to ask Her Majesty's Government to grant it; but of what use is it asking for a power when the House asserts in its resolutions that it already possesses more power than the House of Commons, or indeed than any Responsible Government, in money matters?

The Country's Defamer.

Our evening cotemporary, when he is not writing treason or holding out inducements to the Government to "suppress" his incendiary "sheet," is occupied in an attempt to delude the public into a belief that the illegal practices of the Assembly were confined to raising the salaries of two schoolmasters and the Hospital appropriation. Now, every man who reads the papers must know that this statement is not in strict accordance with the facts, and that the Legislature not only voted the amount of money the Governor asked, but \$10,000 besides. This vote was made when the howl of our cotemporary was loudest for Retrenchment, and but for the despised, derided, and belied Legislative Council would have become law. It was against this pick-pocket policy of the Assembly that we raised our voice. We have no objection to teachers as well as other public officers being well paid, and we hope that when our cotemporary succeeds in obtaining the office he has long coveted that he will be voted a respectable salary to live on; but we do object to the Assembly exercising the power to increase the salaries of their friends and lowering those of their enemies, as a matter of principle. The individual cases cited by our cotemporary have nothing to do with the questions at issue, any further than a question of constitutional law is concerned. Once admit the principle of allowing the Assembly to initiate money votes and next year the designing fellows would be voting themselves fat salaries and telling the Governor that if he did not consent to pay them he would get no Civil List passed. As our cotemporary would be personally interested in the passage of such a vote, it will be seen how deeply he is interested in introducing a corrupt system into this Colony. Our cotemporary likens us to a "poodle"—but we are more than a poodle; he will find us a "Dog Tear-em" that can bite as well as "bark" when public thieves are about.

THE STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, with Surveyor General Pearce on board, visited Race Rocks Light House yesterday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Notice was recently sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Superintendent of Education informing him that His Excellency the Governor, under the existing state of affairs, could not hold out any guarantee for payment of expenses attending the department. The Board of Education was in consequence called together on Saturday, and it was first mooted that the whole department should be closed. Milder counsel, however, prevailed, and it was resolved that as the notice was general and included teachers, contractors, lessors and all parties interested directly or indirectly in the department, they should all be notified, and their determination communicated to the Board. This was done and the opinion of all, down to the servants engaged in cleaning and sweeping the school rooms, was taken, when to their credit all signified their willingness, sooner than suffer such a blow to be dealt to the place, to continue their services for the present. The public are deeply indebted to these persons for the course they have pursued. We can scarcely conceive anything more detrimental to the place at the present critical juncture than the closing of the common schools. If there is one thing more prized by the people and for which they would more willingly contribute their money than another, it is the maintenance of their free schools. Despite the number of families who have left within the past few months we learn that there are at present 108 boys and 97 girls in the Central School, and 39 pupils in the District School, while the proficiency that the scholars have acquired under their able instructors has been the source of universal congratulation.

ASCENT OF MOUNT HOOD.—A party consisting of the Rev. Dr. Atkinson and Son, Rev. James Deardoff, Dr. Whitehead, U. S. A.; J. Higgins, D. D. Clark, D. Harvey and A. Wood, have succeeded in scaling the summit of Mount Hood in Oregon. The following is their report: Owing to the warm weather and the advanced season, immense chasms in the snow have formed, rendering our journey exceedingly perilous and difficult. The grand result of this expedition is the measurement of the mountain. Mount Hood stands unrivalled among the mountains of North America. By an approved method, viz: the boiling of water, and thermometer, we ascertained its height to be 17,640 feet above the level of the sea, (for the thermometer stood at 180° in a hollow 40 feet below the pinnacle.) Our two barometers failed to indicate the enormous height, one for its short graduations, the other for its short spring. The former made an entire revolution upon the dial, and its indications will be hereafter computed. The mass of the mountain is volcanic lava and ashes. There is a crater yet open and constantly emitting sulphurous vapor. Glaciers are there also, as on Mont Blanc, composed of clear blue ice, gradually sliding down the awful ravines. The Flora is beautiful, almost purely Alpine. We gathered specimens of more than thirty species peculiar to the mountain, all of which are new to the science.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—This Council met last evening. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Jeffery, sen., Layzell, Hubbard and Jeffery, jr. An application of Mr. J. Sehl, with reference to filling up a portion of Broughton street, was referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act. An application from Mr. A. De Cosmos, enclosing a draft for \$150 from Mr. H. C. Conroy, for acceptance by the Mayor and Council was considered, and the request refused by the casting vote of the Mayor, who intimated that an application to record the transfer of the debenture on the Councils books might be made. Ayes—Hubbard and Layzell. Noes—Jeffery, sen., and Jeffery, jr. A communication from Mr. E. B. Soammel asking further time for the removal of a nuisance, was referred to the Sanitary Commission. The first report of the Sanitary Commission was read. The Committee had notified 119 persons of nuisances existing in various forms, the major portion of which had been abated. Council adjourned, subject to the call of the Mayor.

GOING AWAY.—We regret to learn that Mr. R. G. Marsh is about to leave with his family for Portland, where his services are in requisition as manager of the theatre. The public have been indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, their son George, and the universal favorite, Jenny Arnot, for many agreeable evenings, and their departure will be a serious loss to the play-goers of Victoria. With all the tact and ability of our amateurs, we question whether they can succeed in getting up a successful entertainment without their valuable aid. We must not allow our regrets, however, to make us selfish, and if Mr. Marsh has positively determined upon taking his family away, we wish him and them every success.

H. M. S. SUTLEY, it is said, will proceed up to Comox.

THE BANKRUPTCY COURT stands adjourned till the 19th September.

MR. CHARLES PLUMMER, a prominent citizen, died at Seattle on Wednesday last.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—John Clerhue was charged yesterday in the Police Court by W. W. Gibbs with stealing a mahogany box containing \$5 25 in silver, a pocket book and papers. The complainant stated that he had given the accused, who was without employment, a bed to sleep in, and having noticed that a small box standing on a table by the window which contained money had been opened and the contents examined, his suspicions became aroused. He subsequently saw the accused loitering about the house at James Bay after the doors had been locked and watched, when the accused came to the window which was open and placing his hand in removed the box and went away. The box was found lying against the house, but the money was gone. Mr. John Weir was also examined, but did not see the alleged theft committed, he was present when the box was found lying open behind the house. The Magistrate said with the evidence before the Court it would be strange if the prisoner did not plead guilty and receive summary punishment instead of allowing the case to be sent up to a higher court. He would remand the prisoner for one day, and in the mean time he had better think it over.

DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP.—Complaints reach us from Cloverdale farm, (Dr. Tolmie's) to the effect that a band of vagrant dogs have been making raids upon the sheep fold, and killed eleven of the flock within a day or two. Mr. Dougherty, the manager, advises persons who have allowed their curs to run at large, to tie them up in future, for should they visit Cloverdale, he will not be responsible for their early decease. From Uplands farm, we learn that sixteen sheep were destroyed by wolves in one night; the bodies of six were found lying on the ground with their hearts torn out; the rest had been carried away by the destroyers.

THE CABLE ENTERPRISE.—The Atlantic Cable enterprise is represented by three capitals each £600,000. The shares in the first are £1,000 each, and sold lately in London, under the promise of the new venture, for from £250 to £300. Next is a preferred 8 per cent. capital in shares of £5 each, that have been in demand of late at £5 15s. The third capital, or that which is undertaking the new experiment, is in £10 shares which are at small discount.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent writing from New Westminster on Saturday, says: "The term of the present Legislature expires to-day, and rumors of a new election having circulated, there is great excitement in Stump Town, and canvassing is going on briskly; Mr. D. McCullough, Bank British Columbia Agent; H. Holbrook, John Robson, and Wm. Fisher are at present in the field. The latter had a requisition presented to him last night signed by 131 residents, pledging themselves to support him. McCullough comes out as the Government Candidate. Mr. Wallace will run for Yale, and will get in."

FOR NAAS RIVER.—The gunboat Forward will leave Esquimalt this morning at 8 o'clock, for Metlakatlah, Naas river. The Rev. Mr. Doolan, of the Indian Mission, will depart in the Forward.

STREET FIGHTING.—Charles Cruix and Benjamin Martin, were charged by Inspector Welch yesterday in the Police Court with fighting in the street. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate discharged Martin, and fined Cruix \$10 or two months imprisonment. His name is retained below.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. Maynard, of Johnson street, Photographer, has presented us with views of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Esquimalt; and a view of the "gorge," Victoria Arm. They are very well executed, and both pictures are worth procuring.

ARRIVED BELOW.—A telegram received yesterday, announces the arrival of M. W. T. Drake, Esq., of the firm of Drake & Jackson of this city, at San Francisco. Mr. Drake will come up on the next steamer, which will probably leave on Saturday.

DEPARTURE.—Garry, Brown and Terry, the three seamen belonging to the Mohawk, were yesterday further remanded for "three days"; the Magistrate remarked that if the Captain was not present by that time he must discharge the men.

Exemption from Harbor Dues.

EDITOR COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—Sir—Captain H. P. Barr of the American ship John Jay, now loading at Burrard's Inlet, for Sydney, N. S. Wales, wishes to be informed "whether he can enter the port of Victoria or Esquimalt with his ship for the purpose of procuring supplies and men without having to pay the harbor dues?" by answering this question you will confer a favor on a great many who are connected with and interested in the prosperity of Vancouver Island as well as on your obedient servant.

[Should the Harbor Dues Act Amendment Bill, which has passed the two Houses of Legislature, receive the assent of the Governor, the captain may enter for the purposes mentioned without paying the Harbor Dues.—Ed.]

His Honor the Chief Justice proceeds on a visit to Nanaimo this morning.

Summary Court.

[REPORER CHIEF JUSTICE NEWMAN.]

Monday, Sept. 3.

W. H. Alexander v. D. Prindible—Action for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff in person, judgment in default for \$44 33.

The Same v. Edward Kelly—Judgment in default for \$23, goods sold and delivered.

James Fell v. James Tarte—Judgment in default for \$7 37, goods sold and delivered.

John Lomax v. Chas. Williams—Judgment in default for \$6.

James Carstoll v. W. H. Huskinson—Judgment for \$135 for rent.

Wren v. Rabson—Defendant, by Mr. Courtney, appeared to answer a commitment summons for \$158. The answer to the claim was that the defendant had received his discharge in Bankruptcy. Mr. Bishop contended that this was no answer, the debt having been contracted between the adjudication and discharge. His Lordship reserved his decision on the points raised.

Central America.

Central America dates to August 11th The Panama Star and Herald says: We hear of a rising in the department of Chiriqui against the present government. The Prefect, Francischie, and young Domingo O'Baldia, are said to be in prison. We understand that the Government intends sending down a respectable force to quell disturbances.

The town of Monte Cristo was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 11th of July.

Costa Rica has refused to join the South American alliance.

A disturbance had occurred at the port of San Jose, by which several were killed.

South America.

Valparaiso dates are to July 27 and Callao to the 28th. The news presents no features of interest.

The Government of Chili has accepted a loan of six millions from the National Bank. The Peruvian government appointed Mr. Tucker, who was in the rebel navy, to the command of the fleet.

The Hudson Bay Company's Post and Colonization.

The Directors of the Hudson Bay Company have issued their annual report, in which they discuss the question whether or no colonization on a large scale ought to be undertaken by the Company. They say:

An offer was made to the company to assume the government of the territory, but it was on terms which would have left to our proprietors no prospect of immediate profit, and very little hope of future gain of any kind. A counter proposal was then made by us which was not accepted and the lamented death of the Duke of Newcastle put an end to the negotiations in this form. We see no symptoms as yet, either here or in America, of any immediate demand for land in the Hudson territory, and we anticipate, that even if, in the existing state of things, settlers occupied the land, would they ever pay the "weak private points" for it? Our experience at Red River points to a different conclusion. Most assuredly the only condition for their doing so is the existence administered in the Queen's name, and that has been refused to us except on terms which would virtually deprive us of the control and proprietorship of our lands. We cannot colonize successfully the land which we have without another government, and we have been refused another government without sacrificing the land which we seek to colonize. As honest men, too, we cannot sell land in this country to settlers without preparing for their reception, and without being sure of affording them quiet possession and sufficient protection when they arrive there.

Assuming things to remain as they are now with respect to the government of the territory, the question now lies between the two following positions:

1. The company may proceed at once to deal with their territory as if the sale of land was its principal business, and as if the fur trade was a secondary object. This would, in fact, change the "whole character" of its operations as at present carried on. It would certainly involve a large expenditure of ready money, and would as certainly impose upon the company an indefinite responsibility for the future. It would injure the trade now in existence by the direct withdrawal of capital, by facilitating perhaps to a certain degree the rivalry of other traders, and by stripping our offices and disorganizing the service as at present arranged. The only source of actual income might be impaired, and the prospect of future gain from the sale of lands be doubtful.

2. On the other hand, by economy in its arrangements at home and abroad, by expediting the transport, and thus diminishing gradually the large amount of capital lying dead to goods and provisions at several posts in the interior; and by an extension of its trade in proper quarters, the company may seek at once to keep down its expenditure and increase its returns. It would thus abstain from accelerating interferences with its existing business, while it would profit to the utmost by all its present sources of income. In the meantime the land is not decreasing in value, since its prospective worth is growing with the increase of population in the neighboring states and territories, and we have no objection to colonization if the conditions necessary for settlement are first secured, or if any company or association will undertake, with sufficient guarantees the responsibility of emigration.

The claims of the company on the United States government are now approaching adjudication, which may, in fact, be expected before the close of the present year. The dividends of the shareholders, be they large or small, will not at any rate be risked or damaged by premature acting on their own part. In the meantime, if an offer to purchase our territory and political rights is made, such as may properly be accepted by the proprietors, an opportunity will present itself for diminishing the amount of capital on which dividends must be paid, and the company relieved of its political duties, might continue its commercial course with increased vigor. No large expenditure of ready money would have been made on the speculative ground of remote and contingent gain. Between the two courses thus sketched out, as it seems to us the choice of the shareholders must now be made.

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The Initiation of Money

To return to the question which the Assembly and have parted bad friends, right to "initiate money" would be a matter of importance at the present and one that would ward allaying the present state of the popular mind, seemly could show that it possesses the power it claims it has a written constitution up. The truth, however, is no such document in existence. "May's Parliamentary Practice" book continually quoted in support of the position as merely a book published with authority to show the customs and regulations of the House of Commons for the benefit of the public. "May" cannot be any authority or constitution to either branch of the Legislature. Either House the rules therein laid down itself and members, but such a House as against the Executive neither as against the Executive nor the asserted rights of the House cannot have been obtained adoption of "May's Parliamentary Practice," and even "May" that there are "Sessional Orders," The for the most part renewed from session to session, but the latter are as of a permanent nature as not renewed or agreed to at the beginning of every session. Therefore, that "suspending Orders" would merely be "Sessional" and not permanent Orders. In British the regulations governing the quasi laws agreed to by the Governor and the Council Standing Orders may, he suspended by the consent, majority, but of the whole members. Whence, then, Legislature derive its power from the instructions given by the Governor by the Queen? The instructions are binding on the Governor within certain instructions or is he to yield to "asserted rights" of either branch of the Legislature?

British Columbia Politics.

The coming election are have entirely engrossed the of the politicians of the new Colony. Mr. John Robson with a lengthy address to Westminster constituency ready to offer up the count altar of humanity, and Union, or rather the incorporation of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, on the terms proposed selfish sacrifice! He will Retrenchment in the civil The partial if not total a the Tonnage Dues. A Law. Free grants to district roads. Securing land to the Indians for act no more, and throwing open of the residue of the reserve settler. The construction roads in the agricultural "More stringent measures fpression of the smuggling extensively carried on bet toria (!) and the Indians aboard," and an immigration On other subjects such as tion of the Colonies, he hopes the opportunity, when the of expressing his views. S. Robson is the only candidate published his political creed gers who arrived yesterday Enterprise state that Mr. M had resigned and his suppo gone over to Mr. Fisher. brook, who purposes running loot, had also resigned in Fisher. The latter gentleman not appear to have been pu in earnest at the outset,



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The Initiation of Money Votes.

To return to the question upon which the Assembly and Governor have parted bad friends, viz.: the right to "initiate money votes," it would be a matter of considerable importance at the present moment and one that would go far towards allaying the present unsettled state of the popular mind, if the Assembly could show that it not only possesses the power it claims, but that it has a written constitution to back it up. The truth, however, is that there is no such document in existence, and "May's Parliamentary Practice"—a book continually quoted from in support of the position assumed—is merely a book published without authority to show the customs, usages and regulations of the Houses of Parliament for the benefit of the members thereof. "May" cannot therefore give any authority or constitutional power to either branch of the Legislature in this Colony. Either House may adopt the rules therein laid down to govern itself and members, but such an adoption will not give the power to one House as against the other, and to neither as against the Executive. So the asserted rights of the Legislature cannot have been obtained by the adoption of "May's Parliamentary Practice," and even "May" asserts that there are "Sessional Orders" and "Standing Orders." The former are for the most part renewed or adopted en masse at the beginning of every session, but the latter are considered as of a permanent nature and so are not renewed or agreed to at the beginning of every session. It seems, therefore, that "suspending the Standing Orders" would merely apply to the "Sessional" and not to the "Permanent Orders." In British Columbia the regulations governing the Council are quasi laws agreed to both by the Governor and the Council. Their Standing Orders may, however, be suspended by the consent, not of the majority, but of the whole of the members. Whence, then, does our Legislature derive its power? Only from the instructions given to the Governor by the Queen? The Queen's instructions are binding upon the Governor within certain limits. Is the Governor to obey the Queen's instructions or is he to yield to the "asserted rights" of either branch of the Legislature?

British Columbia Politics.

The coming election appears to have entirely engrossed the attention of the politicians of the neighbouring Colony. Mr John Robson is out with a lengthy address to the New Westminster constituency. He is ready to offer up the country on the altar of humanity, and to accept Union, or rather the incorporation of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, on the terms proposed. Unselfish sacrifice! He will advocate Retrenchment in the civil service. The partial if not total abolition of the Tonnage Dues. A Homestead Law. Free grants to settlers, and taxes on wild lands to be expended in district roads. Securing sufficient land to the Indians for actual use but no more, and throwing open the whole of the residue of the reserves to the settler. The construction of main roads in the agricultural districts. "More stringent measures for the suppression of the smuggling trade so extensively carried on between Victoria (!) and the Indians along our seaboard," and an immigration scheme. On other subjects such as the Federation of the Colonies, he hopes to have the opportunity, when the time comes, of expressing his views. So far, Mr Robson is the only candidate who has published his political creed. Passengers who arrived yesterday by the Enterprise state that Mr McCulloch had resigned and his supporters had gone over to Mr Fisher. Mr Holbrook, who purposes running for Lillooet, had also resigned in favor of Mr Fisher. The latter gentleman does not appear to have been put forward in earnest at the outset, but his

chances of success are now believed to be so good, that his Committee will not suffer him to resign, and the opinion obtains that he will be returned by a large majority. Mr Thomas Harris is said to be a candidate for the representation of Cariboo East. The Gazette directs the Magistrates of the several elective districts to call meetings, but does not furnish the date when the election is to take place.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, Sept 6.

Presbyterian Church.

A MEETING of the friends of Rev. Mr Somerville was held last evening at the Mechanic's Institute, for the purpose of receiving a statement explaining the cause of the resignation of the Rev. T. Somerville from the Presbyterian Church. The chairman, Mr D. M. Lang, having announced the object of the meeting, introduced the Rev. T. Somerville, who satisfactorily explained the cause of resigning his late pastoral charge, after which the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted, amid much applause: 1st Resolution, (moved by A. Munro, Esq., seconded by Mr Carswell.) "That this meeting having heard the statement of Rev. Mr Somerville, deeply regrets the existence of circumstances which have resulted in the resignation of his pastoral charge, and expresses an earnest wish for the continuance of his ministrations in this city." 2d Resolution, (moved by Dr Powell, seconded by Mr Read.) "That this meeting, believing that a church founded under the auspices and in connection with the Church of Scotland, is best calculated to promote the cause of Presbyterianism here, resolves to support Rev. Mr Somerville in his efforts to originate and establish such a church in this city." At the suggestion of the chairman, Mr Munro, Dr Powell, Mr Wallace, Mr J. E. Stewart, Mr P. Burns, were appointed as a Committee to assist Mr Somerville in the arrangements for carrying out the second resolution. The chairman (who was added to this Committee) stated that on next Sabbath the Minister would announce from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church the result of the labors of the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Fire Department.

A special meeting of the Board of Delegates was held last evening, at which were present nearly all the principal officers of the Department and very many of the oldest and most efficient members of each Company. President Kelly stated that he had called the Board together, at the request of the Chief Engineer, who had received a communication from the Colonial Secretary, which, in his opinion, was of vital importance, as it imperilled the very existence of the institution they had all labored so long to maintain in a perfect state of efficiency in spite of all the impediments Government had thrown in their way.

Chief Engineer Drummond then read the following communication:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, August 31, 1866.

To Messrs Drummond and Dickson.—GENTLEMEN:—Adverting to my letter of the 21st inst., in reply to your application for aid to the Fire Department of the City of Victoria, I am desirous by the Governor to acquaint you, that he sees no probability whatever of any sums being available this year for the support of the Fire Department out of the public Treasury.

2. It is with extreme regret that His Excellency makes this communication, and he would that the circumstances were otherwise; but in view of the position in which he is placed, His Excellency feels it but right to give you the earliest intimation in his power of the exact state of affairs, so that a still greater inconvenience may be avoided by expenditures being continued in view of aid that will not be forthcoming.

I have, &c. &c. W. A. G. YOUNG.

The communication was on motion, received and ordered spread on the minutes.

Delegate Thain moved that the Chief Engineer call a mass meeting of the members of the Victoria Fire Department, on Tuesday evening next, and that the Chief and Assistant Engineers, the Foreman of each Company, together with the Secretary of the Department, be a Committee to draft resolutions to submit to the meeting for their approval or disapproval, touching the financial condition of the Department. Secretary Holden moved an amendment that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the Foreman with a copy of the letter of the hon. Colonial Secretary, requesting them to call a special meeting of their respective Companies, to take the communication into consideration and to appoint a Committee to confer with the Board upon the subject. The amendment was carried.

Delegate Goldsmith moved that the Board do now adjourn until Saturday evening next, same time and place, and that the Secretary so inform the Foremen, in order that the Company Committees may then and there meet the Board. The Board adjourned accordingly.

ISLAND PRODUCE.—Samples of magnificent wheat and oats grown on Mr Fowler's clearing near Langford's Lake, were brought to us yesterday. In point of size and weight we have seen nothing on the Island to excel this grain, which was sown in April last. We understand that Mr Mackenzie has some splendid wheat in the ear on his farm at Hill Lake.

DELEGATES.—Messrs A. F. Hicks, John Glassy, and J. S. Willis, have been unanimously elected delegates of the Union Hook and Ladder Company for the ensuing year:

DARING ROBBERY.—John, the Songish Indian who showed such resistance to officer Ferrall, when arrested for stealing clothes, was yesterday brought before the Magistrate, charged with stealing some dresses, cloaks and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mr D. D. Moses, of the value of \$30 and upwards. The complainant stated that a back window was broken at his residence at the top of Yates street on Tuesday, at half past 5 p. m., an entry made and clothing which belonged to his wife stolen. A neighbor saw the Indian go through the window and come out with the clothes and arrested him, but the Indian slipped off his coat, and with a knife in his hand showed fight. He subsequently ran away, witness pursued him, and meeting Sergeant Ferrall gave up the chase to him. The Sergeant pursued the man for a mile and a half through the brush towards Tod's, and subsequently discovered him lying in a ditch shamming sleep. Prisoner refused to be brought to jail and denuded himself of all clothing, but the officer having obtained assistance secured him, and brought him to town. John as usual pleaded that the clothes were given to him by another Indian. The Magistrate told him he was a very bad Indian, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labor.

RETURNED FROM MOUNT BAKER.—Mr E. T. Coleman, one of the party who recently succeeded in nearly reaching the summit of Mount Baker, returned yesterday in a canoe from Bellingham Bay. Mr Coleman says that they attained a point about 50 feet from the highest pinnacle, which they found to be in the form of a dome. An attempt would have been made to reach the apex by a circuitous route, but provisions ran short, and some of the party were pressed for time; they therefore retraced their steps, though with the determination to renew the attempt next year if possible. The weather was favorable for the undertaking and it was not unpleasantly cold in the icy regions. The crater was passed about half a mile to the right, but they were unable from their position to inspect it. The sulphuric vapour emitted was however quite discernible to their olfactory senses.

NEW CORONER'S JURY LAW.—The Stipendiary Magistrate, acting as Coroner under the provisions of the new Coroner's Jury Law, which confines the number of Jurymen to six, yesterday summoned the requisite number to enquire into the causes attending the death of a Cowichan Indian. The custom heretofore has been to summons twenty-four jurors; a custom that inflicted hardships on business men, some of whom were compelled to serve on several inquests in each year. Under the new law, the duties will not be so onerous as under the old system, as three-fourths of the former number are released from duty on each inquest.

CEDAR CREEK.—It is with great pleasure, says the Cariboo Sentinel, we are enabled to state, on the authority of several reliable miners who have just returned from this creek, that the diggings are not quite "played out" yet. We are informed that the Discovery Co's had commenced washing on Wednesday last, and took out for that day, with five men, \$100. This company confidently expect to average an ounce a day to the hand. No other claims above them had got ready to wash, but all were busy preparing, and renewed confidence appeared to be generally entertained in the diggings in consequence of the flattering prospects obtained by the Discovery Company.

NATIVE MURDER.—On Monday afternoon two Cowichan Indians, residing near Esquimalt, while under the influence of liquor, quarrelled, when one, named Quintoff, fired a musket at another named "Tom," the ball missed; Quintoff ran back to his house, reloaded, and coming back fired again at "Tom," this time with better (or worse) effect; the ball entered the victim's back and passed entirely through his groin. "Tom" lingered until the next night when he died. Quintoff fled to Cowichan and took refuge with his tribe. An inquest held over the body yesterday resulted in a verdict of "wilful murder" against the murderer.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIDELITY.—The steamer Fidelity, Capt. Erskine, sailed yesterday morning from Brodick's wharf for Portland, Oregon. She was detained until 10 1/2 o'clock by the low stage of water. Among the passengers were Mrs N. O. Mathieson and children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs Bagley, of Washington Territory and Mr R. G. Marsh.

FALSE COIN.—Shopkeepers and others cannot be sufficiently on their guard against counterfeit coin, which are freely passed about, and are apparently plentiful. A base half-dollar coin, taken over a bar, was shown to us yesterday. The workmanship is very good; and the piece might easily pass detection unless minutely inspected or tested by sound.

INQUEST.—Mr Sanders, J. P., at Yale, B. C., recently held an inquest on the body of Charles Saul, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his cabin. The verdict returned was that deceased committed suicide by hanging himself while laboring under temporary insanity.

THE McCULLOCH CREEK QUARTZ LEDGE.—Mr W. J. Jeffrey and Mr John Hancock, who, in conjunction with Mr Hicks, discovered the quartz ledge in the neighborhood of McCulloch's Creek, arrived in this city on Monday. They brought down a lot of specimens, several of which were shown to us, and which appear to be exceedingly rich. They have had two lots assayed, with the following result: Lot No. 1, \$341 25 to the ton; lot No. 2, \$3286 53 to the ton. These men have a well defined ledge two feet thick which they have followed to a depth of ten feet. Gold is everywhere visible in the rock, and the quartz has, as we have already said, every appearance of being good. They have made arrangements to have half a ton shipped to this city as a test; and as they are miners without sufficient means to open it up, they hope to be able to obtain sufficient capital for that purpose.—Columbian.

Mrs GORDON IN LONDON.—Among the congregation on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., at the Baptist Chapel, Camden-road, Holloway, was the widow of the late Mr George Gordon, of Jamaica. Appearing for the first time at any public service, and in this country, it was natural that she should seek to be found among those of the same denomination as her late husband, who have so warmly defended her character. The Rev. F. Tucker, B. A., the minister of the chapel, in the devotional part of the service, in touching language referred to her bitter bereavement, expressed thankfulness for the manner in which she had been sustained under her heavy trial, and besought on her behalf all the strength she yet needed in the circumstances of sorrow in which she was placed.—Morning Star.

WAS IT A JUDGMENT?—Four men who had committed some crimes and were pursued by officers of the law near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recently took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm, when all four were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The tree was untouched, while the ground was torn up for several feet around.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, September 1.—Duties, \$2927 76; harbor dues, \$132 79; head money, \$51; tonnage dues, \$418 49. Total, \$9900 40. Number of passengers entered during same period 51.—Columbian.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The Union Hook and Ladder Company last evening unanimously nominated Mr J. C. Keenan for Chief Engineer, and Mr W. H. Thain for Assistant Engineer. The election will be held early in October. Mr Keenan is sure of election and will probably have no opposition. Mr Thain opposes the present incumbent of the Assistant's office, and his friends are confident of his success. "May the best man win!"

LEACH RIVER DITCH.—The contract for the construction of the ditch at Leach River has been awarded to Messrs Jeffrey & Nicholson, and for cutting the lumber for the flume to Messrs Jeffrey & Sons, who will commence the construction of the sawmill and dam at once. The dam is to be finished in one month, and the lumber out in two months from signing of contract.

BROUGHT ALONGSIDE.—The schooner Fannie Hare was brought alongside of the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday and commenced discharging cargo, of which she has some 250 tons. The passage she has just made is the first to any port. The captain reports having been in sight of land for a week, but that during that time he was prevented from entering owing to calms.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—Several of the Rifle Volunteers proceeded to the butts yesterday, in order to select from those making the best scores ten men to shoot against a similar number in a match that is shortly to take place with the fleet. On Saturday next the names of the contestants will be made known.

FROM NANAIMO.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk reached Esquimalt last evening shortly before 7 o'clock, having left Nanaimo at 10 a. m. and making a good run. The Sutlej and Scout arrived at Nanaimo Tuesday evening with the Admiral on board. They are expected back on Saturday.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Among the passengers on the Enterprise last evening were Dr Helmecken, Mr and Mrs J. W. McKay, Mrs Capt. Mouat, Mr Cummings of Harper's Magazine, Capt. Stamp, Mr J. Wilkie, and Mr C. Gowen. The amount of treasure brought was small.

CORRECTION.—In "F. F. D.'s" communication, published yesterday, we make the writer say that the Queen carried in her hands a "Bible and Cross." It should have read, a "Ball and Cross."

A wharf is about to be constructed at the Magazine in Esquimalt harbor.

About forty tons of the Fannie Hare's cargo are destined for Nanaimo.

The Wolves and the Sheep at Uplands Farm.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—In your paper of 4th September, you state that sixteen sheep were killed by wolves at Uplands, and the hearts torn out of eight of them. Seven sheep were wounded on the North Dairy Farm, last Saturday, but none were killed; it may have been done by dogs. No sheep has been killed by dogs or wolves at Uplands.

GEORGE HARVEY.

5th September, 1866.

Mining Intelligence.

(From the Cariboo Sentinel.)

Williams Creek.

The past week has been a very disastrous one for the mining interests on this creek owing to the scarcity of water occasioned by a continuance of poaching hot days and heavy night frosts that have prevailed for some time past. Many claims have had to suspend work in consequence. The few claims that have been enabled to work have been doing very well, among whom we may mention the Cornish company who washed out for 3 days 64 ounces, and for the week 150 ounces. The Camp company washed up for week 49 1/2 ounces. The Cariboo Co., for 5 days 80 ounces. The Lillooet Co., for week 100 ounces. Caledonia Co., about wages. Last Chance Co., for week 50 ounces. The Bed Rock Drain Co., on Saturday evening, tapped the middle shaft of the Cariboo. Yesterday morning the upper shaft of the Cariboo Co., was dry while the middle one contained some 15 feet of water; this will require to be tapped again from the face of the drift but will not be attended with the same degree of danger as the first; as soon as this is done 3 or 4 companies that have been unable to do anything in their diggings during the summer will get to work.

Grouse Creek.

Mining prospects are far brighter on this creek at present than they are on Williams creek. The water is not very plentiful it is true, but the creek has fallen sufficient to admit of each company taking up and using the water from the company immediately above them, and thus all, with a few exceptions perhaps, are enabled to work their diggings. All claims that are fairly opened are taking out more or less pay.

Canyon Creek.

Mr Birch, Lieut. Salmon, G. B. Wright and T. Spence during the last week made a trip to Canyon creek, with a view of ascertaining the nature of the country.

They found about 80 men on Hixon creek. But few of the claims were fairly opened; these were yielding from \$8 to \$12 per day to the men. The whole creek for miles seemed similar to this, and will afford employment for several hundred men. The diggings are not difficult to work, being from four to six or eight feet deep and easily washed. There are a great many quartz veins well defined and containing gold; two leads have been traced on the hills for a long distance, and preparations were being made for opening them. Mr Birch took from each a sack of the rock for the purpose of testing in New Westminster. On the day before his arrival a piece was picked up in one of the veins containing over an ounce of gold. He obtained several fine quartz specimens.

The bed rock on the creek is mostly a soft rotten sandstone, or soft decayed quartz of the consistency of clay; through the latter streaks of rotten quartz are found, and good prospects are obtained by pounding the rock and washing in a pan. All the gold from the banks seems to be rough, full of quartz and evidently not much worn by water.

The Blue Lead Co's have a streak of blue gravel resembling much the Williams creek dirt; it is pitting at a sharp angle into the bank, and even on the surface pays well. W. Stewart, formerly of the Caledonia Co's is foreman, and is making preparations for extensive works.

Mr Birch and party left the creek on Tuesday at 1 o'clock p. m., and took a boat at the mouth of Canyon creek for Quesnel; they ran through the cañon above Cottonwood without risk. It is Mr Wright's opinion that, if business warrants it, he can run his steamer through to the mouth of the creek. The distance by river from Quesnel is estimated at about 60 miles; distance from mouth of Cottonwood river to Hixon creek, about 30 miles.

ANSWERING A FOOL ACCORDING TO HIS FOLLY.—A Pantheist minister met Dr Emmons one day, and abruptly asked, "Mr Emmons, how old are you?" "Sixty, sir; and how old are you?" "As old as the creation," was the answer, in a triumphant tone. "Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?" "Certainly, I was in the garden when they were." "I have always heard that there was a third person in the garden with them," replied the doctor with great coolness; "but I never knew before it was you!"

BRIGHAM'S LAST PROPHECY.—Sunday afternoon, as the services at the Tabernacle were approaching a close, there was a prospect of an immediate shower, which caused several of the females to leave. The prophet took a survey of the heavens, and with due prophetic dignity announced that it would not rain for the space of thirty minutes, which of course reassured all. But in less than five minutes even before the congregation were fairly outside the walls, the rain was pouring down in torrents, much to the disgust and amazement of the "faithful," who incurred a serious loss in the millinery and dry goods line.—Salt Lake Vedette, Aug. 9.

The following story is told of a Father of the Church. At an association dinner a debate arose as to the use of the rod in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and the chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children by unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts of the case. "Why," said he, "the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the doctor, "it cured you of it, didn't it?"

Artemus Ward tells a good story concerning the production of the Lady of Lyons at the Salt Lake City theatre: "An aged Mormon arose and went out with his twenty-four wives, angrily stating that he wouldn't sit and see a play where a man made such a cussed fuss over one woman."

A letter was mailed in one of our postoffices the other day that had no postage stamp on it, but in place of a stamp had the following written on one corner of the envelope: "Mr Postmaster, don't charge no postage on this; the stamp wouldn't stick, so I tore the thing up."



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The New Westminster Toad-y.

The notorious despatch from Rue de la Paix has circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the universal indignation it has aroused in both Colonies should put that maudlin sycophant the Columbian to the blush, if its blood does not curdle in the effort. Not only does the unqualified condemnation of Governor Seymour's false and malicious statements resound from town to settlement, and from settlement to mining camp, but out of the six newspapers published in the two Colonies but one is found willing to toady the author of these libels, because he happens to be a Governor. For sinister motives that are degrading to the integrity of independent journalism, that paper presumes to palliate the perversion of the truth—the utterance of the glaring falsehoods, of which an officer of the Crown, who like Caesar's wife should be above suspicion, has been clearly shown to be guilty. We care not for Governor Seymour, although we respect the position he so unworthily occupies, and in spite of the railings of our contemporary against "the outpouring of filthy Billingsgate upon the devoted head of its excellent and popular governor, and stigmatizing him as everything but a gentleman for merely telling the truth, unmasking intrigue, and defeating chicanery" we feel it our duty to expose this truth-telling Governor who, at the expense of his own reputation has sought to inflict an irreparable injury upon us. On previous occasions we have referred to portions of the despatch that bore more immediately upon this Colony; but what says the Pacific Tribune published at Yale, the first and most important town above New Westminster in reference to some of the statements about British Columbia? In the issue of that journal of the 24th, Governor Seymour is charged with practising downright deception upon Mr Cardwell, in concealing the operation of the new tariff of 1865, which ended so disastrously to the mercantile interests of the country. The statements as to the "great progress going on in New Westminster," the erection of "houses and wharves," "clearing and fencing," the investment in land near the Capital, "by the miners, the bone and sinew of the country" and the "systematic colonization of the lower Fraser," are fully exposed to ridicule, and the writer well asks, "is it possible for statements to be more opposed to the truth?" The grand trait from Hope to Kootenay, "the highway to the Hudson Bay Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains, which enables the merchants of New Westminster (!) to undersell those of Lewiston and Walla Walla at the new diggings!!" is next shown up in the "magnitude of its absurdity, and the query is put, whether "human imagination could soar into the ethereal to such an extent as this?" and after giving the converse, the editor sums up his opinion, thus: "nothing, nothing, nothing on the part of Governor Seymour but misrepresentation and concealment of facts. How deplorable!" After some further refutations the article proceeds to say: "It will be unnecessary for us to offer any general observations on the monstrous perversion of facts, of which we are deeply pained to say, Governor Seymour has been guilty in his communication to the Secretary of State. We write in the Colony, where every one has as good an opportunity as ourselves of judging of Mr Seymour's veracity, and what amount of dependance can be placed upon his extraordinary assertions regarding the prosperity of the country. We would remark, however, that we have not met a single individual in the whole community—not even a New Westminster man—who does not regret with us that a public officer, occupying the exalted position of Governor Seymour, should have lent himself under any circumstances, or for any purpose, to a deception upon the Secretary of State like that of which

the despatch from the "Rue de la Paix" proves his Excellency guilty beyond all manner of doubt or dispute." This language is bold, but it reflects the opinions of all unprejudiced and sensible men in the other Colony outside of New Westminster, who will also give their unqualified assent to the conclusions drawn. "But Mr Seymour has sacrificed everything by the course which—perhaps by this time no one will more regret than himself—he has pursued. He can no longer lay claim to the high position of Governor of this Colony. His future usefulness is destroyed, and the people have lost all confidence in his judgment, integrity and public principle. He has deliberately reduced himself to the undignified position of being a "delegate" for a few lot-owners in the present capital, and if he ever returns as an official to this country—which Heaven forbid—he can only be recognized as Governor of New Westminster alone." So much for one British Columbian journal; but what of the other, the truthful and independent little organ of the mining districts of Cariboo? That paper speaking of the despatch, says: "The remarkable document addressed by His Excellency to Mr Secretary Cardwell, is likely to be productive of lasting renown to Governor Seymour. The press of both Colonies (with one exception) teems with appreciative criticism. How proud must be our Governor, he has at last made himself famous! The despatches of the Duke of Wellington pale before this celebrated production. If there could be an exception to the general opinion, our readers know where to find it. The British Columbian has not forgotten its well earned reputation, and it stands alone in its absurdity; we cannot then be surprised that its views in relation to Governor Seymour's despatch, are all its own." The Sentinel charges Gov. Seymour with having in view the sole object of showing how much he and his host of officials have done for the country; of shutting his ears and eyes to the voice of the people and their increasing efforts to awaken the Government to a sense of its duty. Heavy taxation, mal-administration of the law, imposts preventing immigration, and numerous other grievances of the people, are not worthy of notice; but an arrogant self-sufficiency characterizes the whole composition, and the art with which the despatch is got up would do credit to a vendor of patent medicines. The falsity of the statements contained in sections 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 20 and other clauses of the despatch, are modestly but vividly exposed, and after a well merited rebuke, it concludes by observing that "the way in which Governor Seymour attempts to shelter himself and his official retinue from all blame by throwing it on somebody else, whether Victorians or their agents, is something very clever but not very creditable." Can anything further be needed to sustain the views we have taken on the in-famous despatch? Does it signify that an unprincipled contemporary personally interested in upholding the nefarious designs of Governor Seymour should call his despatches "truthful and profound?" "an unvarnished statement of the case?" Or that it retorts upon a naturally indignant press for echoing the sentiments of the people with such choice phrases as "raving maniacs;" "ravings of despair;" "raving idiots;" imbecile bosh, and contemptible gasconade;" "frothy pretensions;" "impotent rage;" "raving and bellowing like a footpad;" "spewing out their fury" etc. Squirted water on a duck's back is no doubt a very entertaining pastime, and in this warm weather we shall not object to the refrigerating process through a goose quill, but while our contemporary is content to array itself against the entire voice of the country—we are willing to allow it to revel in the public odium it has drawn on itself, and we feel some satisfaction in the reflection that the other journals of the sister Colony are not disposed to lend themselves to what is palpably wrong and unjust, if not positively wicked. In the meantime, we rejoice to hear that the Chamber of Commerce is preparing a rejoinder to Governor Seymour's misstatements respecting its resolutions, that will cause the distinguished libeller to bite his lips. FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—The scho Codfish arrived yesterday from the Sound with a cargo of codfish and oil. The Indians have been somewhat saucy since the visit of H. M. S. Scout, believing that presents were made only with a view to conciliate them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Friday, Sept. 7. RICH STRIKE IN THE GOULD AND CURRY MINE.—THE OLD COMSTOCK NOT PLAYED OUR YET.—On Thursday afternoon some very rich streaks of ore were encountered in the Gould and Curry mine. They were found in sinking an incline from the second to the third levels of the mine in order to create a better circulation of air, and is about five hundred feet southwest from the Bonner shaft, and over four hundred feet below the level of D street. We saw several sacks of the ore at the Bonner shaft house yesterday. It is very fine—more like sand than rock—and will probably yield between two and three hundred dollars to the ton. The extent of this ore is not yet known, but there are flattering indications of the existence of a good body of it below. A drift is being run from the lower level, seven hundred feet below the level of D street, in the direction of this body of ore, which will probably intercept it some of these fine days. This strike of rich ore is highly encouraging and of significant importance from the fact that it is obtained from a greater depth than ever before, all below that having been found to be but a very low grade of ore. All we want to insure to our city the very highest point of prosperity is to strike rich and extensive bodies of ore at the lowest levels of the mines or the old Comstock. This is not a very extensive strike thus far, but it is highly encouraging, and "we may be happy yet."—Enterprise. COMOX.—Harvesting operations at this settlement have just commenced, and the yield is far better than that of former seasons, proving that the soil of Comox only requires cultivating to give its increase accordingly. The oats in particular are a heavy crop. Mr Stewart, the Victoria brewer, had been up trying to purchase barley for brewing purposes, and had spoken highly of its quality. The Surveyor-General had also visited Comox for the purpose of laying out roads, and had given general satisfaction to the settlers in respect to his plans for so doing, thereby smoothing down the little asperities occasioned by former road disputes. Captain Nagle and Mr Wallace had been up trying to negotiate about the opening of an agency in Victoria for the sale of Comox produce on commission. Nanaimo Gazette. ARRIVAL FROM HONOLULU, S. I.—The schooner Premier, Captain London, 29 days from Honolulu, S. I., arrived last evening, with a cargo of Island produce, consigned to Lawrence, Clark and Joyce. We are indebted to the Captain for papers to the 4th ult. The Chinese cook who murdered Jules Dudoit, the French Consular Agent, has been caught in the mountains. He says he killed Mr Dudoit because \$2 was deducted from his wages, and because his master boxed his ears. The steamer Thames lies at anchor at Honolulu. WON'T BELIEVE HE WROTE THEM.—A gentleman recently from Big Bend informs us that the despatches published in the Blue Book and ascribed to Governor Seymour, are regarded as forgeries by the people there, who will not believe that a gentleman occupying the high position of Governor of a British Colony would be guilty of penning such outrageous and inexcusable misstatements. DELUGE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.—At the regular monthly meeting, Messrs John Dickson, E. B. Marvin, and E. O. Holden, were re-elected Delegates for the ensuing year. Mr James S. Drummond received the unanimous nomination of this Company for Chief Engineer. Mr T. T. Burnes, of Tiger Engine Company, was nominated for Assistant Engineer. ON THE WAY.—The schooner Crosby left Honolulu the day after the sailing of the Premier, and is therefore now fully due. She brings a cargo of sugar and molasses, which is offered at auction, in our advertising columns. A CANARD.—The report that a telegram was received at New Westminster, last week, stating that the Union Bill had passed Parliament, was a canard, no such telegram having been received by Mr Birch or any one else. FOR CALLAO.—The ship Mohawk, from Utsalady Mills with 400,000 feet of lumber, bound for Callao, anchored off Esquimalt Harbor last evening. She brought as passengers, Messrs John and Murry Thain and Miss Thain. REMANDED.—The three Mohawk sailors, arrested as deserters, have been remanded pending the arrival of the ship from the other side. THE SCHOONER NORTH STAR made the run to Honolulu in 17 days, and was sold for a pleasure-yacht to the King of the Sandwich Islands. THE QUICKEST YET.—We were yesterday afternoon placed in possession of a telegram from Athens, in Greece, of the previous day. THE STEAMER ACTIVE will leave San Francisco for this port on Saturday. The bark Metropolis has been sold for \$1900 at Honolulu.

Batty, the Lion-Tamer—Terrible Scenes in the Cages. [Paris Correspondent of the Boston Post.] Batty is the Van Amburg of the day, and just now the popular favorite. He is none the less so from the fact that a few evenings since he nearly fell a victim to the carnal appetites of his subjects. In this case the old Horatian anagram, "colub non animum mutant qui transcurrunt mare," came nigh to having fresh illustration. Batty's lions came from Africa, and the passage of the Mediterranean seems to have had upon them no more effect than it did upon the poet himself. It was pretty obvious that they saw but little difference between the Champs Elysees and their own native jungle. In sooth they are for the most part an ill-regulated animal, and have no more scruples about making short work of a Christian to-day than did his ancestors in the Coliseum ages ago. They are apt to run at rash conclusions, especially when they are hungry, and not given to make nice distinctions unless they are enforced with a strong arm. Batty's menagerie contains five of these animals, all fully grown, and from six to eight years old. They preserve their teeth and claws untouched, and are nearly as fierce as when caught. It has been the habit of their master to enter the cage in a Hungarian custom, and show his complete control of them in every way that his ingenuity has been able to devise. With many growls and much gnashing of their teeth, they do all he requires of them, and submit to a thousand indignities. They jaws are violently wrenched apart and rudely slammed together. They are taken up and thrown down by his gigantic strength like bales of merchandise. Pistols and fireworks are let off under their noses, and at a given signal they leap in succession over their master's head from one end of the cage to the other. THE LIONS IN A RAGE. Last Sunday a violent thunder storm burst over Paris. My apartment overlooks the Cirque des Imperatrices in Champs Elysees, where the lions are kept; and the scene for a short space was indescribably grand. The air was full of electricity, and under its influence these animals, as it were, became fearfully excited. They ran to and fro in fierce and ungovernable rage. They lashed their flanks with their tails in passionate vehemence. Placing their mouths to the ground, they roared in mingled rage and terror. Their eyes dilated and seemed to flash forth the lightnings of the tempest that raged within them. Without, the roarings of the lions were answered by the howls of the blast and the loud crash of the thunder. With these, at intervals, were mingled the neighings of a hundred frightened horses in the stables of the circus. Gusts of wind swept down the broad avenue and bowed the lofty trees. The people fled before the demon of the storm. For a few minutes the whole vicinity appeared to give up to the furies of elemental warfare. Scarce had the muttering thunders died away in distant reverberations when the time drew near for Batty's advent among his lions. As he came in sight they hailed him with boisterous uproar. Standing upright against the bars of their cage, they grappled them in their rage and gnashed at him with their teeth. A man of iron nerves could hardly have looked upon them with calmness. Had his body been made of steel, he would hardly have dared to trust himself among them. Batty did not quail. At a bound he leaped into the cage, despite all hesitation. Its iron door he slammed after him with a loud clang. To us who looked on it seemed the gate of a sepulchre. His subjects glared at him as if they would instantly devour him. For a moment he returned their glare and looked steadily into the eyes of each. They could not bear the test. One by one they cowered before him and slunk away, conscience of their helplessness. Again mind triumphed over the rude dictates of instinct, and man the lord and master, towered in his pride of place. BATTY'S COOLNESS IN PERIL. The exhibition proceeded, and again the lion seemed powerless to resist his commands. At length a lioness who had been ordered to leap over his head failed in the effort. Apparently miscalculating the distance or her strength she struck full upon the head and shoulders of her master. Her weight bore him to the ground. The lion whose turn was to follow had she succeeded, threw himself on the struggling group, theatre rose in a body; the women with averted eyes fled shrieking from the house, loud cries arose in all directions. "Assez!" "Assez!" "Ten est fini!" "Quelle horreur!" For a moment, and but for a moment, the result seemed uncertain. But Batty's tremendous strength and coolness prevailed even in this nearly fatal hour. Struggling, he arose, and wounded, bleeding, as he was, dashing his principal antagonist to the farther corner of the cage. Seizing his whip he struck the lion a blow in the face that made him wince and falter. The latter dare not defend himself, and Batty, still the master of his savage and rebellious domain, gave one stern glance to satisfy himself that peace had been restored, and retired from the scene. His wounds were severe, and nothing but his own indomitable energy saved his life. To those who looked upon that mortal struggle, that deadly embrace of raging, growling, gripping monsters, who maddened by the taste of blood and the memory of past wrongs, seemed to hold their tyrant in their coils, like Laccoon in the grasp of the serpents, but one result appeared possible, and it was with heartfelt sighs of relief and enthusiastic vivas that Batty was seen to emerge from the contest still a man, and holding his own as of old. Pluckily as ever, he will ere long return again to the arena. His wounds, though deep, only penetrated the flesh, and no bones were broken or arteries severed. They are rapidly healing, and Batty's iron frame and robust constitution will quickly recover from the inroads they have made upon it. Strange as it may appear, since this time, and long for his return. They are melancholy and restless. They pace the floor of their cage to and fro as if seeking something they could not find. At the usual hour of their exhibition they are more agitated than ever. It is said they which feel the want of the loud applause with which they have always been received, like many other great actors and public performers.

HIS HISTORY. Batty is now 30 years of age. He is an American by birth, but early left the United States to enter the service of his uncle, who for a long time was the principal manager of Akeley's Amphitheatre in London. From his earliest years he had a strange affection for wild animals. He would enter their cage without fear, and his influence over them was such that the boldest could not withstand it. They seemed fascinated by the powerful glance of his piercing eyes. His father was frightened at the peculiar and dangerous proclivities of his son, and did his best to restrain him, but without effect. Threats and blows were alike unavailing, and at length Batty fled to Africa to avoid the harsh treatment to which he was exposed. There for years he led a wild and solitary life, and wandered from forest to forest, and from one savage tribe to another. He deeds of independence were incredible in their audacity and the rude sympathies of his restless and untamed nature found abundant gratification. Among the wild beasts of Africa he was perfectly at home, and he left them with regret. Some two or three years ago he made his appearance in Paris, that great caravan seras of the world, and he and his lions were received with unbounded applause. His muscular development is wonderful, and in strength and agility he almost equals the monsters with which so much of his life has been spent. He can run like a fawn, and leap like a leopard, and often it has been his fortune to struggle for his life, as he has just done, face to face, and shoulder to shoulder, and often has he gained the victory by sheer force of muscle. In spite of the severity and painfulness of his wounds, Batty would not see a physician. His indomitable courage and solitary instincts led him to seclude himself, like a sick or wounded lion, from the rest of his species, and trust to the recuperative powers of nature. It would seem his confidence has not been in vain, and his own natural vigor has been his only medicine. MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Richard St. George Kibbee, Esq., formerly of Orsett Terrace, Gloucester Gardens, afterwards of Poulis Terrace, Brompton, and late of St. Paul's School, where he died on the 31st May, was proved in London on the 9th ultimo by the executors and trustees, the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, prebendary of St. Paul's and head minister of St. Paul's School; Robert Henderson, Esq., of Mincing Lane; and George Henderson Gibb, Esq., of Victoria street. The personality was sworn under £25,000. The will is dated May 30, being the day preceding his death, and commences with the following charitable bequests:—To the poor of Cheltenham, £100; the Society for Aged Women, Glasgow, £200; Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, £200; Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Euston Road, £200; and to the Bishop of London's Fund, £1500. To his executor, Dr. Kynaston, for himself and wife, £3000; to his executor G. H. Gibb, £300; to Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver Island, £3000; and legacies to several other friends. To his old servant, Elizabeth King, £100. He leaves his boxes, with their contents, deposited at St. Paul's School or elsewhere, to Helen Morton Routledge, and bequeathed to her uncle and aunt, William and Ann Routledge, each an annuity of £100. The interest of the residue of his property he leaves to the said Helen M. Routledge, and the principal to his children; but on failure of issue, a contingent interest in a portion of the residue will revert to the Bishop of London's Fund.—The will of John Smyth, Esq., of Sevenages, Herts, was proved in London, under £100,000, personality.—Illustrated News. LICENSING COURT. (Before the Stipendiary Magistrate and His Worship Mayor Franklin.) THURSDAY, Sept 6, 1866. Wm Miller was granted a license to sell liquor by retail at the Bull's Head, Yates Street, . . . P. Mathieson temporary license to retail for one month at the St. Nicholas Saloon. . . Richard Opland license to retail at corner of Yates and Waddington Alley. . . R. Sloman, application postponed. . . Sam. T. Howard at the Union, Esquimalt, temporary permission to sell. WIRES DOWN.—For two days in succession the wires went down in the evening just as the operator below was preparing to send on a report. These interruptions are caused by falling timber south of Seattle. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—At the forthcoming election in British Columbia, Chinamen will be allowed to vote. What has "Lo! the poor Indian" done that he also will not be allowed to exercise the right of a freeman. VERMILION GOLD.—The Superior Gazette of the 26th ult. says that stream gold, varying in size from a small grain up to little nuggets as large as a seed of pearl barley, have been discovered on the town site at Vermillion Lake. The Gazette places confidence in the intelligence and believes it to be strictly true. The details are as follows: A Mr Anderson, who in company with one or two others, arrived at Vermillion some time in the month of March, having become discouraged, sold out his interest to his partners and was about to start for home; at this juncture he received employment in sinking a well; and while at this work made the discovery above mentioned. On getting down to the bed-rock, they encountered a crevice, in evidently a subterranean water passage, in which had accumulated a quantity of sand and other debris, which on examination—be being an experienced gold hunter—he concluded might contain gold; taking some of this up and washing it out, he became convinced that he, just on the eve of quitting the country, had found what so many were in quest of stream gold. The washing out of a few more pans of the sediment, produced the same result, and it was not long before a majority of the mines were off exploring the beds of the various creeks and streams and hunting up washings.—Northwestern.

The telegraph brings reports of the progress of the National Party through the Western States on their cago to lay the cornerstone to be erected to Stephen A. Douglass, the State of Illinois, who after the election of Grant against whom he was the Presidency of the United States. At nearly every point where he has reached his reception most enthusiastic. According to two of the greatest war Republic—Grant and F. testified by their presence approval of his patriotic endeavoring to restore the President has met with flattery from the masses. In City—the emporium of World—the "nature's no almost buried beneath wreaths of flowers cast by the thousands who bled to do him honor. phia, Baltimore, Albany, other large cities, the equally well received. T. ovation of all was at Thursday, where the ceremonies were attended enthusiastic applause. In party of rowdies assembled the Chief Magistrate of attempting to howl him speaking. The howls were however, in the warm pl majority of the assembly who approve of his effort to realize the Conservative country into a party men to Washington to legis whole country, not for a who recognize in the Presidential principle—a man who risk party influence and power and who dare raise his voice his influence in beating of Radical corruption most inundated the the Union wants is a gress, composed of not Democrats (a loa attaches itself to the ver Conservative, law-abiding, who will undo the evil ner-Stevens clique having the session just brought Never was a party more to attack than the Radical refusal to restore the U famous Tariff Bill, the venue Bill, the Freedm Bill, the National Bank hundred legislative jobs the people with imposts squander the public mon the evils they have fast country. Mr Johnson measures are all unconsc some of them revolutionary He has therefore put forth h to restore the Union and to ling measures. The count aroused to the fearful state of the Radical faction has re profound underswell is mov action. The people are tired in an unrestored and revolution They want the war closed peace and harmony restored, learned at last that to do this pose or policy of the Radic Congress. Hence it follows measure has met with a recep position and the man. The the Great North and West the music of the Union, and confidence, from the enthus the President has met with, the the fall elections will free the demagogues who now rule i Congress and place true pe stand. Correction. EDITORS COLONIST & CH attention has been called to a report of the proceedings at t of the Legislative Council, w request you will be good and The Treasurer is reported to ed whether the Governor, un stances, would be justified House together again." What I did say was "that the Governor would be cepting any conditional vote ALEXAN



The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

American Politics.

The telegraph brings us daily reports of the progress of the Presidential Party through the Northern and Western States on their way to Chicago to lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of Stephen A. Douglass, a Senator from the State of Illinois, who died shortly after the election of Mr Lincoln—against whom he was candidate—to the Presidency of the United States. At nearly every point which Mr Johnson has reached his reception has been most enthusiastic. Accompanied by two of the greatest warriors of the Republic—Grant and Farragut—who testified by their presence a warm approval of his patriotic course in endeavoring to restore the Union, the President has met with flattering ovations from the masses. In New York City—the emporium of the New World—the "nature's nobleman" was almost buried beneath garlands and wreaths of flowers cast into his carriage by the thousands who had assembled to do him honor. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, and other large cities, the President was equally well received. The crowning ovation of all was at Chicago on Thursday, where the corner-stone ceremonies were attended with enthusiastic applause. It was only at Cleveland, a town in Ohio, that a party of rowdies assembled to insult the Chief Magistrate of the nation by attempting to howl him down while speaking. The howls were drowned, however, in the warm plaudits of the majority of the assembled multitude, who approve of his efforts to crystallize the Conservative elements of the country into a party that will send men to Washington to legislate for the whole country, not for a section; and who recognize in the President a man of principle—a man who rises superior to party influence and party trickery, and who dare raise his voice and use his influence in beating back the wave of Radical corruption that has almost inundated the country. What the Union wants is a new Congress, composed of new men—not Democrats (a load of odium attaches itself to the very name), but Conservative, law-abiding Union men, who will undo the evil that the Sumner-Stevens clique have done during the session just brought to a close. Never was a party more vulnerable to attack than the Radical party. The refusal to restore the Union, the Infamous Tariff Bill, the Internal Revenue Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, the National Bank System, and a hundred legislative jobs that burden the people with imposts and taxes and squander the public money, are among the evils they have fastened on the country. Mr Johnson says these measures are all unconstitutional, and some of them revolutionary in their tendency. He has therefore put forth his best exertions to restore the Union and to upset the swindling measures. The country is becoming aroused to the fearful state of things to which the Radical faction has reduced it, and a profound underswell is moving toward a reaction. The people are tired of being kept in an unrestored and revolutionary condition. They want the war closed up; they want peace and harmony restored, and they have learned at last that to do this is not the purpose or policy of the Radical majority in Congress. Hence it follows that the President has met with a reception worthy of the position and the man. The heart-throbs of the Great North and West keep time to the music of the Union, and we have full confidence, from the enthusiastic reception the President has met with, that the result of the fall elections will free the country of the demagogues who now rule its destinies in Congress and place true patriots in their stead.

Correction.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—My attention has been called to an error in your report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, which I have to request you will be good enough to correct. The Treasurer is reported to have "questioned whether the Governor, under the circumstances, would be justified in calling the House together again." What I did say was "that I did not think that the Governor would be justified in accepting any conditional vote of supply."

ALEXANDER WATSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept 8.

THE CROPS.—The work of gathering the crops has now fairly commenced. The late rains did no damage worth mentioning, and the yield of grain and vegetables will be enormous. Everywhere in the country districts the work is going briskly forward, and the contrast between the almost Sabbath stillness that prevails in the city and the scene of activity one may witness outside, is very great. The stalks of the grain bend beneath the weight of the full, rich heads. Fruit, also, though rather late, is of excellent flavour, and large sized; late cherries are still to be had in the stores. Potatoes, cabbages, and other esculents look well and promise a large yield. The number of acres under cultivation is said to greatly exceed that of any previous year, and live stock is increasing at a gratifying rate. Taken all in all, the season will be a prosperous one for the agriculturists, who will not only raise sufficient to feed the islanders, but part of Uncle Sam's children in addition, should they have short crops.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—The Ven. Archdeacon of Bristol, created some consternation by a statement made in his charge on the occasion of his visitation at Bristol recently. The Ven. Archdeacon, after stating that he had given notice in convocation of a motion for the production of a copy of the original Prayer book, said that he had no hesitation in declaring that to publish the banns of marriage after the second lesson, as was done in many instances at present, was illegal, and every marriage that took place after banns so published was void, and every clergyman who had so published them liable to fourteen years' transportation. The proper time at which the banns should be published was just before the offertory sentences were read. He had no doubt, however, that an Act would be passed to indemnify all clergymen who had erred in this respect, and to recognise the validity of the marriages which had been solemnized after banns so published.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.—Daniel Thomas, a native of Essex, who arrived in this island, under the auspices of the Hudson Bay Company in 1854, died at the Hospital yesterday. For some time he had been a gardener to Sir James Douglas, where he accumulated a little competency, which he, in an unguarded moment, drifted into Leech River and lost it all. By exposure and irregular living disease was brought on, and after fourteen months suffering in the Royal Hospital, his career was terminated. His body was examined by Dr. Davie, Jr., assisted by Dr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Hospital, when the opinions of the several visiting surgeons were confirmed—organic disease of the heart and aorta, resulting in general dropsy.

WAGES SUIT.—A man named Brooks sued T. H. McCann yesterday in the Police Court for \$15 wages claimed to be due to him for certain painter's work performed. Defendant denied that any wages were agreed to and pleaded a special contract for \$8 which took the case out of the Magistrate's jurisdiction. He further alleged that the plaintiff was incapable of performing the work, and he had to complete it himself. After hearing the evidence of John Eyres, Mr Pemberton said there was a contract and he must dismiss the case, but he had no doubt that the \$8 could be recovered in another Court. Plaintiff's costs were returned to him.

GENERAL ELECTION.—It is asserted that a writ for a General Election will not be issued by the Governor until an answer has been received from the Colonial Office as to the powers of the Legislative Assembly. This answer, which cannot be received in less than three months, will settle the question; and it requires no prophet to predict that it will settle the Assembly—the unconstitutional acts of whom must have created a strong feeling of repugnance in the minds of the Home Government.

PRODUCE AGENCY.—Messrs Wallace & Stewart, have issued circulars announcing that they have opened an agency on Wharf street, for the sale of every kind of farm produce, and for forwarding to farmers supplies at the lowest market rates. Agencies of this description are established in all cities, and the want has been severely felt here. We wish the enterprising firm every success.

PROVINCIAL WHEAT CONSUMERS.—The Province of New Brunswick, last year, consumed 256,096 barrels of flour; Nova Scotia, 382,301 barrels; Prince Edward's Island, 32,801; Newfoundland, 202,718. Total flour consumption of the four Provinces—874,816 barrels, or 174,963,200 pounds.

GIVEN UP.—Capt Davies, of the ship Mohawk, appeared yesterday to prefer the charge of desertion against the three men who have been for some time in custody. The men were ordered to be delivered up to the Captain on payment of expenses of arrest, &c.

COAL MINING.—Engineers and workmen to open up the coal seam at Comox, recently purchased by the American Company are expected on the Active next week.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CROSBY."—The schooner Crosby, Capt. Perkins, consigned to Janion Green & Rhodes, arrived yesterday morning from Honolulu, S. I. The Crosby sailed a day subsequent to the Premier and brings no later papers. Her cargo consists of Sandwich Island sugar, molasses and spirits, which will be offered at auction by Mr McCrea.

THE "ENTERPRISE," sailed for New Westminster at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She had on board about a dozen passengers, thirty tons of freight and several beef cattle.

GONE TO LIE UP.—The steamer Alexandra started yesterday for Fort Langley, on Fraser river, where she will be laid up in fresh water to escape the ravages of the marine worm!

Thanks, to Mr C. Brown, of Honolulu, and to Mr W. E. Gidney, engineer of the steamer Thames, for full files of Honolulu papers.

TRADE AT HONOLULU.—The imports for the six months ending June 30th, at the above port amounted to \$1,003,236 17 as against \$693,110 41 in 1865.

RAFFLE.—The mare and colt raffled for last evening at the Gem Saloon was won by No. 31, who threw 44.

A man in Mobile recently committed suicide because mosquitoes annoyed him. Death had no "sting" for that fellow.

The steamer Active will leave San Francisco for this port this morning at 10 o'clock.

Interesting Letter from Big Bend.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FRENCH CREEK, Aug. 26th, 1866.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—Big Bend is very far from realizing what was anticipated of it. Some parties, since last spring, have continued to barp on the unworked wealth of these diggings, whilst others have been no less bitter in denouncing them as a "bilk." In the midst of such conflicting reports the public mind has been distracted, not knowing where to look for the truth. In a subsequent communication I shall explain the motives which seem to actuate those who spread such different versions, and the foundation on which the discrepancy of opinion rests. For the present, I shall confine myself to giving your readers an insight into the stupendous nature of the work which is going on in this mining district, believing that it may prove not uninteresting to some of them.

THE FIRST COMPANY we meet with below the Discovery claim and the town, is the Old Piper—now the Swim Co., 4 interests; they have put up a wheel 14 feet in diameter, with hoisting gear and elevators, and are now in condition to see the bottom. Mr Harper, formerly of the Ericsson claim, has rigged up their machinery, which reflects great credit on the industry of the man. They are now, something like sixty feet deep, more or less, and are still sinking.

Johnny Gillis with two others is sinking a shaft on the flat, east side of the creek, which is 60 feet down. Lower down there is a party of 4 or 5 men who are also sinking a shaft, which has attained about the same depth. None of the above companies have so far struck the bed-rock, and have no idea when and where they will reach it. The Discovery Co., the first one above the town, have now two tunnels going; in the lower one, which is intended as a drain, they have been blasting through solid bed-rock, for a length of 30 feet, and are still going in; the bed-rock is so solid that they find timbering is unnecessary. There are 5 interests in this company, 10 or 12 men working, since last spring they have done any amount of work—they have rigged up a derrick, the only one on the creek, I think, and are now in fit condition to work their ground to great advantage. They expect to take very big pay out soon. Should their anticipations prove true—which we hope they may, this will have a most cheering influence on the minds of other neighbouring prospecting parties, and will give a new impulse to mining operations on this creek. On the east side bank, adjoining the Discovery Co., there are 4 or 5 men doing well, by rooking on the high ledge. On the bed of the creek just above the Discovery Co., there are 350 feet of unoccupied ground, which have been "laid over" since last spring, and most likely will contrive to be so until some one on the creek strikes good pay. This causes great dissatisfaction among the neighbouring prospecting companies, who fail to see any obvious reason for so long a "lay over."

Just above, 3 men have been doing heavy work, until of late, when they were compelled through want of means, to have their claims "laid over" for a little spell, in order to replenish their exhausted finances. Their work consists of an open cut, which they have covered with timber and stones. The next company is the Dart, a most energetic one; 6 men working, they have made an open cut of about 50 feet long, their sluices running through it, which they have covered with timber and rocks; at this point, they have opened, for convenience, a face of about 30 feet square; hence they have been running a tunnel 50 feet long, and are still going on with the utmost vigor. Next above, are the two brothers Price, who are making a little on the top dirt, but nothing worth boasting of. The next above is the Sheldon Co., 5 interests and 5 men working, they have had tremendous heavy work, their tunnel is already 220 feet long; they are still working on the clay, and see no signs of bed-rock; if they are few in number, they count for many in "pluck."

The next above is the Emery Co., five interests and five men working. Friend Tom is a rough, but most energetic, pushing fellow, who does not stand on ceremonies; but exercises his sway over a most industrious set of men, and has the richest claim to contend with in Big Bend. Their tunnel, owing to the great many difficulties they had to overcome, is only 100 feet long. But now

they are fast driving ahead and will soon keep pace with more fortunate companies who struck the clay sooner than they did.

The next above is the Groom and Grey Co., three interests and three men at work. Their tunnel is 80 feet long. They are still running through clay.

The next above is the Breverly Co., four interests and four men working. This is considered one of the most energetic companies on the creek. They first sank a shaft 33 feet deep, which they lost afterwards; they ran a tunnel 133 feet long. In this tunnel they sank a blind shaft, 18 feet deep, through slum. They also lost it, being more anxious to save their tunnel, which had cost so much time and labor than their shaft, which had comparatively cost little. From the surface of the ground to the bottom of this blind shaft the depth is 100 feet. I hear that friend Ecobee, an ex-Caribooite, owns an interest in this company, and expresses confidence in the result.

The next above is the Miller Co., five interests and five men working. Their tunnel is 180 feet long, and would be a good deal longer had they not met with the bad luck of losing fifty feet of it (in the lower part), which compelled them to make a new break off on the side.

The two last-mentioned companies amalgamated a few days ago, under the name of the Union Company, with James French, an ex-Caribooite, as foreman. This is a move in the right direction. It is desirable that other companies should follow in their footsteps, as, by so doing, they would be enabled to work two or three shifts (carrying on mining operations night and day) at greatly reduced expenses, though running the same chances of success.

The next company above is the Kootenay, 5 or 6 men who have sunk a shaft 60 feet deep. For the last two months or so their claim has been laid over, cause, want of means.

Just above is a son of La Belle France, making a little by sluicing, but scarcely enough to buy milk and butter.

The next company above is the May Flower who have abandoned operations after having sunk a shaft 40 feet deep.

Here we have arrived by degrees to the entrance of the canon. I shall beg your readers to pause a moment, and take with them a bird's eye view of the creek down; McCullough creek from this place down to town, a distance about 1 1/2 miles is very steep and runs I should think, at an angle of from 35 to 40 degrees. As we have already seen, none of the companies down on the bed of the creek are making any money, none being on the bed rock. The fact of the Discovery Co., having taken out some "big pay" last fall and this spring, makes us hope that miners in this section of the creek, will be ultimately rewarded for labor which reflects the greatest credit on their "pluck and energy."

If we start from the entrance of the canon and travel for a quarter of a mile over a most disagreeable trail, we arrive at the first upper flat. But, here we shall stop for today, until your mining review, as I intend to entertain your readers, before closing up my letter, with matters of local as well as of public interest. In my next I shall continue the mining intelligence.

PROSPECTING PARTIES.

A fresh party left for the mountains to prospect for quartz about a week ago. Another company, composed of six or seven, started three or four days ago with a boat loaded with provisions to prospect the streams emptying into the upper part of Gold Creek. Success to them!

THE "FORTY-NINE."

Capt. White was here three or four days ago taking a very close survey of waters on the creek. On her last trip the steamer Forty-Nine had ten tons of freight aboard, 8000 lbs being flour. Capt. White informed me that on the next trip he will have 10,000 lbs of the same staple article.

DISGUSTING SCENES!

I deeply regret to be under the painful necessity of stating that scenes of a most revolting character, which are a disgrace to any civilized community, and bring us back to the dark days of "49," took place here in the early part of the week. Should they be renewed, I would feel it an imperative duty (though a painful one) devolving upon me, as writer for a newspaper, to give up the names of the breakers of the peace, to the lashings of public opinion, since the laws seem to be impotent to repress such excesses.

A FOUL DEED.

I am also sorry to hear that a most unlawful act occurred on McCullough Creek a few days ago, which, if proved, would make the guilty party amenable to a criminal Court of Justice. I shall, for the present, shield the name of the offender from public contumely. It is to be hoped that this warning, which will reach him through your paper, will be sufficient to deter him in future from such overt acts of lawlessness! If so, "Let him go in peace, and sin no more!" if he perseveres in such a course, he is well aware that it will pave the way to the gallows, via the chain-gang!

FRENCH CREEK.

Several companies are now taking out good pay, though nothing rich. The St. Germain Co., who have been doing nothing during the most part of the season, got on the lead two weeks ago, and are now taking out considerable gold.

The Black Hawk Co., two men, I am told by a party, washed up \$36 in coarse gold yesterday morning in the newly discovered bench, in the short space of two or three hours. As I have not seen it with my own eyes, I do not give this as a fact.

Business continues to be very dull—parties are leaving here almost daily—some returning back to Cariboo, but the most part are going down the Columbia River to the American side.

MARKETS.

The following are the prices now ruling at French Creek: Flour, 25c.; bacon, 70c.; green, 40c.; tea, \$1 50c.; coffee, green, \$2 1/2c.; ground do., \$1 1/2c.; sugar, 50c.; yeast powder, 75c. per box; rum, \$12 50 (imperial gallon); brandy (Martel), \$15; gunn boots, \$15; axes, \$7 50; picks, \$5; shovels, \$4; sluice forks, \$6; miners' shirts, \$4; Baltic shirts, \$5; dried apples, 62 1/2c.; fresh beef, 25c.; fresh veal, 35c.; do.

It is to the kindness of M. R. Webb, Esq., clerk at the Hudson Bay Company's store, that I am indebted for the above prices current. B. D.

Ocean Telegraphy.

A new plan of ocean telegraphy has been lately brought before the scientific world which presents some remarkable features, and which, if it can—as seems likely—be made fairly the subject of experiment, will have a good chance of superseding all others. It is the invention of a Mr Kauback, and has already been examined and favourably reported upon by several of our leading engineers.

The invention consists in the formation of a permanent way or bridge beneath the surface of the ocean—and which may be extended to any distance—for the support and carrying through, of the wires, lines, cables, or other contrivances of a like sort, by means of which the electric current is to be transmitted from shore to shore.

The said permanent-way being formed of a series of vessels of particular construction, stationed at distances to be determined upon according to circumstances, throughout the whole of the intended line of communication sunk to an average depth of 10 to 15 fathoms, and firmly moored to the bed of the sea. These vessels being so contrived that they can, within a few minutes, be brought to the surface, together with their respective burdens, whenever it may be required, for the purpose of shifting, cleansing, repairing, examining, or otherwise manipulating the said vessels, or the wires, lines, cables, &c., and this without any effort or machinery. No loss of cable can take place, and flaws or accidents can at once be detected, and the cable recovered at any point.

The position of each vessel will be indicated by a small buoy attached thereto, and the former being stationed at equal distances apart, one continuous line of buoys will denote the track of the submarine permanent way or bridge from shore to shore. The supporting vessels are entirely independent of the surface, and below the region of storms.

Furthermore, by means of a simple appliance, messages may be sent from mid-ocean through any one of the buoys along any or all of the said wires, lines, cables, &c., by any ship or ships lawfully privileged to use the same and wishing to communicate with either of the continents or islands wherewith the said permanent-way may be connected, or with each other. The actual cost of permanent-way electrical communication between Cape Race and Cape Clear has been estimated at about £400,000.

A special meeting of the Inventors' Institute was held at their rooms, 4, St. Martin's place, on the 26th ult, and here the reading of Mr Kauback's paper on "Deep sea Telegraphy," which occupied an hour-and-a-quarter, was listened to throughout with marked attention, and received with general applause. The vital principle was not impeached, but unanimously admitted to be sound and correct. The objections raised were of secondary importance, and referred chiefly to the practical difficulties of laying, the effects of currents, the moving of the vessels or condensers, &c. The principal speakers were Capt. Heathorn, R. A., Capt. Selwyn, E. N., Dr. Melion, Mr Emery, and Professor McGauley, who strongly urged Mr Kauback to lay down a short line on his principle in a spot where it would be sufficiently tested, and gave him great credit for the ingenuity of his invention and the elaborate way in which he had worked it out. Mr Siemens, C. E., who occupied the chair, said, after a few observations, that the thanks of the meeting were justly due to Mr Kauback, which vote having been duly seconded and acknowledged, the meeting adjourned till November 1st.

"You have no children, madam?" said a particular proprietor of a quiet house, before letting a lady the best apartments. "They are all in the cemetery." A tear was attempted on the part of the landlady, the lease was signed, and the next day the lady arrived with a bundle of babies. "I thought your children were—were—in the cemetery," so they were Aesterday, sir, placing a few flowers on the grave of our former landlady, who was nervous, and, to tell the truth, so irritable that—"I understand, madam; your children killed him."

A Gentleman met an old friend in Grosvenor square, and inquired of him as to his health. "Oh," said he in reply, "I am getting quite feeble and broken down with age; last year I could walk entirely round the square, but now I can only walk half-way round." "You walk back again, of course?" was the question. "Oh, yes." Explain the difference," was the request of the mathematically-minded friend.

At a revival not long since, an old lady prayed fervently for the young lambs of the flock. "A lady in black," not to be outdone by her sister, responded, and blantly asked who was to pray for "the old ewes?" This set the congregation in a roar.

An irreverent fellow asked a clergyman, "Can you tell me how old the devil is?"—"My friend you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

An Irishman, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in an hour afterwards, and said, "I've greased every part of the wagon but them sticks the wheels run on!"

The people live uncommon long in Vermont. There are two men there so old, that they have quite forgotten who they are, and there is nobody alive who can remember it for them.

They are fond of titles in the East. Among his other high-sounding titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as if he had prepared for a long reign!

A TRAVELLER, lately describing a tropical shower, wrote to a friend in the following words:—"The rain-drops were extremely large, varying in size from a shilling to eightpence." "You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend."—"Yes, I have been jolted by circumstances."

MURRAY & LANZMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European extracts and essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled. As there are imitations abroad, it is important to see that the names of Murray & Lanzman, are embossed on the bottle and inscribed on its label. For sale by all druggists.



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 11, 1866.

The Second Cable.

So much absorbed had the Old and New World become in the triumphant success of the Atlantic Cable of 1866, that the undertaking of the preceding year had almost become a thing of the past, and that science could achieve a still greater marvel by resurrecting the sunken wire from the "vastly deep" and causing it to fulfil its uncompleted mission, was barely accepted as a possibility, far less a probability. Yet the genius and unflinching pluck of the great minds engaged in the work, have overcome all obstacles. The bed of the mighty ocean, three thousand nine hundred yards below the surface, is now, for the practical purposes of science, as fathomable as the banks of Newfoundland. The Cable has not only been found, but raised over two miles to the surface, and at our latest advances the noble Great Eastern was steaming towards Heart's Content to complete the submerging of the remaining one third of the chain. The history of last year's undertaking and its unhappy termination, will furnish some interesting episodes in the annals of Ocean Telegraphing. Never, perhaps, was the unswerving perseverance and indomitable energy of the Anglo-Saxon more forcibly displayed than in the efforts made to recover the lost treasure. Sailing from Valentia on the 23d July, with the shore end spliced, the Great Eastern continued on her voyage and had paid out 1212 miles of cable, when it parted at noon on the 2d August, 606 miles from Heart's Content and 1063 from Valentia. Two previous faults had been detected, but the defective parts were recovered and made good. The final rupture occurred through an attempt to remedy a partial loss of insulation that had been discovered. The ship was stopped to recover that portion of the cable in which the fault lay, computed to be six miles astern; the cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship, and after getting in two miles of the cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards inboard of the wheel at the bow, and dashed, together with the hopes of all on board, into the sea. The following description of the parting of the cable, is from the diary of one of the engineers: "The wind had shifted and Captain Anderson found it almost impossible to keep the ship's head so as to give a chance to the cable to keep up and down. Up, however, came the cable, and the wire-rope over the wheel together; and those engaged in directing its movements saw that it had been considerably damaged, and were congratulating themselves that the injured part was on board, when suddenly a jerk was given to the dynamometer, which indicated a strain of something like sixty owt. Away the cable, wire-rope, and chain-shackling flew off the larger V-wheel on to one of the smaller V-wheels; and, just as it passed the instrument which had measured the severe test to which it had been subjected, snapped with a booming sound, and dashed into the sea, leaving a curl of eccentric foam after it." The sensation produced on board by this untoward event, may be readily conceived. Mr Canning, the indefatigable Chief Engineer, rushed into the saloon where most of the gentlemen were seated at lunch and with an expression on his face which told how deeply he was moved, exclaimed "it's all over; the cable has parted!" Mr Cyrus Field followed, and with admirable composure and fortitude, conveyed the sad intelligence. All were on deck in a moment, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. The men who were engaged in the bows of the ship had wandered listlessly aft after the accident, and in their sad countenances could be at once seen the effect which the disaster had on their minds. A deep silence prevailed. The ship was drifting away over the course of the cable. The Atlantic was as calm and

as placid as a lake, its very stillness adding to the melancholy which pervaded all. Groups stood about in various positions on the vast deck of the great ship, condoling with each other on the misfortune which had occurred. "I have put into the enterprise my all," said one; "but with God's blessing I shall live to see the Atlantic Cable laid. In spite of what has occurred, I am more than ever satisfied of the practicability of laying it." "Let us not despair," exclaimed Cyrus Field, "I have seen worse disasters than this in Atlantic telegraphy, and I know we must eventually succeed. I have but a small stake in this undertaking as compared with others"; he afterwards said to a friend—"but I am more than ever satisfied that the cable can be successfully laid, and there are men in England who will not fail to give us the means to do so when they know the truth." How truly were Mr Fields' predictions verified! The day was a day of mourning on board, but there was a quiet, settled purpose, and determination upon the face of Mr Canning which showed that he would leave nothing undone; and with thorough English pluck he resolved to sweep the track in which the Cable lay, in the hope of bringing it up from a depth exceeding two nautical miles. Never for a moment losing his self possession, he mounts the bridge, confers with the gallant Captain, and soon it is announced that they had resolved to grapple for the Cable. The possibility of succeeding in the attempt at a depth of 2500 fathoms, seemed incredible, when from 400 to 600 fathoms was the greatest depth at which cables had been grappled in the Mediterranean. The experienced chief however at once issued his orders, and then it was that the functions of those skilful navigators, Captain Anderson, and staff Commander Moriarty were called into requisition, in order to ascertain the position in which the wire lay. The ship was steered in an easterly direction to windward, for the purpose of drifting down with the grapnel across the track of the Cable. After steaming some 14 miles the grapnel attached to a wire rope, was let go and went down to the unknown caverns of the deep in search of a prize worth with all its belongings £1,000,000. In two hours the grapnel found bottom. We can only briefly recount the result. On the following day the Cable was hooked; the hopes of all on board ran high as the object came kindly up, but alas! when 2,200 yards of rope had been hauled in, and the Cable lifted 1,200 yards, a swivel gave way, and away went 1,800 yards of rope with the Cable to the bottom. Nothing daunted, these stout hearted men made a second, a third, and a fourth attempt, and succeeded each time in partially raising the Cable, when owing to the insufficiency of their raising tackle and gear, similar mishaps befel them, and having lost all their rope, they were reluctantly compelled to point the ship's bow towards England. The feelings of the scientific men engaged can be imagined, as the Cable each time promised an obedient surrender to its masters, and when half way on its upward journey some unfortunate swivel would give way, and whizzing into the air like a rocket, would lash its tail with fury and dive down under the frowning bow's of the ship, leaving them disconsolate spectators of the weary waste of waters. The engineers and other practical men on board, on their return to England, gave it as their opinion that an Atlantic Cable could not only be successfully laid and worked, but that with sufficiently strong tackle, and hauling-in machinery for 4000 and 5000 yards, there was little doubt of the possibility of recovering the lost end of the Cable and completing the line. How far their opinions have been verified, the

THE "ISABEL."—The work on this fine steamer is being pushed ahead rapidly, and she will be ready for sea in a few weeks. Her first trip will be made to San Francisco. It is expected that she will be a perfect model of strength and speed. The total cost of her construction will reach \$50,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Wednesday, Sept 5. THE STOUR.—The Sioux chief, Standing Buffalo, paid a visit to the Portage last week but left again immediately, leaving three of his band who, accompanied by some thirty of those that have been staying in that vicinity, came down to the Settlement on Thursday, 25th, to have a talk with Chief Factor Clark, who after speaking awhile, endeavored to persuade them to go back to their tribe and give themselves up to the Americans at Fort Abercrombie, and that they would be kindly treated and forgiven. He said they had always been received well here and been safe while on British soil—but lo! ere three hours had elapsed four of their number were shot, and mutilated by a band of Red Lake Indians, who had been dogging them for the last week, and although they had smoked the peace-pipe, yet when the Sioux started they followed and fired on them, and probably would have killed the whole party had they not been stopped by Mr Miles McDermott and others who rode out and turned them back.—No' Wester.

The Royal Marriage.

Editors COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—In the issue of the Telegraph, on Sunday week, an extract from the London correspondent of the Alta California held a prominent place, to which as in duty bound, I took exception, and expressed my ideas of the wretched scandal monger, but the Telegraph did not choose to publish them. The vulgar creature writes—"The Times says that she, the Queen, gave away the hand of the Princess Helena with a gesture full of dignity;" but this scribbler, who is like a few in our little community that can only see Royalty with a jaundiced eye, says "if they, the Times had said with a gesture full of passion and disgust, they would have been nearer the mark." The same "small beer" letter writer adds: "but mind, I cannot help thinking it is a great performance for any body to give any dignified gestures in widow's weeds." The delicacy of the mind that could ponder to the voracious maw of evil-eyed scandal is too apparent to be further exposed. And what can be the taste of those who appreciate such an elegant style? and further, what are the sentiments of the journalist who would reprint such language in the Queen's dominions? But who is this that is giving away her daughter, an English Princess, with a "gesture full of passion and disgust?" Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria—a mother—and such a mother. Against whom the "disgust" was manifested, we are not told, nor do I ask. Her Majesty could not forget her dignity as a Queen, any more than her feelings as a mother; she did her duty to her child, although a brother may have shrunk from his. It has been my lot to have seen Queen Victoria when she went to Westminster Abbey to be crowned; I saw her when returning in state a Queen—bearing the sceptre in one hand and holding the Bible and cross in the other—every inch a Queen. I saw her when she was taken to the same venerable Abbey and came forth the bride of the beloved, revered and deeply lamented Prince Consort, for whose memory she wears those "widow's weeds" which are scoffed at by a reptile, who has no spark of human nature in his heartless breast.

Letter from Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 2d, 1866. EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—Since the news arrived that the Customs House was to be removed back here from Port Angeles, much activity prevails. The U. S. District Court opens here to-day, with a large docket of cases. Among those most prominent is one commenced by one Nick Adams against the Vigilance Committee of Clallam County, for damages to the amount of \$25,000, for driving him out of the county some three years since. Large numbers of strangers are arriving to attend Court. A long term is anticipated, as the March term was adjourned without business, there being no Judge. Judge Darwin will preside at this term. I understand that Sires from Seattle has engaged the old Pioneer Hotel, and is going to fit it up for a first class hotel. At present, there are two institutions in the shape of boarding houses here. At present this is a very quiet city. I notice some two or three U. S. Marshals here, with half a dozen Sheriffs and more expected. Therefore it is policy for the "fancy" to keep quiet. By the bye, I saw your old friend "Mango Park" in this town; therefore I presume you will hear from him, as he is on the tramp. By late private letters from the East received by persons here, it is understood that strong influences are being brought to bear to have the present Governor removed, and for the appointment as his successor, of the U. S. Deputy Marshal at Port Angeles, J. C. Brown, and rumor informs us that he will succeed.

Dreadful Sufferings at Sea.

The Padstow bark Jane Lowden, found by Gresham, water-logged and with five corpses on board, is, as was supposed, without a living witness of her fate. Mrs Casey, of Padstow, has forwarded to the Western Morning News letters received from her husband, the captain of the Jane Lowden, and the sole survivor of her crew of 16, all told. He writes from Holland, having been conveyed thither by the captain of the Dutch bark Ida Elizabeth, by which he had been taken off his vessel after incredible sufferings. The captain states that he was 33 days in the main-top of one of the masts in his ship, and that during 28 days he never tasted food. On the 21st December his ship filled during a heavy storm, and it was not until the 23d January that he was picked up. When taken off his ship he had been 10 days alone on the ocean, the last man on board having died 10 days before.

ZORO.

THE REV. J. M. ARNOLD gives the following statement, derived from the lips of Capt. Casey himself, of the fearful sufferings of the Jane Lowden's crew: "The Jane Lowden, with 17 men and a cargo of wood, was proceeding from Quebec to Falmouth, and encountered four heavy gales, the last on 21st December, in lat. 46 deg., long. 33 deg. W, which completely disabled her, the fearful seas mounting 40 feet high, such as Capt. Casey had never seen before, carrying off everything on deck, and every soul on board washed out of her. Nine of crew were thus lost, but the captain and the rest of the men managed to regain the ship, notwithstanding it was dark, being 6 o'clock, p. m. They all took refuge in the main-top, which measured 5 feet by 4 feet. While there the vessel capsize; immersing them in the waves, but they held on, and she

soon righted herself. The vessel was gradually driven to 17 deg. W. longitude, during which time the poor sufferers, having endured the pangs of hunger, and now tormented with a raging thirst, had the agony of seeing ten vessels in the distance successively pass on their course. In spite of the captain's prohibition, some of the men stole down while he was asleep during the temporary lull, to try and slake their maddening thirst with the sea water, but this only increased their torment and brought on delirium. Two men became violent, and the captain was obliged to strap them down, in which state they expired. One poor lad (William Thomas) of 19, died on the twelfth day after the vessel was struck, in a quiet delirium; calling repeatedly on his mother to give him a drink and to shut the door to keep out the cold, and, extending his hand to shake that of imagined near friends, he sank peacefully to sleep. Another, Hugh Rice, died about the eleventh day from exposure and the effects of drinking salt water. It may be well to give the names of the rest of the crew. Edwin Mabley, chief mate, leaves a destitute family at Plymouth. Samuel Bird, second mate, address not remembered, leaves a wife and children in England. John Abrey, cook, leaves a wife only. Henry Pope, address unknown, 17 years of age, was the main support of his widowed mother, and the eldest of six children. Evan Davies, washed overboard, leaves a family at Millford. Francis Martin, aged 25 or so, married, died after 15 days' exposure and starvation; before becoming delirious he proposed eating the dead body of one of the crew which the captain forbade. Alfred Bolton, who had run away from Liverpool, aged 16 or 17, died delirious, after drinking salt water. John Pugh, who married a fortnight before sailing, was drowned. James Griffith, James Connolly, of Glasgow, Thomas Genk, all young lads, were drowned. William Maitland of Plymouth, young and unmarried, died after 14 days of exposure and starvation. Thomas Bowen, married, died after 15 days. The last of the crew who died by the captain's side, was James Beatt, the carpenter; he was hopeful till almost the last, talking within an hour of his death, which did not take place till the 18th day. As the poor fellow sank one after the other, all dying apparently in their sleep, their bodies were dropped off the maintop on to the deck, but the last body the captain kept 20 hours by his side. The temptation to open a vein and drink the dead man's blood was strong upon him, but he firmly resisted it, and lingered on for 10 more long long days, sustaining his life by drinking as much rain as he could collect by tying his cravat round the mast, and when it became drenched, sucking it. The tar thus absorbed with the rain, he justly thinks helped to preserve him from utter exhaustion. The fact too, of his being better clothed than his crew, he thinks may, also, account humanly speaking, for his longer preservation. On the 28th night he laid himself flat on the maintop, as he expressed it, resigning himself to his doom, whatever it might be, perfectly conscious of his critical position, yet not losing all hope or his reason, though his brain became so weak that he often heard voices calling, some times in most piteous accents, "Captain, captain." On one occasion, he said he distinctly heard a voice say, "Captain, your fore-castle is blown away." So distinct and clear was it that he exclaimed, "Who are you?" and then, "I can't help it." He said he still felt that the God who had extended his mercy to him so long could still save his life, and he again prayed that a vessel might come to his rescue. The following morning the 18th of January, his patient hope was realized, for the "Ida Elizabeth," unknown to him, had neared the wreck the previous night with the intention of destroying next morning so dangerous an object. Captain Casey, having now for the first time sighted the ship, raised his feeble arm to display his colors. Captain Doran, on seeing this unexpected sign of life, had the exhausted man carefully conveyed on board the Ida Elizabeth, where, according to his prayer, a doctor was ready to receive him, who, with the captain and crew, showed him the sympathy and attention of brothers rather than strangers. In nine days they reached Newry Disp. The day after the arrival of the Ida Elizabeth, Captain Casey was removed to the Marine Hospital, and placed in a most comfortable apartment, one assigned to naval officers. It is hoped that in a fortnight or three weeks he may be able to return to his home, and that his blackened, frost-bitten fingers and toes may be cured without amputation. He is progressing favorably, but he is still very weak, and he says he feels his strength coming as slowly as it left him during his 28 days of exposure and utter privation.

By Electric Tel. SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE. The Second Cable. Heart's Content, Sept. 2.—The successful picking up of the Telegraph cable of 1865, reached forty-five minutes after 6 o'clock. The expedition with the cable had been on 24 days, and all cess had been abandoned by the people here. The news reached fifty minutes past five o'clock, five minutes before it was received. Signals are sent through the cable accuracy. They are talking Great Eastern every moment Ireland. In a few hours after of the cable, a splice was made cable stowed in the main tank Eastern. The reeling out of the the sea, immediately took place ship is now paying out the w approaching Heart's Content on with the same speed she maintained expedition. She was distant when she began to pay out. The fleet is expected here next Sa Eastern States New York, Sept 1st.—The Ph of the Pacific Mail Steamship line to China, leaves here on the ber. Chicago, Sept 2.—The Presid Niagara Falls, at half-past afternoon. Philadelphia, Sept 2.—The Unionist Convention meet to-day six hundred delegates have already their names. Indications show fully attended. Europe. Paris, Sept 1st.—The Emperor in a letter written to King Victor on the 11th of August, rejoices of peace has returned; he says the cession of Venetia from Austria that the people of that country abled to choose their own desti peror adds that he has framed his favor of humanity, and the be the people of Venetia and Italy. St. Petersburg, Sept. 1st.— Government, prior to the ne peace in Germany, proposed Emperor and other powers should participate in the territ occasioned by the results of war supported by France, and the from officially moving in the ing, however, liberty of actio in the future. No local news of Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Noo Mail steamship China sailed to fax and Boston, with 153,000 p for the United States. London, Sept. 1st.—Even closed at 89½; 5 20's, 73½. Money market unchanged. The London Times, in a r questions arising between America, growing out of the the United States, and more re Fenians into Canada, urges the ernment to take into immedi tion the feasibility, if not, necce tending the provisions of the m as to hold the different govern account for all acts in defiance committed by the subjects of t. Prague, Sept. 1.—The term tween Austria and Italy are gress toward settlement; it is heved that peace will be fin consummated between these days. Paris, Sept. 2.—The Minist Affairs, M. Druyn de L'Huy, M. Mouchon succeds him. Berlin, August 31.—Breven Duke of Darmstadt refuses treaty, and Upper Hesse is lik nexed to Prussia. China. It was feared at Amoy the schooner Golden Pearl was hands on the night of the 12th June, while on her voyage from Amoy. A fisherman picked cases belonging to one of her whom there were several on bo Persons had steamed out to search; it is feared that other occurred during the same stor The news of the revolt in Ke firm, and Manchou, the or for its troops, was taken abo The tobacco of Manchou availd the Governor General's absence whether he had gone to quell revolt. They took possession declaring themselves Mahom the officers of the Treasury. some reports, the Judge endea them to memorialize the Em effect that the troops were dr from want of pay and food. of mandarin and gentry comm as usual, to prove their non part movement which they were po strain. It is reported that the Imp have had another successful Nienfer rebels near Tangner, a distance to the south of Tsing that a body of insurgents, 9,5 been forced to retire.







By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Eastern States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The Southern Union Convention met at 10 o'clock. Committee on credentials reported the number of delegates present as follows:—Texas, 15; Louisiana, 18; Tennessee, 31; Virginia, 51; Georgia, 8; Alabama, 14; Kentucky, 13; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 30; Arkansas, 2; North Carolina, 7; Maryland, 6; District of Columbia, 27; total, 292. Committee on permanent organization, reported Ex-Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky, as President, with a Vice-President from each State.

Chicago, 5.—Despatches from Detroit, say that Grant and Farragut are in that city, having left the Presidential party in Cleveland. They took steamer last night and arrived in Detroit this forenoon. The President made a speech from the balcony of the Kinnard House, Cleveland, last night, during the delivery of which a remarkable scene took place. A crowd interrupted him by hooting and shouting, and, in one instance, by calling the President "traitor." The friends of the President replied to the numerous hisses with cheers, and when he had finished his speech, he was saluted with loud and continued plaudits.

A Paris letter writer says: The Empress Carlotta having been successful in her visit to Napoleon, has been advised to visit the United States for the purpose of bringing her great diplomatic talent to bear at Washington.

Chicago, 5.—The President arrived at Detroit last evening, where Grant joined the party, which will be at Chicago this evening. New York, 4.—The following despatch was received to-day, and is believed to be first instance in which a despatch has been sent from mid-ocean to Europe, thence to America in the same day:

On board steamship Great Eastern, Atlantic Ocean, Sept. 4.—To D. H. Craig, General Agent of Associated Press, New York:—Just received telegrams from London, saying: there is serious outbreak in Canada. Please advise me accurately by cable, via Hearts Content and Valencia in regard to same. We expect to arrive at Hearts Content on Saturday next. All is going well.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

[Mr Field had heard of the revolt in Candia, and had confounded the name with that of Canada.]

Europe.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Count Bismarck has refused to receive a deputation from North Schleswig, who desired to present a petition for the restoration of their Government to Denmark.

The armistice between Saxony and Prussia has expired by limitation. Peace is yet unsettled between these two powers; hostilities may possibly occur.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies passed a Government indemnity bill by large majority.

Vienna, 3.—Affairs in Saxony have resumed a warlike aspect. Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontiers, and the army is being provisioned. A treaty of peace with Prussia binds Austria not to interfere. South German Journals charge Austria with a breach of treaty with Bavaria in making a separate treaty with Prussia.

London, Sept 5th.—The report of the Atlantic Cable Company shows receipts from messages to be at the rate of £900,000 per annum.

London, Sept 5.—Evening.—The first official conference for the establishment of peace between Austria and Italy was held at Vienna on Sept 3rd. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed and arrangements for the transfer of Venetia, by Austria and France to Italy, and for the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by Austria, are in progress.

Southampton, Sept 5.—Steamship Borussia from Hamburg, sailed to-day for New York. She has £31,000 sterling and 2,500,000 francs in specie on American account.

Steamship Saxony from New York, arrived to-day and sailed for Hamburg.

Darmstadt has complied with the demand of Prussia and will pay the latter three millions florins, besides ceding to Prussia some of her territory.

Athens, Greece, Sept 5th.—Hopes are expressed that the pacification of the revolt in Candia will soon be accomplished.

Florence, Sept 5th.—Prior to the signing of the treaty of peace, Italy will dismiss 120,000 soldiers.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Warren Eldridge, for several years clerk in the Collection Department of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$4,000 from his employers. He had always had their confidence and been regarded as an honest, faithful clerk, until the spirit of stock gambling took possession of him.

Gold in New York, 146 1/2, Sterling, 106. Sailed, 5th.—British ship Vertigoe, Port Angeles; bark Carlotta, Puget Sound; bark Charles Devons, Puget Sound; brig Sheet Anchor, Puget Sound; steamer Orizaba, Portland.

The total vote polled to-day is about 20,000. The Union party will gain a decided victory with the exception of three out of seven. Supervisor Fairman, independent candidate, beat Brannan, 140 votes in the Third ward. The working of the registry law gives general satisfaction to all Union men.

Europe.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.—The steamship Moravian which sailed to-day for Quebec, took over 200 British regulars for services in Canada.

London, Aug. 6.—In the Admiralty Court to-day, an appeal was made by the counsel of defendants for release of the seven ex-rebel blockade runner steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The Judge decided that the U. S. Minister Adams, or the U. S. Consul at Liverpool be required to file written authority for their prosecution.

London, Sept. 6.—Noon.—The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent. Consols better, the figure noon to-day is 89 1/2, 5.20's, 73.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Various diplomatic changes are expected immediately.

Florence, Sept. 6.—The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—Sailed.—Bark Cambridge, Tahiti; Hamburg bark Bertha, Sydney.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Following dispatch received:

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—To Alfred Barstow, Southern Union Convention; immensely successful; tremendous enthusiasm; perfect harmony; Congress endorsed; Union triumph certain.

Legal Tenders, 7 1/2 @ 72 1/2. Money in active demand.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 5 per cent. Demand for exchange and bullion for next steamer promises to be moderate.

Coin drafts on Atlantic cities, 2 1/2. Telegraphic transfers 5 1/2 per cent, sterling 49.

Arrived.—Bark W. H. Gawley, 13 days from Port Madison.

Sailed.—Hamburg ship A. H. Wyllie, Liverpool.

Eastern States.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Douglass monument to-day were most impressive, and were accompanied by a most enthusiastic ovation to President Johnson. After the stone had been laid by the President, General Dix delivered an oration on the life and character of Douglass, concluding with his last words, "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States."

Canada.

Buffalo, Sept. 7.—The Express has published a letter taken from the Hamilton Canada West paper, said to have been picked up in the street, containing information of a plot to burn Buffalo. It was stated some time since, that there was a plot to burn towns along the Northern border. The whole thing is thought to be bosh.

Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 8.—There are ten new cases of cholera. Three deaths were reported yesterday. The weather has changed perceptibly and it is hoped the disease would again abate. Three fresh cases of cholera at Brooklyn yesterday. Forty-five deaths have occurred from all diseases.

It is said that a new effort is being made to persuade Gen. Sheridan to resign and accept a command in the Irish army. At the headquarters of Stephens' wing of the Fenians in this city, arms and ammunition are being received in large quantities. Orders have been issued in Canada to the volunteers to be in readiness to march to the border.

The Herald's Ottawa, Canada, despatch, says an order has been issued to the Quebec volunteers, to hold themselves in readiness to march to the frontier. The engineers stationed at Quebec have also received orders to be ready to march on or about the 23d of this month to the border. They will be engaged in the protection of defences along the Lower Canada frontier. The Canadians hope that further divisions will arise in the Fenian Brotherhood from the Troy Congress. Government agents are believed to be at work in Troy. The Herald's Troy despatch says, the

Fenian Congress concluded a secret session yesterday. From some talkative members, it has been ascertained that a vote of thanks to General Banks for his neutrality resolutions, was adopted.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The damage done to the Philadelphia Union League House by fire, is about forty thousand dollars. A large reward has been offered for the arrest of the incendiary. The janitor has been arrested.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—The Southern Unionist's Convention, adjourned sine die yesterday afternoon.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The steamer Yosemite was discovered to be on fire at 4 1/2 o'clock this morning, while lying at her berth at Broadway wharf. She had brought down from Sacramento a large amount of grain, which had been safely discharged. All hands were fortunately up when the fire was first seen: The alarm was given promptly and water from the wharf pipes was turned on. The damage is about \$1500. The steamer Julia will take the place of the Yosemite to-day.

A despatch from New York, announces the safe arrival at that city on the 7th of September by the Central American Transit Company's steamer Santiago, of passengers who left San Francisco by the Moses Taylor on the 5th of August.

Gold in New York yesterday, 145 1/2 @ 146. Sterling was firmer at 107.

Arrived, Sept. 7th.—Brig Hugh Barclay, 15 days from Port Discovery with lumber.

Sailed, Sept. 8th.—Steamer Active, Victoria.

Mexico.

The Times' New Orleans special despatch, says a private letter received from Monterey, says Maximilian abdicates in favor of Prince Napoleon on the 10th.

WEAK STOMACH OPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and to use her own words, "hardly cared to live." After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and she states the result as follows: "I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All I owe to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomachs, indigestion, or any of the ailments which attend the system, and always bring about the desired result."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Female Complaints.—On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing for their daughters robust health. It is frequently, also, thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable neglect to a particular period of life, when all-important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect, in establishing those functions upon the due performance of which health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful, deobstruent remedies without consulting any one. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine Dr. MAGGIE is the founder of a new Medical System! The human system, whose vast internal does enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virtuous sores with a box of 50. His wondrous and all-sufficing Salve, the two great specifics of the Doctor, are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggie's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long and so vainly depended. It is here announced that Maggie's Pills, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Sores, Chilblains, Cuts, and all Irritations of the Skin, Maggie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 111 Broadway, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria for the month ending August 31st, 1866.

Table of imports from California, Oregon, Puget Sound, San Juan, and other ports, listing various goods like flour, sugar, and other commodities with their respective values.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Victoria V. I. to American Ports

For the Month ending August 31st, 1866.

Table of exports to American ports, listing goods like wool, hides, and other commodities with their values.

COAL EXPORTS.

From Nanaimo, V. I. during the month of August, 1866.

Table of coal exports from Nanaimo, listing different grades of coal and their quantities.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANOUVER ISLAND

Table of shipping arrivals and departures, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

CONSIGNEES

Per schooner FANNIE HARE, from San Francisco, Grealy & Fitterer, E. Thomas, W. H. Franklyn, B. Decham, Langley & Co., H. Nathan, Moore & Co., & Kelly, Ed. Soong, Orin, S. Braverman, Martin Bro., Cunningham Bro., Janion, Green & Rhodes, C. Boss.

IMPORTS

Per schooner GROSSY, from Honolulu—3 casks sprits, 27 casks sprits, 11 boxes sugar, 543 kgs sugar, 120 kgs molasses, 67 kgs sugar.

Per schooner PREMIER, from Honolulu, S. I.—24 kgs sugar, 1220 kgs sugar, 197 cts Old Tom, 102 lbs molasses, 27 kgs sugar.

PASSENGERS

Per JOSE McNEAR from Puget Sound—J. Waldrick, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Rose, W. McDonald, Rev. D. Bagley and lady, B. Beer, A. Fraser, J. Boyd, Miss Teresa Eaton, J. D. Sparlock, M. H. O'Neil, G. P. Hannibal, Chas. Clarke, J. Layton, P. McLaughlin, S. P. Chase, 1 Chinaman and three boys.

MEMORANDA

Per schooner PREMIER, from Honolulu, S. I.—Left Honolulu 7 p. m., on 31st August, and arrived off Cape Flattery morning of 1st September; first part of voyage, had light winds and calm; latter part squalls and rain; was off Cape Flattery from 1st to 6th, experiencing head winds, and thick fog, with calm.

BIRTHS

On the 5th inst., at New Westminster, the wife of F. O. Claudon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED

On the 1st Sept., at St. John's Church, Victoria, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, Mr. E. Mainland to Louisa, second daughter of the late Thos. Henry Townsland, of St. James, London.

DIED

In this City, at the Royal Hospital, Sept. 7th, 1866, of dropsy, Daniel Thomas, aged 63 years, a native of Essex, England.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The North Quarterly Review (Conservative), The Edinburgh Review (Whig), The Westminster Review (Radical), The North British Review (Free Church)

English Political

Our European exchanges mail team with interesting top among which is the exit of the Queen held a Council at which Lord Russell and his hitherto and resigned their seal office. At another Council, Majesty on the same day, the new Ministers were received their seals of office, an appointment, The Queen to be gradually emerging from her widowhood, in the event of their Majesties the King and Belgians, with a large and company to dinner, after which a given in St. George's Tietjens, Parepa, Her Guss, and other aristocrats were engaged, Lord Derby made his moment in the House of Lords distinguished personages who occupied the benches were His Royal Prince of Wales, supported by Edinburgh and the Duke of The veteran Lord Brougham place on the opposition side near the woolsack; while immediate, lost amid the lawn lawns robes of the Bishops, at Lord in a white hat—an article by calculated to add to the dignity of pal Bench. The gallery was Peereses, and among the visitors who graced this part was the Princess of Wales, who listening most attentively of the Earl of Derby and The noble Earl's speech occurred and a half of the After an explanation of his difficulties that beset him in form a Ministry, he alludes to policy of the Government, and disavowing the assertion that Government was necessarily a was that the Foreign Office should to the preservation of the peace and of the world, and that cal position of the country intervention the true political affairs. Passing from the to American affairs, a tribune President Johnson's policy and measures adopted by the U. S. to suppress the Fenian raged with the utmost gratitude and determination to maintain to which they belong, an expressed that the spontaneity of feeling and unanimity throughout the Provinces may of furthering the scheme of of British North America under the freest possible government, same time maintaining an allegiance to the Crown. The new then adverts to the domestic place, "that he held himself resigns entirely free and up the great and difficult question mentary reform." He had adverse to the principle of reform, but he bore in mind the his noble predecessor that no bringing in a measure of reform unjust ground for believing that able to carry it through Parliament was afraid that that class of the most clamorous for the passing

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12 50. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48 00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the postage on any part of the United States will be twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but eight cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Reduced Prices for previous years.

Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz: Blackwood from September, 1866, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2 50 a year.

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; and the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1 00 a year for each of our Reviews.

A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1865 at \$4 00 a set, or \$1 60 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

FARMER'S GUIDE.

by HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORFOLK, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings. Price \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, \$8.

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLANKING!

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies!

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each

CAUTION.—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS Imitations of their MANUFACTURED & LABOURED.

\*Orders through Mercantile Houses!

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Messrs W. H. WILKIE & SONS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. MARKS, M. WILKIE, & SONS, 16th June, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned SIMON POPPER and SIEGFRIED WESCHMIDT, lately carrying on business at Queenstown, British Columbia, as Merchants and Traders under the style or firm of Popper & Co., was on the 1st day of August, 1866 last, dissolved by mutual consent.

S. POPPER, SIEGFRIED WESCHMIDT, Witnesses—Robert Bishop, Solicitor, Jacob Ehrenbacher, Victoria, V. I., Sept. 8, 1866.

THE

VOL. 7.

WEEKLY BRITISH

VICTORIA

HIGGINS, LON

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