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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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S. D. Levi, Vancouver, B. C.
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S. J. H. Smith, Victoria, B. C.
S. J. H. Smith, Victoria, B. C.
S. J. H. Smith, Victoria, B. C.

ALLS & ALL NEW MEDICINES.
ORSON & SON,
107 Water Street, Victoria, B. C.

Another champion has come forward in London to fight the battle of Briele Columbia, and his assistance is all the more valuable, because it is given voluntarily. The gentleman we refer to is no other than Dr. Cheadle, who travelled over the country with Lord Milton, and who subsequently published a work on the Colony. The immediate cause of Dr. C's re-appearance in the press, is in connection with Mr. Waddington's efforts in London for the furtherance of the Bate Inlet road. It has now become a matter of grave importance considering the interests at stake, and the new relations the Colony is forming, how far it would be advisable to finish the Bate Inlet road, supporting Mr. Waddington succeeds in his design to the utmost. Even the new steamer about to be built to run between Queenstown and Big Bar Creek by which the river communication is lengthened to 120 miles at least, must have eventually a great influence upon the question; first because it will bring into immediate cultivation, a splendid tract of agricultural land within easy access of Cariboo, and next because it removes the most serious objections to the present

keeping the worst portion in repair. Two great advantages will be thus gained at once; convenience to the public, and economy to the Government. It can not be denied that a new aspect altogether has been given to this important question lately well worthy the attention of leading men in this city. Dr. Cheadle appears to favor the route from Yale to Kamloops, on account of the business interests already existing, and the facility of cutting the road from that valuable section to the Rocky Mountains. We imagine this conviction will force itself upon any intelligent and unbiased man who travels over the interior of the Colony, and without a personal knowledge of which no man is able to judge correctly. The article of Dr. Cheadle published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 15th April is long and well deserving of review. There are other considerations behind, which, when made known will, we think, strengthen the views put forth by Dr. Cheadle. We have been given to understand a new pass was discovered last fall, so vastly superior to any yet known, that it must be selected, and if so, it will necessarily force the road through Kamloops. We have been promised the particulars to this discovery more fully than we have them at present, and when received we shall resume our consideration of the Dr's very able article.

Victoria, June 11th, 1868.
The Active came down from Nanaimo late on Wednesday night, and therefore could not have cleared before yesterday morning, though having previously been announced to sail at 8 a. m. for Portland, under the idea that no difficulty would occur to prevent her clearance at the Custom House a little earlier than the ordinary business hours of that department. It was important for the vessel to leave at the time announced on account of the tide in the harbor, and also to ensure her connecting with the J. J. Stephens at Portland. The Purser, called at the Custom House and found the deputy collector, who with his

usual urbanity and courtesy, was willing to clear the ship so far as he was concerned, but as his superior officer was in town he did not feel authorized to do so before the usual office hours without his consent. Accordingly the purser repaired to that superior officer, Mr. Hamley, who declined to clear the ship before the usual office hours, 10 o'clock, although informed by the purser that the tide would not permit the ship to leave the harbor if she were detained till that hour. The purser then urged on Mr. Hamley that the ship had barely time to make the connection in order to send the mails on by the Stephens. Mr. Hamley replied that if he (the purser) would get a certificate from the Colonial Secretary that the mails were on board he would grant the clearance. The purser did not feel disposed to disturb the Colonial Secretary on such a matter, and not comprehending the vast labyrinth of official formal routine declined to adventure further into its mazes. It at last became necessary for the captain to get under weigh and take the ship across the bar while there was yet sufficient water; anchor there and return to town and patiently wait the convenience of Mr. Hamley, thus detaining both passengers and the private and official mails for California and Europe. The Active finally got away about noon, and unless very lucky will fail connecting with the J. L. Stephens.

Friday, June 12.
Return of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk.
H. M. S. Sparrowhawk left Esquimalt May 28th, with Admiral Hastings and staff on board, arriving at Nanaimo the same evening.
May 29—Employed all day coaling, having taken in 110 tons, and left in the evening; going on during the night passed Saanich, where O. Wallace is engaged opening up a coal mine, and arriving at Fort Rupert in the afternoon.
May 31—Left Beaver Harbor (Fort Rupert) early in the morning, anchoring in Bella Bella late on the same evening.
June 1—Left Bella Bella, at daybreak, and anchored the same evening in Lows Inlet where we found the surveying vessel Beaver.
June 2—Left early in the morning, arriving at Metlakatla in the evening, having had to anchor for some hours in the Roads during a thick fog.
June 3—Left for Fort Simpson in the afternoon, arriving there in the evening, found measles, very prevalent, among the Indians.
June 4—Left at noon for the Mission at the entrance to Nees River, anchoring there and leaving next morning, June 5th, for Metlakatla; leaving next morning (5th) early and arriving the same evening in Skogegat Bay, Queen Charlotte Island, leaving there on the morning of the 8th, and arrived at Esquimalt on the evening of the 10th.
THE BARK ONWARD.—This vessel has been 18 days on her trip from San Francisco, having experienced light head winds all the way. She neither saw nor spoke any vessels and of course brings no news. She is on her way to the Uxalady mills to load with lumber. Her manifest will be found in another column. Millard & Beedy consignees.

Mining Prospects.—From all parts of the country we hear of mining operations being commenced and prosecuted with a degree of energy and hope that never before seemed so thoroughly to pervade the mining community of Cariboo. One of the only claims elapsed since the laying of the ground during which time all the claims have been started and hundreds of claims have commenced work. A man who may be allowed to pass before the report of many more wash-ups that have been reported weekly; but that time we expect to be able to report a large increase in the product of gold. Mosquito and bad gutches (considered as one camp) at present is the centre of attraction outside of Barkerville. The yield from that camp is probably about 1000 oz. There are a number of claims with most excellent prospects just getting ready to commence washing, and we would not be surprised to find the yield from that camp soon to reach 1500 oz. weekly. On William creek—should an accident befall the bed rock drain—when all the old claims get fairly opened and the 12 or 15 hydraulic drills commence to wash up, it is expected that the weekly yield of gold will be far in advance of any other season. On the whole, then, there is strong ground for hope that Cariboo will yet redeem its name from the slander and defamation that has been cast upon it by those who were never the friends of the country.—*Sentinel.*

Yale.—We condense the following summary from the *Examiner*.—During the week 95,000 lbs of freight passed over the road. The Road Toll collected at Yale from 1st January to the 1st June amount to \$11,600. During the corresponding period of last year they amounted to \$2200 48; but during the same period in 1866, they amounted to \$45,235 52, it is estimated that the immigration to Cariboo this season, including that from Blackfoot country, has been greater than last season. Those coming from Blackfoot mines give a very gloomy account of them. The miners on the Franquillo River are making from \$5 to \$12 a day to the hand. A bed rock furnace in contemplation, Mackintosh & Fortner's saw mill and grist mill plants had arrived in good order, and the saw mill had been set up and was in successful operation. A Organization League had been organized at Yale. The following is the provisional Committee: Dr. Brown, A. Barlow, H. Havelock, W. Gladwin, A. Rose, A. McLarty, O. Evans. It is proposed to remove the steamer Seaton, I. Wood & Co. owners, from Seaton Lake, and run her between Boston Bar and Lillooet.

Wash-ups.—The rapid improvements which are going on in the town of Barkerville are not only creditable to the authorities and the citizens, but it indicates a faith in the permanency and value of the place as a mining country. The street passing through the town is thoroughly ditched and gravelled, and the rapid repair and construction of sidewalks is making the place look quite like refined civilization.

Bitten by a Dog.—A child belonging to a trader on Government street, was bitten in the face yesterday by a dog, but not seriously. The police subsequently destroyed the animal.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The str. Otter in lieu of the Enterprise which requires slight repairs, left at 3 o'clock this morning for the mainland. The current in the Fraser is very strong and the water high at present.

THE CYRUS WALKER arrived yesterday morning from Port Gamble, en route for Alberni. She brought 40 tons of bran and 150 barrels of flour for this market.

Correspondence.
Monday night, on board Steamer Eliza Anderson.
EDITOR COLONIST.—Having heard the superiority of the overland route from Portland to Olympia so much extolled, a party of six, consisting of Mr. Evergreen, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, Mr. Brown, a down-east ship-builder, Professor Byron, a geologist, Dr. Casfield, J. B. Hood, a webfoot, and an agent appointed to look after the morals of the Siwash—concluded to start on Wednesday last by the steamer Granger at 6 a. m. As the boat was leaving the wharf we experienced a severe shock of earthquake—at least so we thought. This was caused by the running of a John Bull, who came down the wharf at 2-40 speed, and at last was brought up by the side of the cattle pens and fell into the mud. Coming on board he looked as if he had lain all night in a pickle of slush; after being scraped down by the cook and somewhat cleansed by the aid of the hose, we sat down to breakfast, to which we all did justice notwithstanding the dairy-like aroma around us. Arriving at St. Helens we stopped to take on board one klotch and two paposes, wias. At Ranier we stopped to take in wood; at half-past eleven we arrived at Montesillo, which has been partly washed away. Here an old gent asked us if we wanted dinner; Professor Byron advised us not to dine; as he had been bilked there before; the old fellow said he did not care, as he had a lot of pigs which wanted feeding. Here the party were mounted by the stage proprietor, who kindly charged us \$4 each extra, as I presume he had to take some of the horses from the pig. We journeyed thence to Pumley's, 22 miles, the road part of the way being good and the balance mountainous and boggy. On our arrival mine host apologized in the most polite manner for his want of attendants to wait on us; this we had to put up with, and waited on ourselves for four hours and a half before we got anything to eat. It came at last, and very soon

disappeared, although there was enough, but had there been more it would have gone in a like manner. Having smoked our pipes we turned in and slept until 12 o'clock, midnight, when we were aroused by the stage driver, who informed us that he would start at one o'clock sharp if he could find his horses, which he did. After being asked by that courteous John, McCannell, to take a nip from the well, which we declined, we started in a splendid mud wagon with four smoking boys for McDonald's, 11 miles distant, which we reached in five hours in a deplorable state—hands blistered by holding on to the rail, noses itching and unable to sit down if you once got up; at the same time we must have had quite a diversity of scenery, as we experienced the pleasure of driving through several lakes. John Bull stopped at the side of the logs, and the joy of being called on to trim the wagon occasionally, is more than I can express. However regained a splendid appetite and luxuriated in anticipation of the good breakfast we should get at McDonald's. When we arrived the passengers threw themselves out of the wagon as being the most easy mode of descent from our exalted position. The stoms of the coach were delightful. The passengers with smiling countenances entered the dining room, and were really surprised at the grand display of bread and butter, seven redishes, the fattest part of some bacon fried and baked potatoes. Our host (by the by an old salt) sat at the head of the table and told us to pitch in. John Bull asked the ancient mariner if he kept chickens; Professor Byron said he would like some eggs; the Captain said he intended keeping his chickens, and eggs were his dear, as they were really worth 15 cents per dozen, and what he did not sell he intended sitting on himself. Hope he will have a good time. At length the pleasing call of "all aboard" reached us, and we crawled aboard the so-called spring wagon like so many starved rats and started for Clatsop, a fine up hill rocky country of sixteen miles. John Bull complained very much of his shoulder—the new driver very pleasantly told him that there was plenty of fish whiskey at the next stage but the man could not sell us any as he had no horses—he was a Good Templar we found out, and did not sell it from conscientious scruples.) Dr. Casfield in the kindest manner went to the other whisky shop, and got two bottles for medical purposes, and while using one hand in rubbing the Englishman's coat the other was raised heavenward to assist in the playful passions of heaven. The balance of the passengers gratuitously offering their services for the station question, which was reluctantly accepted. Some bludge having been bought, we munched away until we arrived at the house of entertainment known as Buchanan's. Old Buck proved himself a host indeed, for a more sumptuous table the traveller, be he ever so weary, could not desire, and to which our stage passengers again did ample justice. From the innmost recesses of our well-lined stomachs we strongly recommend the travelling public not to pass Buchanan without satisfying the inner man. At one o'clock two cayochs having been harnessed we started for the 18-mile house, which we reached on the jump. On the road we passed some fine homesteads, well fenced, having a good gravelly soil and a luxurious crop of red top sorrel, which I suppose is manufactured into vinegar. Again we changed horses and started for Olympia; the country about the same, with a mile or two of mountains thrown in. At 7 1/2 p. m. we arrived at Pacific Hotel, Olympia, Thursday evening, and with the assistance of some of the Olympians the passengers managed to reach terra firma, two of the passengers went to bed and remained there until the following Saturday. The next morning two went to Commencement City, Seattle; being left over with our friend Mr. Evergreen, the Pennsylvania Dutchman, aforesaid, we passed the time away eating, drinking playing billiards on a first class four pocket billiard, sipping sherry cobbler and mint juleps at ten cents a drink. On Sunday we went to a Sunday school concert, the music and singing being delightful, but as we had no ear for music we left in disgust as soon as we could respectfully do so without calling particular attention to our exit. Monday morning about 2 o'clock we were agreeably awoken by a serenade, which put us in mind of a grand serenade between fighting Kill-kenny cats only a little more so. Unfortunately I had nothing in my room to throw at them, as I fully intended to hurt something. At 5 o'clock we took the last mail with our host of the Pacific, who deserves the patronage of the travelling public; at 6 we left the beautiful town of Olympia on board the steamer Eliza Anderson, accompanied with a slight shower of mist which drenched us to the skin in a short time. We were courteously invited into the pilot house and passed the time very pleasantly smoking our meerschaums and sipping some old rye until we came to Steilacoom. The next town is Seattle, County seat of King County where they have a University and two churches; there we found the bark Scotland loading with lumber for San Francisco. A Mr. Tunalup, accidentally fell overboard on going aboard; no damage, except a wash. Five o'clock, dinner, which we enjoyed, the cabin being about two feet under water. We would recommend the captain to get some tumbler for the use of passengers. Touching at Port Ludlow and at Port Townsend, we became determined never to take the overland route again. Apologizing for taking up your valuable time, allow me to subscribe myself, yours truly,

FAIR PLAY.
SOLICITORS BY EMPLOYMENT.—The *Register* says: "There are 69,000 people in New York, and 206,000 in the United States out of employment."

SODDEN DEATH.—On Thursday morning last, Sophia Bonillard, a lady, familiarly known to many in the colony, came to her death very suddenly. An inquest was held upon her body and a verdict returned by the jury of "death from natural causes."

THE SAQUASH COAL MINE.—Mr. C. W. Wallace came down on Wednesday night by the Sparrowhawk from the above coal mine, and reports as already stated, that the steaming qualities of some of the coal tried, out of about one hundred tons already taken out, is said by judges to be superior to the Nanaimo coal. He purposes an early return, taking back more men to prosecute the work with vigor. The Hudson Bay Company at one time worked the seam and took a considerable quantity of coal from it. The locality is not far distant from Fort Rupert on this island, and the coal presents itself in various places, covering a large extent of ground.

Common Notice.—As will be seen by our last night's dispatch, inquiries were made as to the intentions of Government respecting the opening of the British North American territory for settlement. Anbury, the Under Colonial Secretary, settled the question for the present, announcing that pending the negotiations with the Hudson Bay Co. no steps could be taken by the Government in that direction. How long it will take red-tape to finish that negotiation we should also like to be informed.

THE LAST CARIBOO SENTINEL reports a big strike by some Cornishmen on Willow River, opposite Mosquito Gulch. The discovery of this new territory is telling well upon our mining interests. This late strike will soon lead enterprising prospectors into the flats between William Creek and Jack of Clubs Lake, which are doubtless all auriferous; and that will soon settle the question of draining the Lake, and opening ground at present useless, which would sustain 10,000 men.

THE RAILROAD.—The rapid improvements which are going on in the town of Barkerville are not only creditable to the authorities and the citizens, but it indicates a faith in the permanency and value of the place as a mining country. The street passing through the town is thoroughly ditched and gravelled, and the rapid repair and construction of sidewalks is making the place look quite like refined civilization.

Dr. Livingstone.

It is now rather more than a year since we were shocked by the account of Dr. Livingstone's death. The mendacious story of the Johanna men was made public at a meeting of the Geographical Society in March, 1868; and, though there has been of late good ground for hope, we have been until now without any adequate assurance of the great traveller's safety. The present news is particularly satisfactory, as it shows, not only that the story of his death was false, but that he has prosecuted his journey with considerable success. It will be remembered that he started at the north of the Zambesi, on the east coast of Africa. Thence he was to ascend the River Shire to the Lake Nyassa, which lies north of the Zambesi about 300 miles inland. It was on the shore of this lake that he was reported to have been murdered. The Johanna men declared that he passed northwards on the eastern side of the lake, crossed it, and fell on the western side, in a combat with some savages. That this statement was at best inaccurate was proved by the search expedition sent out last year, which heard of him five days' journey beyond the place of his alleged murder, and, moreover, were assured that he had not been able to cross the lake, and had skirted its southern shores. This is now proved by his own account to have been the route he took. From the point where he was deserted we now learn he proceeded "northwards at a long distance to the west of the lake." His aim, in fact, was to reach Lake Tanganyika, which lies to the northwest of Lake Nyassa, and about 650 miles inland from Zanzibar. In pursuing this route he describes himself as passing over "elevated lands, covered with humid forests, and destitute of game." In this part of his journey the party suffered much from hunger, but they nevertheless reached their immediate goal, the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. They here found abundance of cattle and food, and recovered their strength. There is a regular trading route between the eastern shore of this lake and Zanzibar, and we had recently received very encouraging information from a native who belonged to one of these caravans. This man gave a circumstantial account to Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar of having met a white man near the lake, who, by all appearances, could be no other than Livingstone. This native further stated that the white man had intrusted some letters to the leader of another caravan, named Bunduki. This very man has at length reached Zanzibar, and delivered Dr. Livingstone's letters. In addition to this, we have trustworthy information that the traveller had safely reached an important point named Ujiji, half-way up Lake Tanganyika, where provisions, stores, and letters from Zanzibar and England had long been waiting for him. He had, therefore, not only accomplished successfully this portion of his journey, but had received a material addition to his stock of necessities. With this information we may not only dismiss anxiety for the fate of the great Explorer, but may indulge brilliant expectations of the issue of his enterprise. It is true, indeed, that it is going somewhat beyond our evidence to assert absolutely that "Dr. Livingstone is safe," for these letters, when they reached Zanzibar in February, were twelve months old, and many accidents may happen in the interior of Africa during that time. But we have now no more reason to be anxious for Dr. Livingstone than before we had of being frightened by the lies of the Johanna men; while, on the contrary, the decided success of the Doctor up to this point is very encouraging for the future. What may have been his plan for the past twelve months we are not yet informed; but we may probably conclude that he has not struck eastward for Zanzibar, and it is possible, therefore, that he may be working up to the north of Lake Tanganyika, towards the scene of Speke's and Grant's discoveries. The lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza are much less distant from the north of Lake Tanganyika than the latter from Lake Nyassa, and the Doctor may strike the sources of the Nile and descend the river towards Egypt. It has, indeed, been conjectured that the waters of the Tanganyika have an outlet northwards, and, if so, he would probably follow their course. The only other alternative, suggested by Sir Roderick Murchison last January, is that he may be following some great river to the West Coast. But the speculation indulged at one of the meetings of the Geographical Society does not seem very wild, that we may next hear of Dr. Livingstone at Alexandria. Should he contrive to make his way down the Nile, he will be the first man, as Dr. Kirk wrote last year, who has "not only crossed the Continent, but has passed through its whole length from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile." But Dr. Kirk added that "the essential part of his work will have been done before he reaches the Nile;" and if he were to return towards Zanzibar he would even then have earned the honour of "the greatest of all explorers, and the African travellers par excellence." The accounts now actually received from him will, in-

stead, leave unexplored only a small portion of the whole distance between the Mediterranean and the Cape. Africa may be roughly said to extend from 30 degrees above the Equator to 30 degrees below it, or 60 degrees of latitude in all. Speke, Grant, and other travellers have penetrated from the north to below the Equator, and Livingstone has now penetrated from the South to within less than five degrees of the Equator. According to the map, there may be two and a half or three degrees out of the whole 60 as yet untraversed. Even if nothing should result from the labour of these pioneers, the mere discovery will still be a wonderful achievement. England will always be proud of her African explorers, and among those distinguished names there will not be one more honoured and cherished than Dr. Livingstone. There remain two feelings to which we must give expression in reviewing this eventful story. One is of indignation at those rascally Johanna men whose deliberate lies have occasioned all this anxiety during the past year. There can now be no doubt that those men deserted Dr. Livingstone, and, taking for granted that he would come to harm in the interior, ventured to fabricate the story of his destruction. In addition to the anxiety and pain they have occasioned, they have put the country to the trouble of a search expedition; and, besides the expenditure of money, valuable lives have been hazarded in order to disprove their falsehoods. The last we heard of them was that they had the impudence to send to Zanzibar to demand their wages. Sir Samuel Baker recently expressed a regret that, while Africa was so rich in specimens of the feline tribe, it should be destitute of a cat-o-nine-tails. We suppose it is impossible to punish these rascals, but we trust they have not received a farthing of money. The other feeling we must entertain is one of gratitude to Sir Roderick Murchison, who has maintained throughout, with a tenacity which some people called obstinacy, a belief in Dr. Livingstone's safety. Perhaps his own ever-inspired him unconsciously with a conviction that Dr. Livingstone, like himself, would not be overcome by any ordinary obstacles; but, at all events, his acuteness and his firmness have rendered a most valuable service both to the public and to Dr. Livingstone's friends. As recently as January, so great an authority as Sir Samuel Baker spoke of "hoping almost against hope" for the traveller's safety, and observed that though we had heard a good deal of him we had heard nothing from him. Sir Roderick Murchison, however, with singular sagacity, has from first to last held to a conviction that Dr. Livingstone was safe. He is now abundantly rewarded by the receipt of these despatches from his friends, but the public would be ungrateful if they did not express a warm sense of the obligation under which he has laid them.—Evening Mail.

Monday, June 8. From Sitka.

The U. S. S. Jamestown arrived at Esquimaux from Sitka on Saturday noon with passengers, consisting of discharged soldiers, sailors and employes of the Quarter Master's Department. She reports U. S. S. Saginaw as having left Sitka to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the Growler. The Revenue steamer Wyanda had gone on a trip north among the islands to overhaul certain vessels suspected of trading with the Indians in arms and liquors. The Jamestown has been stationed at Sitka nine months, and her present trip to this place is for the general health and benefit of the ship's crew, and for the purpose of laying in fresh provisions and stores, which were not attainable at Sitka. Considering the climate and the prolonged stay the vessel made, the health of the crew has been good, although the season was severe. From the 1st to the 23d May last, it rained twenty full days. There was no business going on beyond the general traffic of the district. A number of good gardens are springing into existence. Some dissatisfaction is reported in various ways about the proceedings of the Civil Government of Sitka, though we cannot tell what that government is; we always understood it was a purely military establishment. Considerable changes are spoken of as likely to occur soon in this respect. The following is the list of the Jamestown's officers: Capt. McDugal; Sergeant Bloodgood; Paymaster Painter; Acting Ensigns Cary, Wilson, Moore, Lindsey. The vessel may remain here for a couple of weeks waiting instructions from the American Admiral. From one of the officers of the Jamestown the following particulars have been gathered respecting the reported discovery of gold in large quantities in the northern territory. The strike has been made on the Takou river, about seventy miles north-east of Sitka, which is stated to be a large river. It was made by a party of miners from the Stekin, who were not satisfied with the results of their labors in that section. The reports of this discovery are believed by the people above, and regarded as likely to confer much benefit on the northern territory. The prospects on the Stekin are spoken of as much better than ever known before, some large pieces of gold being recently taken over to Sitka. Whatever this report may eventually prove to be, there is evidently enough of truth in it to make the next accounts from the Takou to be anticipated with interest.

Arrival of the H. B. Co's Steamer Otter from the North. The steamer Otter, with the United States mails on board, arrived from Tongas and Stekin yesterday evening. On her way up she reached Tongas on the 14th May. The Wyanda was lying there, having arrived that morning; she left for the north next morning at 8 o'clock. The Otter left Tongas on Saturday May 23d, with Capt. Pierce on board as passenger, and arrived at Stekin on the morning of the 25th. The U. S. S. Saginaw arrived from Sitka on the 28th, having on board Lieutenant Moore and Mr. Walden. Lieut. Moore is appointed Collector of Customs at Stekin. The Saginaw left for Cape Murray on the 30th to inquire into the loss of the Otter. The Otter left Stekin on Sunday 31st for Fort Simpson (calling at 1 o'clock on the 1st June, took in wood and provisions on the 2d. The sloop Ocean Queen left Sitka was lying at Fort Simpson. When at Metlakahla in a dense fog found H. M. Sparrowhawk at anchor in Chatham Sound; spoke her and dropped anchor west of her; at 7 p. m. the fog cleared off and the Sparrowhawk entered Metlakahla harbor; the Otter passed Fort Rupert on the 5th June and anchored at Burrard Inlet yesterday (7th June) at 7 a. m. NEWS FROM THE COAL MINES. Mr. Cunningham who is in charge of Fort Simpson received letters bearing good news from the coal mine at Skiddigale. There is a specimen of coal at Fort Simpson that the Indians got from another seam at Gold Harbor. Letters are on board for the Secretary of the Queen Charlotte Coal Co. Mr. C. Wallace has taken out about 80 tons of coal at Saquash. The Otter took some and the engineer reports it equal to the Nanaimo coal. Two passengers arrived by the Otter, Mr. Morrison, W. U. Tel. Co. and a Russian officer. THE LOUISA DOWNS. The sloop Louisa Downs had passed Stekin, consequently the report of her loss is incorrect. ASSASSINATION OF THE DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTY WESTMEATH, IRELAND.—Dublin, 16th April.—A dreadful murder was committed last night near Killucan, county Westmeath, the victim being Mr. H. Howard Fetherston, of Bracklyn Castle. Mr. Fetherston, who was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, left Dublin by the mail train at half-past seven yesterday evening, and was proceeding home from the Killucan station in his tax-cart, shortly after nine o'clock, accompanied by his servant, when about a mile and a half from the station he was fired at by a man who jumped the hedge. The assassin was so close that Mr. Fetherston's coat was burned by the discharge. The ball passed through the heart. Death was instantaneous. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The police are scouring the country, but as yet no arrest has been made. Mr. Fetherston had recently raised his rents, and the murder is attributed to this circumstance. COMPLIMENTARY PIC-NIC.—A large party of ladies and gentlemen, to the number probably of one hundred, spent a very enjoyable day on Saturday in one of those beautiful spots for which the Victoria Arm is noted. The general company left town by boats at noon, accompanied with a fine band under the leadership of Mr. Haynes, and on arriving commenced dancing, rowing, and to engage in several other amusing recreations provided. The proprietor of the Bee Hive Hotel was entrusted with the management of the refreshment part of the programme; it was liberally and nicely attended to. Several toasts were given and responded to, one of which—by the Mayor of the city to the recipient of the complimentary party, Mr. McCutchan, late of McCutchan & Callaghan, Victoria, who leaves the Colony shortly for England, was heartily joined in by everyone present. All bore testimony to the readiness on every occasion with which the gentleman mentioned took part to further and assist every useful and needful cause in the Colony. It is said Cobbett, the great English writer, criticised the standard sermons of the leading English Bishops of his own and preceding generations, and found many passages and sentiments, in most of them, susceptible of being turned into ridicule, although the would-be learned critic was utterly incapable of imitating the pure style or lofty conception of the sermons themselves, taken as a whole. As long as the world exists there will always be some little Cobbetts in every little town, who with equal facility find fault with what they are incapable of doing themselves, and this consciousness of incapacity is too often the cause of their acerbity. A paper published not a hundred miles from this city, often tries to make capital by bringing others down to its own level. But while the public know the writer and motive of such articles, their little petulance renders them powerless for either good or harm. FLEET BOARD.—A monthly meeting of the pilots will be held the first Monday of every month, commencing in June, in the Board room, Government Buildings.

THE DOMINION.—The salaries of the Lieut. Governors of Quebec and Ontario have been fixed at \$8900 per annum and those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at \$7000 per annum. The total revenue of the city of Toronto for the last year was \$748,740 43 and the expenditure \$697,325 77, leaving a surplus of \$51,553 66. The debt of the city amounts to \$2,171,703 43, being reduced during the past year by the sum of \$56,849 92. THE IRISH CHURCH.—A large meeting was held at St James Hall on the 16th April in support of Mr Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church. Earl Russell, accompanied by several gentlemen, appeared on the platform and were enthusiastically cheered. The speakers were Earl Russell, Mr. West, Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. Mason Jones, Mr. E. Miall, Sir H. Hoare, Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Sir P. O'Brien and the Hon. T. Lytton Stanley. INFORMATION WANTED.—Respecting Eli Dibble, from the neighborhood of Percy, Canada West; was last heard of at Clinton, E. C. Any information sent to the Rev. Mr. Jameson, Nanaimo, or Mr. Robson, New Westminster, will be transmitted to Mrs. Dibble. POLICE COURT.—On Saturday the Police Magistrate sentenced an Indian to a fine of \$20 or three months imprisonment for stealing some fowl, the property of Dr. Tolmie. A man named Hall was remanded for three days, charged with being a suspicious character. RAIN.—After the intense heat of Saturday a refreshing and acceptable rain fell yesterday accompanied with thunder and lightning. The rain will do an immense good both to our fruits and crops, and would be all the better if it lasted for a couple of days. ASSENTED TO.—In the last Government Gazette it is announced that the Royal Assent has been given to an Ordinance of the Legislative Council of 1867, "to amend and assimilate the procedure of the County Courts in all parts of the Colony of British Columbia." STEAMER ACTIVE arrived from the Sound yesterday morning with a general mail. She left afterwards for Nanaimo. Her general cargo for this place was small. She had 150 sheep for Reynolds. It is expected she will return to Portland at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. THE ENTERPRISE arrived from New Westminster on Saturday, with a few passengers. She brought a small Cariboo Express, but the news had been anticipated. All we see in the Columbian in the way of news is that the Montia had been raised. THE GEORGE S. WRIGHT arrived from Portland on Saturday afternoon, with a large freight, 14 passengers and \$30,000 in coin. Her list of passengers and manifest will be found in the proper columns. She is advertised to sail for Portland at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. DINNER TO MR. WEISSENBRODER.—The complimentary dinner to this gentleman on Friday night was quite successful. About twenty gentlemen sat down, and passed a pleasant evening at the French. The dinner was served up in a recherche style. THE TELEGRAPH.—The line, which was not in order most part of last week, was again at work on Saturday and yesterday, and we are enabled to give a full summary of late and interesting news in to-day's issue. TROOPS FOR ALASKA.—The steamship Active was chartered and brought over to Port Gamble from the Columbia, the United States troops to be sent north to Sitka by sailing vessel. REWARD.—The Government offers \$100 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the party who shot John Crockett, alias Crosby, at Burrard Inlet, on 29th May last. FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 11:30 last night with more of the Government effects on board for this city. RELIGIOUS.—The rite of confirmation will be administered to a number of young persons in St John's Church on Sunday afternoon next, by the Bishop of Columbia. EARLY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Strawberries are now becoming plentiful in town and green peas and potatoes have made their appearance. THE STEAMER CALIFORNIA will certainly leave San Francisco for this port to-morrow. At the village of Foxdale, in the Isle of Man, yesterday week, a miner and farmer named Killy, who had long shown signs of insanity, three five of his children into a well, and then jumped in himself. After throwing in three children he tore a fourth from his wife's arms and threw that in; running after his wife to throw her in, he met the fifth child, and threw her in. A man named Shinim, who bravely went down by a rope to the well and rescued two of the children alive, was himself nearly drowned by the rope breaking; but he had fortunately fastened a smaller line to his waist, and Killy and three children were dead when got out.—English paper.

Religion—The Tyng Case. [From the Times, New York.] A special service was held at the Church of the Transfiguration, last Saturday, for the purpose of furnishing Right Rev. Bishop Potter an opportunity to carry out the sentence of admonition recommended by the Board of Presbytery, who recently sat for the trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The edifice was crowded with an exceedingly earnest audience of ladies and gentlemen, including a very large representation of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of this diocese. At about 11:45 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Tyng escorted his son, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to a seat in one of the pews near the front. Young Mr. Tyng was the observed of all observers. He took his seat with an air of solemnity, his countenance wearing the aspect of one ready for the ordeal which awaited him—no muscle twitching nor eye wandering to see the congregation. It was about a quarter of an hour after the time appointed for the beginning of the service before the bishop and clergy made their entry from the vestry of the church. After the reading of an exceedingly brief service, the bishop called upon Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to come forward, and proceeded to read the admonition. The text of the Admonition, printed in small type, filled about two columns and a half of the N. Y. Times. As soon as the reading of the Admonition was concluded Rev. Dr. Tyng arose and proceeded to read a protest, but in a trice the bishop and clergy had assumed a kneeling posture at the altar, and simultaneously Dr. Tyng was reading his document "Right Reverend Father in God, and Reverend Dr. Houghton the prayer in the Institution Office, "Almighty God who?" Dr. Houghton seemed to hesitate—Dr. Tyng did not—when the bishop quickly and excitedly commanded the former to go on. Dr. Houghton proceeded and Dr. Tyng stopped. After the service was concluded by the bishop pronouncing the benediction, Dr. Tyng advanced to the chancel and handed him the protest. The bishop declined giving the use of the pulpit to the press, but a copy was subsequently obtained from Rev. Dr. Tyng. A number of the friends of Evangelical Church principles adjourned to the lecture room of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and organized a meeting, with Mr. F. G. Foster as President, and Rev. E. Anthon, Secretary. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting, and to prepare a protest for adoption thereat. The meeting was then thrown open for expressions of opinion relative to the scene that had transpired in the Church of the Transfiguration, as the culminating point of the late trial. After a very general expression of sympathy with Dr. Tyng on the part of the gentlemen present, Rev. Mr. Anthon offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Smith, and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, clergymen and laymen, who were present this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, on the occasion of the public reprimand of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., do hereby tender to our brother our deepest sympathy in the late trials to which he has been subjected, and which culminated in a public admonition by the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, and we trust that Divine grace may be given to maintain him in the noble position which he has taken. Several other addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned. Last year the wheat imported into England amounted to \$125,000,000. In 1867 the United States furnished wheat to the amount of \$16,271,900; Russia, \$48,631,000; Prussia, \$11,690,000.

Barnard's Express. VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. WELLS, FARGO & CO. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES. T. MORSON & SON.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY Euro London, June 3.—The report of the British neutrality laws, amended are too harsh carried out, will not fail interests of England. It is rumored in Paris a sick. Liverpool, June 3.—speech here to-day at Welsh Reform Society, enthusiastic. Vienna, June 3.—Pl of the military force of gradually carried into army will consist of eight men. Lunenburg, twenty London, June 5.—In mons this evening the Suspensory Bill was on ure of office under the grant on the same basis Chief. It was oppo by the House. They permitting new appoin Maynooth College. Th passed in committee, was received with ohe Vienna, June 5.—T asserts that he had m natives—signing the Concordat or abdicat he chose the former intended to soften the for violation of the Co Florence, June 7.— agent to the United S for the Papal army. Garibaldi has writte to his friends in America entreating liberal party in Italy jeet. Dublin, June 6.— Dublin editor, has h is in close confinement London, June 6.— captives have arrived Official intelligence the city of Bokhara. the Emir is confirmed taken hold of Samarac Eastern Washington, June offered an amendment providing that Arka condition of the suffrage amendment 34 to 8. Sumner reported relative to the exclus in Alaska. Seward on Friday mains, that he had Information from this: It is said the p Beverly Johnson as and Groesbeck Secret New York, June 1 sets for California in Europa Ross and a c Richmond, June 3 is postponed to Nov Washington, May of California, was c Washington, June lected McClellan's n England. Philadelphia, Ju Trade Convention pa ing improvement by appropriation of all Valley, removal of navigation of the M improvement of ce the Pacific and At road across the Isth constructed solely o redi town of Ca Detroit, June 2.— of Michigan was h doors. Large amou were pledged immed At a mass meeti 4,000 or 5,000 perso admittance. New York, June al special says, the Ogdensburgh, and men for 10 days. Prescott and Con tives report a ral of July. The Dominion G the removal of troo been sent, and in New York, Jun treat special says throughout the D creasing. The auth oral alarm by th they are making in have been aristoc Herald's Malone s

The Tyng Case.

was held at the Churchion, last Saturday, for the Right Rev Bishop Pottinger to carry out the sentence recommended by the Board of Penitentiaries for the trial of Dr. Tyng...

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe. LONDON, June 3.—The Herald comments on the report of the Royal Commission on the Neutrality laws. The changes recommended are too harsh in their character...

Victoria. The Ministerial crisis caused by the Duke of Buckingham's proposed interference in the struggle between the two Houses, and the expressions of opinion favoring the House of Commons...

California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Constitution called for Panama this morning. Legal Tenders, \$71 1/2 @ 72. Flour, market quiet. Wheat, no sales to report; quotations nominal at \$2 50 @ 60 for best samples...

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable?

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN. Holloway's Ointment. This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving aching old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin...

Express. F. J. BARNARD. ALL NEW MEDICINES. SON & SON, 25, Abchurch Lane, London.

What Shows. The Dominion Government protests against the removal of troops. Several batteries have been sent, and two million rounds of cartridges...

Australia and New Zealand. Parliament is still sitting and getting through the estimates very slowly. A session of Miss Nightingale's nurses have arrived from England for the Sydney hospital...

G. SUTRO & CO. IMPORTERS OF CIGARS TOBACCO. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED.

FOR SALE. SUPERIOR GRANTING BY COLLARD & CO. 7, G. NORTH Government Street.

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibition, 1867. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL. BORO SQUARE LONDON.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 13, 1868

Prince Alfred's Assassination.

By the late mail we are put in possession of the particulars of the vile attempt on the life of Prince Alfred, which has called forth universal horror and desire for revenge. The affair turns out to have been long contemplated, of a much more serious nature than we have hitherto supposed, and pursued with a blood-thirsty determination really appalling. The confession of the wretch O'Farrell must have an immense influence all over the world. When ten men in the calm possession of reason select a little boy to draw lots, who shall obey the hellish commands of the Fenian Order, it shows a state of things so horrible that we cannot be surprised that 20,000 people in Sydney should assemble at a few hours notice to hold an indignation meeting, or that the murderer came near being torn to pieces by the populace. But while hanging was too good for such lost wretches, we still rejoice the majesty of the law was sustained, and society vindicated in a legitimate manner. The Sydney Herald says:— The 12th of March will ever be a memorable day—one to be thought of with feelings of the deepest humiliation, yet not unmingled with thankfulness, of humiliation and regret that on the soil of New South Wales, and amidst festivities got up for a benevolent object, a ruffian could be found base enough to attempt the life of the son and representative of the most virtuous and most beloved sovereign that ever graced the throne of our mother isle; and of thankfulness that the hand of an All-wise Providence turned aside the deadly bullet and diverted the assassin's aim. As a sailor, His Royal Highness has taken much interest during his stay in Sydney in the Sailor's Home. The directors of that institution thought that an opportunity was offered of clearing off its debts by giving some entertainment during the Prince's visit, and he readily granted his patronage. A picnic was decided upon. Six steamers conveyed the guests to Clontarf; and, to give éclat to the occasion, twenty-five yachts, belonging to the Royal Sydney and Prince Alfred Yacht squadrons, went down, anchored in lines off Clontarf, and dressed ship. About 1 o'clock His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Earl of Belmore, the Countess of Belmore, Viscount Newry, the Hon. Elliot Yorke, Miss Gladstone, Captain Beresford, Mr. Tolmin, and Lieutenant Haig, left Sydney in the Fairy steamer yacht, and arrived off Clontarf about two p.m. The party entered the luncheon tent, and after partaking of refreshments, His Royal Highness, the Countess of Belmore, and Sir William Manning, proceeded towards the royal marquee, where her ladyship remained. The Prince and Sir William Manning then walked across the green towards where the Galatea band were stationed; and, when about fifty yards from the band, the assassin, whose name is O'Farrell, walked out from under the trees which fringe the beach of the scene of the festivities and advanced at a right angle to the Prince. On getting behind him he turned sharply round, drew a Springfield company's revolver, and with the muzzle of it almost touching the Prince's back, fired at his spine. The bullet passed through the centre seam of his coat through the centre of his braces, entered his back about half an inch from the junction of the ninth rib and the vertebrae then glancing obliquely off the bone, traversed the rib round to about two inches under the breast bone and there lodged. The Prince's lower limbs were at once paralysed, and he fell to the ground, exclaiming, "Oh God! He has broken my back." Sir Wm. Manning hearing the report behind him turned sharply round, and as he did so the assassin shouted "stand back," covered him with his revolver, and snapped the cap. Fortunately the pistol missed fire, and before he could again fire a coachbuilder named Vial, rushed on the ruffian and clasped him round the body. O'Farrell then attempted to shoot Mr. Vial, and a desperate struggle ensued. O'Farrell tried to shoot the Prince again as he laid on the ground, but his aim was diverted by Vial striking down the pistol, and the bullet, diverted from the prostrate Prince, went through the foot of a merchant named Thorne. In another second O'Farrell was surrounded on all sides and almost torn to pieces. The police would never have taken him off the ground alive but for Lord Newry having brought the Galatea's men to aid them. Again and again the people forced a passage through the police, and tried to drag him away, until at last every thread of clothing was torn off the wretch. The police still faced the crowd, but retreating towards the steamer's wharf, along which O'Farrell was dragged on board the steamer Paterson, the plank was

thrown overboard, thus severing communication with the shore, and the steamer moved away. By this time several hundreds, whose first thoughts were for the Prince, after hearing that the wound was not mortal, swelled the cry for vengeance, and rushed to the wharf, demanding of the captain to bring the steamer alongside. The crew of the vessel had already made an effort to run the assassin up the mast-head, but were prevented by the police, and it required all the authority of the Hon. John Hay and others, to prevent the vessel being taken back, the people allowed to come on board, and O'Farrell left to his fate. The scene round the Prince's marquee was something fearful; numbers of ladies were to be seen fainting and in hysterics; men whom no amount of danger could terrify, with faces white with rage, but not through fear, asked, "what will they say in England?"—"Oh, if he should die, what will his mother say?" and other exclamations of a similar character. About two hundred joined hands and formed a cordon round the tent in which the sufferer lay, attended by Dr. Watson of H. M. S. Challenger, and several medical gentlemen residents of this city. The Prince progressed very favorably towards recovery, and on the 29th ult. again appeared in public, and was received with far greater public enthusiasm than on his first arrival. He is now able to attend to his duty, has got his ship ready for sea, and if the Panama mail arrives before Saturday next, will then leave for England direct, via Cape Horn. If the Mataura is not then in he will leave on the day following her arrival. A memorial to celebrate the Prince's escape has been decided upon, and already £10,000 have been subscribed towards a Prince Alfred Hospital. THE ASSASSIN. The monster who, through the Prince committed to foul an outrage upon the people of this colony is named H. J. O'Farrell, and an Irishman by birth. His father was an old colonist of Victoria, and kept a butcher's shop in Melbourne for many years. P. A. D. O'Farrell, the assassin's brother, was at one time a Melbourne solicitor in large practice, one of the most prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church, and legal adviser of Bishop Gould, but abandoned, leaving a not very honest reputation. H. J. O'Farrell, who now awaits the behests of the law, is about 33 years of age, stands about 5 feet 10 inches in height, hair light brown, whiskers and moustache a shade darker. After having been in business for some time at Ballarat, he left Victoria about eight years ago, and went to Paris to study for the Church. He pursued his studies for some time, and in the course of his stay in Europe visited Rome. He came out again to Victoria in 1862, and after continuing his studies for some time, finding his health giving way he returned to Ballarat and resumed business as a general store-keeper, in Doveton street. While at Ballarat he was looked upon as a leading member of the Catholic Church, and took a warm and intimate interest in its internal affairs. The absconding of his brother seems to have occasioned him considerable pecuniary loss, and he determined to go to Sydney. Those who know him well speak of him as a man of gentlemanly demeanor, but exceedingly excitable, and of a very violent and misanthropical disposition. He is also spoken of as one who, having attached himself to a lady, would pursue it at any cost to himself or others. He arrived in Sydney about October last, and lodged for a short time at the Currency Lane Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets. It is said that he was turned out of this hotel for not paying his board, and he then removed to Powell's (the Clarendon), at the corner of Hunter and George streets. During his stay there, his letters came to the care of Archdeacon McEnerey or Dr. Forrest, neither of whom had the most remote idea of what O'Farrell's true character was. While at Powell's he several times gave expression to diabolical language, of which little notice seems to have been taken. It now appears quite apparent that he came here for the purpose of taking the Prince's life, and one of his first acts was to endeavor to buy a second-hand gun, on or about the 21st January. He took a room on the Circular Quay, from which the Prince could have been shot, but feared to injure Earl Belmore. The ruffian appears to have watched the Prince closely; indeed, he admits that on two occasions he would have shot at him, but feared to injure those by whom the Prince was accompanied. He endeavored to obtain admittance to the fancy dress ball given at the Opera House, and expressed great regret at being disappointed. Had he not then been foiled, it is probable that the murderer's deed would have been attempted. When leaving Powell's, on the morning of the Picnic, he threw down a letter on the counter, saying to the landlady, "This will explain all." This letter is now in the hands of the police, who afterwards searched his room, and found some pistol-ammunition, a crucifix, "Donny Bible," and the "Garden of the Soul," with the name H. J. O'Farrell written on the title page of the two books. Also, a quantity of papers, the contents of which have not been revealed by the authorities. When arrested a second revolver, fully loaded, was found on his person and while being secured he exclaimed, "I am a Fenian. I'll die for my country. God bless Ireland!" He has also said that a commission was sent to him from home to execute the Prince and that ten men had sworn to do it if the lot fell to him. But this statement must be taken cum grano salis. Very few believe it, although it has been much used for political purposes. On the 13th O'Farrell was examined before a magistrate and on the 16th was committed for trial. A special commission was issued to try him on Tuesday last, but his friends in Melbourne having engaged counsel there, (Mr. Aspinall, of the Victoria bar,) who only arrived at Sydney the morning of that day, and his colleague Mr. Dally, who came 300 miles down the country only reaching Sydney a few hours before

the Court opened, an adjournment was asked for, until Monday. This was granted, and on Monday the trial commenced. There was no dispute as to the facts, but an acquittal was asked for on the grounds of the prisoner's insanity. It was proved that some months ago he was insane, but the evidence went to show that it was rather the effect of drink than otherwise. Mr. Aspinall addressed the jury for nearly two hours. The Attorney General's reply for the Crown and the Judge's reply lasted an hour each. The jury retired and after deliberating 58 minutes returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, replied in a firm tone, "No, nothing sir." Sentence of death without hope of mercy was then passed upon him by Mr. Justice Cheek. CONFESION OF O'FARRELL, THE ASSASSIN. SYDNEY, March 20.—O'Farrell has made the following statement since his committal: He stated he intended to have shot at the Prince a second time as he lay on the ground and then to have shot himself, but was prevented by the movement of Sir William Manning. Moreover, that he had a written instrument, received from the directors of the Fenian movement at home, directing the execution of the Prince, and that each of ten persons entered into a solemn engagement to shoot him, in the event of the lot falling to him. Lots were drawn by a boy in presence of the ten men. It fell to his, O'Farrell's, lot to execute the Prince. This took place about two months ago. He said he regretted that it had fallen to his lot to kill the Prince; but killing was not regarded in the light of assassination, but only in the same way as they regarded the execution of the three Irishmen at Manchester. O'Farrell added that the general design of the Fenian organization was to strike terror into the English people or aristocracy, believing that to be the most effectual mode of bringing about the independence of Ireland. The prisoner went on to state that he intended to have shot the Prince on the occasion of the public landing, had a good opportunity of doing so presented itself. He had procured a gun for that purpose and hired a room which commanded a view of the procession. He was deterred from carrying out his intention on that occasion, as there was a probability of the shot taking effect on the Earl of Belmore, who was sitting beside His Royal Highness. He afterwards proposed to carry out his deadly purpose at the Citizens' Ball. One of the ten men previously referred to wished to accompany him for the purpose of setting fire to the Pavilion by means of inflammable substances which he had in possession, but he (O'Farrell) was unwilling to sacrifice so many lives when his engagement required the death of but one. Subsequently he intended to have accomplished his design at the Fancy Dress Ball, but for some cause was led to postpone it to a more favorable opportunity.

Wednesday, June 10. Municipal Council. Tuesday, June 2, 1868. Council met at half-past seven, His Worship the Mayor presiding. Present, Councillors Lewis, Gibbs, Crump, Jeffrey and McKay. Application from Antoinette Boode for permission to construct a verandah fronting her premises, corner of Broad and Johnson streets. On motion, leave granted. Application from D W Chantreux to repair water system, read, and on motion granted. Communication from W C Ward relative to street crossings read. The Clerk was instructed to forward to W C Ward a copy of resolution passed by the Council, on the 2nd instant. Application from H E Levy for permission to set up a refreshment tent on Beacon Hill to supply ice creams &c, on Sundays and holidays. On motion, consideration deferred until next meeting of Council. The question as to the construction of new steps at the intersection of Government and Humbolt sts, as also suggestions made by the Mayor and Councillor Crump relative to the drainage of Pandora street and repairs of View st. drain, Referred to Street Committee to report at next meeting of the Council. On motion of Councillor Gibbs, the question of preparing a bylaw compelling property holders to cut down the thistles on their property, Referred to Street Committee. On motion, his worship the Mayor was requested to communicate with the Colonial Secretary relative to the amount collected and at the credit of the Corporation on account of the real estate half per cent Municipal Rate. On motion of Councillor Lewis a committee was appointed to enquire as to the terms upon which a suitable location can be obtained for the purpose of a cemetery outside the city limits. The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m. BURBARD INLET.—An unusual number of vessels are at present lying at Capt Stamp's mill. There are three loading and four waiting to load, and the whole seven will carry away 500,000 feet of lumber each. Four of these are for San Francisco, and three for foreign ports. There is also a large vessel loading at Moody's mill for San Francisco, making five vessels for that city. There is a strong probability that before long British Columbia will mainly supply that market with lumber, its great superiority securing it a ready demand at two cents a foot more than lumber had elsewhere. THE steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning. She took a few passengers for the up country and about 25 tons of freight.

MATRIMONIAL.—A friend from the other side writes: Last week two of the Queen's subjects desirous of entering into a matrimonial copartnership, arrived in town on the steamer Eliza Anderson, and doubtless finding themselves obstructed by some legal impediment or otherwise while on British soil, they sought relief at the hands of an American Justice of the Peace, through whose kindly offices they hoped to be without delay made man and wife. Unfortunately for their hopes the clerk of the Court refused to issue a license on so short a notice, and the parties yet remain as they came, in the eyes of the law at least, twain. Had our Judge, who is excellent authority in matrimonial matters, especially where a dissolution of the marriage bonds is sought, been present, he doubtless would have speedily removed the disabilities, and our gay Lothario would have long since led his lovely Anathasia to the marriage couch. ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, the chief sawyer at Port Gamble while tending the saw, was struck by a piece of plank just sawn off, causing a bad fracture of one leg at the ankle and severely bruising the other. A boat was immediately manned and the unfortunate man conveyed to Port Townsend, where the broken limb was set and the other carefully dressed. The man is regarded as out of danger, but several weeks will elapse before he can resume his avocation. A Destructive fire occurred last month in Liverpool. The warehouses of Mr. William Brown, in Errington street off Scotland Road, and tenanted by J Baxter & Co., were destroyed, and with them a large amount of cotton, hemp, provisions, &c. The loss of the cotton is serious as the supply at present is short in England. THE GAINES WILL CASE.—It is not only in England that long and tedious law suits occur. This case which has just been finally decided in favor of Mrs Gaines by the U S Supreme Court, was commenced by that lady 36 years ago. The decision makes her, it is said, the richest woman in America, as she now comes into possession of \$6,000,000. LEACH RIVER.—It is rumored that a new strike has been made on Leach River. One of the parties making it is an old California and Cariboo miner. A number of large pieces of gold have been brought into town, and the right of a small waterditch located, to work the newly found ground. FRASER RIVER.—Unusual activity prevails all along the Fraser this year amongst the miners, and reports speak favorably so far of the season's result. One of the most ridiculous ideas that gaita prevail is that of the Fraser and its immediate banks, bars, and benches being worked out. We understand the Paget Mill Company have purchased the machinery of the mill at Alberni, Vancouver Island. The "Cyrus Walker" is going over with Mr Wallace and twenty men to take the machinery to pieces and box it up. The Ranier, we believe, is to be sent over for it.—Puguet Sound Paper. FOURTH OF JULY.—Preparations on a large scale are being made at the several towns on the Sound to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. We also learn that the American residents in this city intend to do honor to their natal day in a becoming manner. SHIP MONITOR.—A survey consisting of Capts. Raymur and Mitchell, and J. W. Trahey, Esq. sat on this vessel at Burrard Inlet yesterday. The damage done to the vessel by the fire, and by scuttling, proves far more serious than anticipated. His Excellency the Governor and party have gone to pay a visit to Cowichan. It is to be hoped his Excellency, as occasion offers, will visit all the agricultural districts, and make himself familiar with the wants and progress of each. THE well-known bankers of Cologne, Abraham and Simon Oppenheim, have received patents of nobility from the King of Prussia. This is the first instance of a Jew being ennobled in Prussia. THE Court of Revision, on the Municipal Assessment Roll held their second meeting yesterday, at 3 o'clock, hearing several appeals. The Court will sit again on Friday. THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. Her list of passengers and freight will be found in another column. THE G S Wright leaves this morning for Portland, though it is expected she will not get away as early as advertised. POLICE COURT.—The man Hall arrested a few days since as a suspicious character, has been again remanded. THE English estimates for the ensuing fiscal year put the surplus of receipts over expenditures, at £220,000. THE steamer Sir James Douglas leaves for Nanaimo this morning. THE Active has not yet returned from Nanaimo.

Cariboo Mining Intelligence. From the Cariboo Sentinel. WILLIAM CREEK. Great activity prevails throughout the creek. Fifteen hydraulic companies are at work, none of which have commenced to wash, but nearly all have good prospects. The Morning Star company commenced hydraulic on Friday last. This company has built a bulkhead to prevent their tailings from going into the creek. The Sheepskin cleaned up for the week 197 ozs.—The Baldhead co. washed up 155, and the Baby co. 85 oz.—The Good Hope is paying at the rate of 1 oz per day to the hand.—The Lillooet, Cariboo and Oledonia are paying wages. CONKLIN CREEK. The Reid is still paying well.—The Point co. have built a bulkhead to keep their tailings out of William Creek. They have got a good prospect. STOUT CREEK. The Taft Vale co. washed up for 34 days' work 111 ozs.—The Jenkins co. are taking out good pay.—The Alturas co. commence to wash to-day. MARSH CREEK. Two companies are taking out good pay. GROUSE CREEK. The Fall Rig co. are averaging an ounce to the hand.—The Discovery co. are getting small pay.—The Flame co. have not washed up this season, but are ground-slucing in rich pay gravel. CANADIAN CREEK. The Non-such co. bottomed their shaft on Saturday, and found a prospect on the edge of the bed-rock pitching into the channel.—The Carolina co will commence to-day to sink a water-tight shaft.—All the companies are actively engaged in sinking and opening up their claims. Prospects generally are flattering. NELSON CREEK. Ross co struck the channel, but no prospect to justify working. This company have moved to Chisholm Creek to commence prospecting where the North Wales co were located in 1863-4. VANWINKLE CREEK. Bell & co. are sinking another shaft and one man ground-slucing. DAVIS CREEK. The Moon Raker co have drained the slum, and will commence their main drive to-day. KETHLEY CREEK. The accounts from this creek continue very favorable. The Baxter co. are taking out large pay, and nearly all the other companies are doing well. A company of Cornishmen are said to have struck rich pay in a tunnel. CEDAR CREEK. Work is actively going on, but as yet there has been no pay struck. WILSON CREEK. The Discovery co are taking out small pay with the most favorable indications. ISLAND MOUNTAIN. The Quartz co have struck a spur which they suppose to be close to the main ledge which they are drifting after. MOSQUITO CREEK. Minnehaha co washed up for the week 235 ozs.—Hooking co 240 ozs to three picks.—The Willow co 130 ozs for the week.—The Holman, Jeffrey and Discovery are paying well. The amounts we did not learn. The Point claim has struck good pay; they got one nugget weighing five ounces. RED CREEK. The Discovery co took out 90 ozs for the week.—The United co, 40 oz; the Blacksmith co, 28 oz; Catch-it, Tipton, Shasher and Moonshine companies are taking out wages. The total yield of Mosquito, and Red Gulches for the week reaches about 1000 oz. SEVEN more skeletons of human beings who are supposed to have lived long before the present geological era of the earth, and consequently before the period assigned in our ordinary chronology of the creation, have been discovered in France. The exact locality is a spot opposite the station of Byzies, in the commune of Tysac, department of the Dordogne. Two of the skeletons were destroyed by the ignorant laborers who unearthed them, but five were preserved, and their skulls have been sent to Paris for examination by men of science. The circumstances attending their discovery peculiarities of their structure, and the nature of their formation in which they were buried will doubtless be published to the world.—N. Y. Sun. THE FUTURE OF CANADA.—American papers are all ready to admit that the future welfare of the dominion, and the question whether the northern half of this continent remains British, depends almost entirely upon the wisdom of the present action of Canada. The whole American people are watching eagerly to see whether her legislators "rise to the emergency" or not, knowing that upon that depends her future fate for weal or woe. The New York World says:—"If Ministers and Parliament are wise and liberal in their legislation, the whole dominion will undoubtedly prosper. The Red River territory will soon enter the confederation, and Newfoundland and British Columbia are already knocking at the door. The disloyal Nova Scotians may be appeased and their sentiments rendered loyal by suitable legislation." Sir George Augustus Wetherall, G. C. B., K. H., a General in the army and Governor of Sandhurst College, died at Sandhurst, on the 8th April last. His position is more superficial

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 13, 1868.

Dilapidation.

A stranger visiting Victoria for the first time in his existence or after a period of absence, at the present time, on examining the town superficially would say it had lost its population and become desolated. It cannot be denied the first glimpse at things as they exist to-day would apparently justify the conclusion. The streets it is true do not look very lively; the sidewalks are anything but creditable; the main business places lack the bustle of times gone by; numbers of buildings in every direction are empty; and a stillness and apathy prevail on all sides sadly suggestive of the town being very much over built, or else of its having undergone a great change. But when a person penetrates in his inquiries below the surface, seemingly so withered and dead, he will find all such impressions erroneous. It is true there none are of those great enterprises on foot, none of those stately buildings in the course of erection, none of those general improvements contemplated, which give life and vigor to a community and indicate the measure of its growing prosperity; and yet there is an amount of actual wealth in our midst and indications of coming improvement, which at the present time it is well not to overlook or underestimate. A singular and trifling circumstance directed our attention the other day to these facts. A gentleman attached to the Government came down from New Westminster for the purpose of getting what may be called a small, comfortable and genteel residence before he removed his family to the Capital, but after hunting the town over and the suburbs through he was unable to do so. We have since met three others in the same predicament, and we were informed yesterday from parties thoroughly acquainted with the fact, that no such houses are to be obtained in the town. There are any amount of shanties and piggeries which occupy valuable sites and disfigure the town, but there are really no such houses as we have described to be procured. Some account for it by the fall in rents, which now enable people in moderate circumstances to occupy houses they could not previously afford to live in. If such is a right explanation it is a fortunate thing for it proves beyond doubt that the population here now will be enabled to remain. Neither high rents nor high wages are a proof of prosperity, and still less so when rents are higher than wages. No city in the world illustrates this truth more than San Francisco. Until lately there were no comparatively small houses in that city; and families with moderate means were always kept poor from the fact that rents remained up for a long time, and in a measure do still, far higher than the general average of wages and salaries. It was the same here until lately, and consequently many had to leave, as much from the fact that their income would not support them, as from the fact that they could not get employment at all. Now we have returned to a better and healthier state of things; the population is reduced to a level with the demands of labor; and the remuneration of labor is greater than the expense of living. And while we are on this subject we may point out some other things which indicate a steady improvement. We are told it is almost impossible to hire a carpenter or a mason in this district except at an advance upon the usual rates of wages. That there is an increased demand in the colony for labor gradually growing up is evident. From Yale to Cariboo there is not a single man to be hired, worth his labor, at \$75 or \$80 a month, and board; and it is said if they were in the country several hundreds could be absorbed in the interior at once. But we need not go beyond this town to see that its dilapidation is more superficial and temporary

than real or lasting. In Mr Mallandaine's Directory, published yesterday, we find some figures which show beyond doubt that we are far better off than we imagine. For the first quarter of the current year (and of the largest quarter in the year) our imports amounted to \$349,000; and the amount of duty paid for the first quarter, against \$27,000 in 1867, was \$80,000; so it is evident our commerce is reviving. Then our exports are rapidly increasing. Two mills on Burrard Inlet are shipping principally to San Francisco, where our lumber brings two cents a foot more than any other, at the rate of 2,000,000 feet a month, and next year it will be probably a third more. At Nanaimo our coal shipments for the first six months must be equal, if not in excess, of all made during the past year. The number of acres under cultivation and the number of live stock on the Island have increased one hundred per cent. over last year, and in the interior the increase is larger. Victoria also produces nearly all her own ale, having brewed last year 3,000 hhd's. Lastly, the produce of this year's gold will be far in excess of any previous year; and what is better, much of it, instead of being carried away, will be applied in the Colony to produce wealth in other ways. We could have instanced numbers of other things; small in their way they may be, but which all help in the aggregate to increase our wealth, if time allowed; and which, taken together, prove that our dilapidated appearance is the result of the past, not the present, and that it will shortly begin to disappear before the improvement and progress of the future.

"The Colonist."

To-day commences volume No. 20 of the DAILY BRITISH COLONIST, and on its completion six months hence, the 11th of December, 1868, the journal will have attained the "ripe old age" of ten. To our foreign readers we may remark the present is a favorable time to send in orders for subscription. It is the only daily paper published on this part of the Pacific coast, and is circulated throughout the Colony, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, Sandwich Islands, Alaska, Great Britain, the Eastern States, &c., and consequently is a good medium for advertising. The Weekly Edition of same paper, published every Saturday, contains a full summary of the news appearing in the Daily Edition. A few volumes, dating from the commencement of both editions, respectively, may be had on application at the office.

Thursday, June 11.

REV. SOMERVILLE Y. TURNER AND OTHERS.—This case came up before the County Court again yesterday, and the defence was opened. The first four hours were consumed upon the organization of the original Presbyterian congregation in this colony, and who the parties really were who had become responsible for the amount sued for as salary. The defence resists payment on various pleas, of which the following were admitted for proof: First—The resignation was not valid. Second—The plaintiff himself had broken the contract. Third—Partial payment of the sum sued for. It was stated that he had taken three-fourths of the congregation over to the branch of the Scotch Church, of which he is now pastor. All these points involve the discussion of a vast deal of what Mr Wood truly called "dry law," and endless objections and counter objections to what is and what is not evidence. If no greater progress is made hereafter than was made yesterday, the case will not probably be finished before the end of the month. The contest between the lawyers, however, at times was keen and refreshing, and both sides are working hard for their respective clients. Hon D Cameron and Mr A. Wilson were the only witnesses examined. Mr McCraith instructed by Drake, Jackson and Aikman, for the plaintiffs, and Mr Wood and Mr Bishop for defendants.

THE NEW PRESS.—Lord Derby's new peers were gazetted on Tuesday. Their names are:—Sir John Trollope, Bart., to be Baron Kesteven, of Casewick, in the county of Lincoln; Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., to be Baron Ormathwaite, or Ormathwaite, in the county of Cumberland; Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., to be Baron Fitzwalter, of Woodham Walter, in the county of Essex; and the Rev. William O'Neill, to be Baron O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, in the county of Antrim.

A SUIT AGAINST CAPT. STAMP.—We understand the owners of the ship Rosalia which went ashore on Discovery Island last March, and became a total wreck, have commenced proceedings in Victoria against Capt. Stamp. They estimate the damage at \$20,000. It will be recollecting by our readers that the Rosalia, towed by the steamer Isabella (of which Captain Stamp is owner) sailed from Burrard Inlet on Wednesday, 18th of March, and on the same afternoon the Fanny, bound down, was spoken and taken in tow by the steamer—the Fanny attached by a hawser to the stern of the Isabella, and the Rosalia attached by another hawser to the stern of the Fanny. Shortly after a gale commenced, when the Rosalia's hawser parted, and she drifted and beat about until she struck on Discovery Island, where she became a total wreck. The owners now claim that it was through the non-fulfillment of the contract on the part of the steamer that the vessel was lost.—Seattle Intelligencer.

MASONRY REPROOF.—We have many who assert that the Bible contains no lessons of Masonry. Solomon, in his wise ideas, has left upon record many sayings harmonizing with lessons which are frequently inculcated in the Order. "Poverty and shame shall be to him that refuseth instruction; but he that regardeth reproof shall be honored." The object of Masonry is, to improve those who are initiated into the Fraternity. To make them better, holier, more truthful and more useful. And one mason cannot confer a greater favor upon another than when he reproofs, for the purpose of benefiting. And let it be given upon Masonic principles, and no brother will be angry. But when given in such a way as to underrate the ability of the reproofed, and arrogantly assume that he is of little worth, your reproof is not regarded. Neither should it be, because coming from such a mind, and manifested by such a spirit, it cannot be instructing and improving. But let it come from the heart, and it will reach the heart, and manifest a response which will be honorable to all, and creditable to Masonry.—The Mystic Star.

VICTORIA DIRECTORY.—We would call attention to an advertisement in another column in reference to this publication which is now ready for delivery to subscribers. The author, Mr Mallandaine, seems to have devoted much care in making the work acceptable to the public, both as regards its contents and appearance. It contains not only the names of business men and private residents of Victoria and neighborhood, but those also of the farming districts and of Esquimalt and Nanaimo. The names also of business men in New Westminster, Yale, Cariboo and San Juan Island are included. A useful addition to works of this kind will be found in the alphabetical list of all Societies, Lodges and public institutions, by which the officers of the current year can be ascertained without trouble. To these are added the Postage rates, Tariff, Official salaries and latest Incorporation Act. Upon the whole, we think the compiler has presented a work which recommends itself to every business man in the community.

A SECTION of the people of the Red River settlement have shaken off their allegiance to the Hudson Bay Company, and a new Government has been established at Manitoba. It has been brought about by a bloodless revolution; and the new Government, through its President, Mr Thomas Spence, formerly a resident of Canada, had addressed the Colonial Secretary, and informed him of their intention to remain loyal to the Crown of England. This extraordinary movement is said to have been brought about by certain acts on the part of the magistracy, and the tardiness of our Government in bringing the Red River Colony into the dominion.—English paper.

MINING SUIT.—A suit, alluded to in a former issue, was commenced on the 25th ult, before the Gold Commissioner in Cariboo.—The Miner's Bed-rock Drain vs. Point Co. The action was brought to restrain the defendants, a hydraulic Co., from working their claim in such a manner as to endanger the drain. The case was settled out of Court. It was understood that the arrangement entered into was that the Point Company should construct a cribbing, and keep in such a way as they could the tallings of their claim and not turn more into William Creek than they could possibly avoid. No question can be of greater importance than the preservation of the general health of the community. On these grounds the Municipal Council are to be commended for the action they have taken relative to obtaining a suitable location for a cemetery outside the city limits. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the present cemetery has a prejudicial influence on the health of the city in various ways, especially upon the health of those living in its immediate vicinity, and that it cannot be much longer retained without very serious evils resulting to the public. To Correspondents.—We regret we are unable to find room in this day's paper for several communications. They are unavoidably laid over from press of other news.

THE Volunteer review on Easter Monday turned out a decided success, although much fear was expressed that it would be a decided failure. Two faults only are found by military critics—first that the men do not march solidly enough, and next that the officers are decidedly less competent than the men. The review was held at Portsmouth.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise, with Telegraph Co's steamer Mamford in tow, arrived yesterday evening with a few passengers, the mails, a Cariboo express and eighty thousand dollars in treasure from Cariboo.

THE unexpected death of the Marquis of Salisbury removes Lord Cranborne from the House of Commons, and adds him to the number of those able men who influence the public fortunes much more indirectly by their votes and speeches in the Peers.

POLICE COURT.—Peter Lind of Saanich was before the Court yesterday, charged with violence towards his wife. An application was made by Mrs Lind to have her husband put under his own recognizance. The case was remanded till tomorrow.

ARRIVED SAFELY.—By the steamer Otter we learn of the safe arrival of Rev. Mr Tomlinson and wife at Metlakahle on the way to the Nass River Mission. The party left this city some since in a small boat for their home.

"LONDON CORRESPONDENCE."—We direct attention to the very important!!! and diplomatic correspondence with extracts from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; taken from the Blue Book of 30th March.

REMOVAL.—Preparations are being made for the removal of the Telegraph Office, to that of Barnard's Express, Yates street. Mr Henderson will act as agent of both companies.

TO SAIL.—The steamer Active is announced by the agent to leave for Portland this morning. She arrived from Nanaimo, where she had been coaling, last night.

FOR PORTLAND.—The G. S. Wright sailed for Portland yesterday morning, with ten passengers and eighty-five tons of freight.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. Copy of a dispatch from His Excellency Governor Seymour to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos:

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 30, 1867. MY LORD DUKE.—I have the honor to forward the Blue-book of the mainland portion of the Colony for the year 1866.

I passed nearly the whole of that period in England. The Colonial Secretary is absent on leave, and so I have called on Mr Charles Good, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, for a report on the volume I now transmit.

I had intended to report on the Blue-book myself, but I found the summer months so fully occupied that I was glad to devote on others all that could be entrusted to them, I had to take over the affairs of Vancouver Island at a time of peculiar difficulty, and to make myself acquainted with this addition to British Columbia, when political danger rendered my presence in the far north desirable. I had but just returned at the end of June from the then nightless regions of our extreme boundary, and the magnificent scenery of Queen Charlotte's Island, when I received a telegram from Cariboo stating that the law was utterly powerless at the mines against some five or six hundred (!) men banded together. I proceeded to the spot, and have already reported that tranquillity has been restored, but having to travel about 3000 miles during the summer months in addition to the usual work, has occupied a considerable portion of my time.

I will only now state that I found on my way to the mines the farms in the upper country greatly improved. Barkerville, the central town of Cariboo, has acquired a look of solidity and permanency which it had not before.

The roads are in excellent order, and we drove six-in-hand from Yale, the head of navigation on the Fraser, into Cariboo, about 400 miles. The journey is full of variety. From Yale to Lytton, for 56 miles, one passes through the fearful gorges and canons of the Fraser, where it rushes between the perpendicular sides of the Cascade mountains. The road is sometimes cut through the solid and overreaching rock, at others built up by scaffolding against a mountain side, hanging some 600 or 700 feet sheer over the river. From Lytton the road follows the less terrible canon of the Thompson for some 35 miles, and then rises to the high country of vast prairies, plains and cornfields. The roadside houses, mostly kept by Frenchmen and Italians furnish comfortable accommodation and excellent food. The prices are all greatly reduced, and I had no longer, as on my first visit, to pay £30 a-night for the feed of my horses. We posted through in excellent time. The leaders were generally in a hard gallop. The second pair or swing horses were left pretty nearly to choose their own paces, but the wheelers were steady, and the break was

cleverly worked by the driver with his right foot. I have, &c., Signed, FREDERICK SEYMOUR. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

EXTRACTS FROM ENCLOSURE.

"The system of buying goods in Victoria on credit and then hypothecating them to the Banks for the amount necessary to cover the customs dues leviable at New Westminster, and the freight charge to the mines, was followed by the most disastrous results. Most of these goods were sold on their arrival in the mining region for any sum that would cover the amount advanced on them. The country was swamped with unsaleable stocks and almost every firm in the Colony was involved in bankruptcy, a state of affairs which could not fail immediately to affect the Victoria merchant. Hence the commercial depression throughout the two Colonies, which has been warmly charged to the imposition of the gold export tax, hostile administration, and to any other cause which the fertile imagination of political opposition could invent other than the true one.

The most important advance yet made in the progress of the Colony has been the rapid development of agriculture, the growth of cereals and the manufacture of flour from home grown wheat. The value of the imports in 1866 amounted to £298,000 in round numbers, being less than the imports of 1865 by £179,000. This large decrease resulted, as I have endeavored to show under the head of Revenue and Expenditure, from the over stock imported in 1865.

The total yield of gold during the year has been roughly estimated at £600,000. This perhaps is less than the produce of some previous years; but considering the number of men engaged—certainly not over 3000—the average earning of £200 per annum by each man is satisfactory, and far exceeds any average ever reached either in California or Australia. Prospecting was ingeniously carried on and many new creeks and diggings were opened up. Great hopes are entertained as to the prospect of silver mining in this Colony.

The despondency among the mercantile community induced by the numerous failures in 1866 had already begun to disappear at the close of the year. Trade was being carried on on a firmer basis, and the reckless system of general credit to unsound men had ceased.

SCENES AND STUDIES OF SAVAGE LIFE. By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is from the nature of the case, a more useful, interesting, and important work than anything with a similar title generally is. It is no result of a few months' tour, of short glimpses, and of rapid generalisation, with the natives of Vancouver Island by a gentleman who was "for five years a colonial magistrate, and also a proprietor of the settlement at Alberni, in Nitinaht (or Barclay Sound), on the west coast of Vancouver Island—the only civilized settlement on the west coast." The two concluding chapters should be read even by those who may not have time to run through the whole volume. The author has added to his observations a vocabulary of the Aht language; and there is a frontispiece taken from a sketch executed by Mr. F. Whympere.—London paper.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL TO SOUTH AMERICA.—At the weekly meeting of the Mersey Dock Board, on Thursday, a letter was read from the Pacific Steamship Company, stating that they were about to establish a new line of steamers between the Mersey, Valparaiso, St. Nazaire and other parts of the Pacific, and asking for accommodation, in one of the North Docks. The steamers at the commencement, the first of which is expected to arrive about the 23rd of June, will be paddle boats, drawing about 14 feet of water; but these will be replaced by screw steamers drawing about 20 feet. The departures will be bi-monthly.

MR. J. P. Harrison has communicated to the Astronomical Society an interesting paper illustrative of the effects of the heat given out by the moon, by which it appears that the heat imparted by the sun to the moon and radiated to the earth is absorbed by the vapour in the atmosphere, and tends to disperse the clouds, whereby a fall would be produced in the temperature of the earth. It consequently by no means follows that no heat is emitted by the moon merely because our instruments are unable to measure it.

MASONRY.—Sir John A. Macdonald, K.O.B., has been appointed the grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Canada, which sits in London on the 14th July next. We are informed that there will be about four hundred and fifty delegates present from all parts of the Dominion; and further, that it is the intention of the Free Masons of London to entertain the Grand Lodge at a banquet.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., died on the 12th of April last, aged 80 years.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 13 1868.

The woman... The man... preliminary trial... the prisoner here employed... Attorney, not ex-... but to see that he would... Circumstantial evidence... the prisoner and it was on-... held. He has got to re-... house until we get a civil... he can be tried; as the... power to interfere in a case...

MINING. ... start today for Takor... Indians arrived a few days... rich diggings have been... much reliance to be placed... the question. Where this... about 150 miles due north... to examine... Plover is here and is about... or two for St. Paul's Island... and the Big Chief... day for Kodjak and the... a, taking a large number of... all-breeds from Sitka. We... tiful weather now. Business... is Alaska still...

BARNEY O'RAGAN.

... discovered that Adam... red and twenty-feet high... and and eighteen feet... Woolsey, of Yale, is said to... be conclusion that Joan of... or an impostor nor a fanatic... directly inspired from 'to... on...

... for finds living cheap in... p of coffee at a first class... but four cents, and a... ty cents. But this is ex-... cury. Bread, fish, and... may be bought for a trifle... mpkin seeds, more palatable... people than almonds, are... reets at marvelously low... in large quantities...

... the English troops found... sicut there was a painting... the passage of the Red Sea... by on the further bank... id with mocking irony over... se horse is being rapidly... hile the Egyptian infantry... 'engulfed, are holding their... their heads...

... have brought to light... in... house, dating from about... tury before Christ. Some... are in good preservation... e books found is a collec-... ew poems, said to be an-... ent Orientals...

... GREAT BIPEDS AND QUADRU-... S. Miller, of San Francisco... night's Landing, brought to... pment on the Yosemite to... rday, various bones, mam-... which had been discovered... of the freshets during the... t a depth of about twenty... the earth's surface. They... ar Dunningan's ranch, Yo-... niles from Knight's Land-... are bones of the leg, from... down, of the forearm, ribs... the Doctor thinks, approxi-... rly to the bones of human... f quadrupeds. If they are... wner of them must have... race of giants, generally con-... neal, who towered to the... or 30 feet. If a quadruped... is certainly larger than any... ne in the State. Miller has... to examine them, they hav-... ed only ten days ago. Some... are in good condition; and... x inches in diameter and a... entirely petrified. As re-... now extinct, they deserve... n scientific men.

... MEETING AT ST. THOMAS. On... tnoon a meeting of cap-... er officers in the service of... all Steam Packet Company... personal friends of the late... olley, was held at South-... the purpose of erecting a... ty of erecting a memorial to... parish church at Hamper-... as, however, ultimately de-... would be better to erect a... a more extensive charac-... tery at Southampton, com-... not only the loss of Captain... e officers and engineers of... omers the Rhode and the... o such members of the crews... ned in the late hurricane... on the 29th of October last.

... OBITUARY.—Southey's re-... ndent close at chronic sore... tely have this excellent unguent... the manner pointed out in its... ections. For thoroughly cleansing... broken skin, and for restoring its... a depressed nerves to healthy... can surpass Holloway's well-... It strikingly shows its power... the 'old man's ulcer,' which... gs and often becomes most intract-... ordinary treatments, though un-... tstood this cooling and healing... ubsome swellings preparatory to... of the legs are likewise reduced... application of Holloway's unguent... of the weakened circulation... pillars.

Taking it as the basis of sound financial administration that the expenditure of a country should be regulated by its population and commerce, we proceed to-day to show how the two stand connected in British Columbia. The white population, although it cannot be ascertained exactly, is supposed to be in the neighborhood of 12,000, and the Indian 40,000, though some place the latter as high as 60,000, which is generally considered too high. Allowing for the purposes of taxation, five Indians as equal to one white man, the whole taxpaying population of the colony cannot exceed 20,000. Yet for an amount of population that would only make a small city, the country requires \$576,000. Let us see how this vast amount is distributed among the different departments and then we shall be better able to understand how much or how little is devoted to the general benefit of the country after the payment of the officials. Inde-

pendently of the Civil list, which provides for the Governor, and other Heads of Departments to the amount of \$51,167, there is the Private Secretary's office which, with his salary, stationery, and extra assistance is \$2,550. The Legislative Council with clerk, messengers, light and fuel, \$900. The Colonial Secretary's office with Assistant Colonial Secretary, two clerks and messenger, \$4,860. The Treasurer's office, with chief clerk and two subordinate clerks, messenger, \$4,800. The Auditor-General's office, with the Auditor-General, chief and under clerks, \$5,050. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, with Assistant Surveyor-General, clerk, draughtsman and messenger, \$4,500. Customs with chief clerk, clerk, messenger, deputy collector, \$5,340. Outdoor Department, with revenue officer, three landing waiters, two boatmen and night watchmen, deputy collector at Burrard Inlet, constable at Osoyoos, \$7,586, making \$12,926. Registrar-General's office, with Registrar-General of Titles, Victoria, and assistant \$735. Harbor Master and Government Pilot, \$1,800. Post Office, Postmaster at Victoria, clerk and messenger at New Westminster, \$2,200. (Mr Wootton's salary was increased by the Legislature). Supreme Court—Registrar of Court, V. I., Registrar of Courts, B. C., messenger, V. I., \$3,450; Attorney-General's office with clerical assistance, \$500; High Sheriff, in lieu of travelling expenses, \$750, making altogether \$4,700. Police establishment at New Westminster, with Chief Inspector of Police, High Constable, two constables, Indian messenger, warden of goal, two goalers, medical officer, \$5,690; Victoria, Stipendiary Magistrate, clerk, sergeant of Police, three constables, goaler, assistant goaler, superintendent of convicts, two convict guards, two door guards, one cook, medical officer, \$12,141 total for both places, \$17,831. Gold Commissioners for Columbia and Kootenay districts, \$10,000; Cariboo including Quesnel, \$14,900; Hope, Yale and Lytton, \$6,700; Lillooet, Claino and Soda Creek, \$4,400; Nanaimo district, \$2,430, which with allowances and contingencies included, make a grand total of \$157,010. In opposition to these items, we find others bearing upon the intelligence, happiness, convenience and prosperity of the public, that exhibit a strong and painful contrast, viz., there is Education put down for \$6,000; Conveyance of Mails, \$29,400; Works and Buildings, \$5,800; Roads, Streets and Bridges, \$50,000; Drawbacks and Refund of Duties, \$1,100, making a total of only \$91,800, for expenses indispensable to the progress of the country and well being of the people, against \$157,010, for the maintenance of departments and the payment of officials, many of which might have been amalgamated or altogether dispensed with. If it were incumbent on the Executive to make certain provisions in order to meet certain obli-

gations, it would have been better to have gone to work thoroughly in the true spirit of retrenchment than to have imposed taxes and tariffs which have crippled our commerce and lessened our population. Even if the colony were in a prosperous condition, the Government's staff is far too large for its necessities. In the Colonial Secretary's office and the Judiciary it would not be difficult to point out where a large saving might be effected. In many other departments an equal reduction might have been made without impairing the efficiency of the Government. Take the two jails at Victoria and New Westminster, without saying which should have been reduced or abolished, one certainly might and ought to have been. The Postmasters and Registrars are open to attack. In fact, in looking carefully through the whole of the departments, excepting perhaps the Customs and the Stipendiary Magistrates of the interior, nothing can be said in justification of their number, force and expense. The great evil of this gross expenditure is that no present or future provision can be made for the wants and necessities of the country. The day will come here though not for years, as it came in California, when the yield of gold will decrease with the exhaustion of the placer diggings, and in the meantime provision should be made here, as was made in that State, to encourage commerce, agriculture, trade and internal improvements. But while the total revenue is consumed at present and prospectively in Governmental expenses, how can steam communication be secured; roads to rich but idle lands opened; the necessities of life and labor cheapened in Cariboo by the abolition of oppressive tolls; manufactures, freeholds, and internal improvements encouraged and placed upon a safe footing? Then there are moral considerations which also condemn this expenditure; such as the inefficiency of our schools and hospitals, etc. In fact the vigor and intelligence of the Government is paralyzed by it and is likely to remain so. But these things have been stated so often that it looks almost ridiculous to repeat them. If that repetition can do no good now, because redress is not in our power, it may hereafter, by preparing the public mind to see the necessity of some change in the administration, or at all events of insisting upon a representative element in the next Legislature which will secure the people a controlling power over the expenditure of the public revenue.

Saturday, June 6. SOMERVILLE, TURNER AND OTHERS.—In another column will be seen a letter from Messrs Wallace and Hutchinson, contradicting the report of the last day's trial which we gladly insert, as there is no intention on our part to prejudice any case with the public which may be before the courts; and this one with the strong partisan feeling it is eliciting least of all. It appears the Kirk Session is the only legitimate authority of the Presbyterian Church in the colony, and it accepted Mr Somerville's resignation, and which acceptance has never been rescinded. The principal mistake lies in reporting that as evidence which Messrs Wallace and Hutchinson assert never appeared in that shape before the court; and at the best, only an attempt was made to disqualify the action of the Kirk Session taken in favor of Rev Mr Somerville, on account of himself being present and forming one of the quorum. The term 'General Presbytery' was used in a congregational, not official sense, and would, perhaps, have been more explicit as we meant it, had we said General Presbyterian body. However, this letter we publish will do good, by stopping a wrong impression that generally prevailed on Thursday in reference to the whole case. So far there has only been a statement made, in defence, that Mr Somerville tried to undermine the Scotch congregation.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF REVISION.—The Court of Revision held their first sitting at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 5th inst., to hear appeals in relation to the Municipal Assessment Roll, His Worship the Mayor presiding. The Court will hold its next sitting on Tuesday the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. All persons intending to appeal are requested to hand in a written notice to that effect at the Town Clerk's office, and appear personally when the Court sits.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity term of the Supreme Court will be held on Tuesday next 9th inst.

MIRAGE.—Mr Homfray has sent us the following account of a beautiful phenomenon, a mirage as seen from Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon: "The sea" was calm and the atmosphere hot, a large vessel was under full sail down the Straits, when suddenly it changed its appearance; a large black object was then seen floating in the air directly over the mast-head, from which gradually descended sails and masts, until they reached the mast-head of the vessel underneath; after floating about for some time faded away, and again reappeared with double refraction. Two ships in the air and one underneath poised exactly one above the other. At the same time the dark hull of the ship was seen perpendicularly on each side of the images like two large black smoke stacks with the white sails between, three times in height. The sea at the time was dotted over with a number of circular islands quite sharp and distinct in their outlines. The hills of Sooke became inverted over the light-house, and as if thrown across to the opposite shore, at least 100 feet in the air, with a clear view of the Straits below, thus forming a natural and beautiful bridge from Sooke to the Olympian range. Immediately after the light-house and opposite shores became inverted, the whole scene constantly changing and forming phantasies as strange as they are beyond description. It was a wild and weird scene, which would not be often witnessed in a life time.

The science of reporting, which has now attained such perfection, had a much more ancient origin than is generally supposed. For what does the venerable Pintarch say? Cicero dispersed about the Senate House several expert writers, whom he had taught to make certain figures, and who did, in little and short strokes, equivalent to words, pen down all he said.

MR TRANEY, shipbuilder, leaves town in a few days for Soda creek, to build the new steamer intended to run between Quesnel-mouth and Big Bar, some fifty or sixty miles below Soda creek. The boat is to be 115 or 120 feet long with every convenience for travellers. The iron is already on its way up to Soda creek and the timber is being prepared from the pine of the upper Fraser.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for the Mainland with a large freight and twenty-five passengers. There were on board Hon Mr DeCosmos who proposes spending several weeks roughing it in the interior, Hons. Trutch, Barnard, Walkem, who leaves for Cariboo, F. H. Lamb, W. U. Tel. Co, Rev. Mr. Hayman, with others.

CRICKET. Eleven of R M S Zealous vs. Victoria.—A return match was played yesterday on Beacon Hill between eleven of the Zealous and the Victorians, the latter winning by odds. The day was fine; a number of gentlemen, with several ladies were attracted to witness the game. In our next issue will appear the score.

The steamers Geo S Wright and Active are due to-day; the one with her regular freight and passengers for this city, and the other with American troops for Sitka, when it is probable she will leave for the other side in order to transfer them to a sailing vessel for their destination.

The steamer Isabel, Capt. Deyveraux, returned late last night from Burrard Inlet by Nanaimo. She reports the arrival of the bark Nestor at the Inlet from San Francisco. Up to the time of leaving, the Monica had not been raised.

FIREMEN'S DUEL.—The Tigers were out last evening practicing and threw a good strong stream nearly thirty feet over the flag-staff at Wells, Fargo & Co's.

SOMERVILLE VS. TURNER AND OTHERS. Editor Colonist.—In your report of the above case in this morning's issue we find that you have been imposed upon by the party from whom you received your information. Passing over the several misstatements and misrepresentations of fact, and the misapplication of the term 'general Presbytery,' which the Communion was united, we come to that relating to our own evidence, in which you state that "Messrs Wallace and Hutchinson were also examined, in connection with the legitimate mode of resignation or release of a Scotch minister from his incumbency, the object being to show that the action of the Kirk Session, which the plaintiff desired to be called in order to release him on the ground of returning to Scotland, could not be valid, as it was formed of only three persons, of whom the plaintiff himself was one." We cannot permit such an untruthful statement to be published without giving it an emphatic denial. Our evidence went to show that the Kirk Session, and the Kirk Session alone (in the absence of a Presbytery) was the only Court competent to receive Mr Somerville's resignation and grant his discharge. Trusting that as unwittingly you have been led to give publicity to these misstatements, we hope you will see the justice of publishing this correction.

We remain, yours respectfully, ROBT. WALLACE, J. HUTCHINSON. Victoria, June 5th, 1868.

Admiral Sir Henry Chads died at Portsmouth on Tuesday. General Sir George Augustus Weherall, G.C.B., K.H., died, on Wednesday, at the Royal Military College, in the eighty-first year of his age, deeply mourned by every officer in the army. A review of all the troops in the Dublin garrison took place, on 5th April, at the Fifteen Acres, Phoenix Park, Ireland. Lord Strathairn, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, assumed the chief command, and the evolutions were on a scale of unusual magnitude.

The first inspection of the present volunteer year, as also the first by the new Inspector-General of the Reserved Forces, Major-General Lindsay, was held, last Saturday evening, in Regent's Park. The regiment selected for this honour was the 19th Middlesex, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hughes, M. P., which mustered over 400 men on the occasion, and went through their movements in so admirable a manner as to elicit the high commendations of General Lindsay.

At a meeting of officers connected with the city of Edinburgh volunteers, convened by the Lord Provost, and held the other day, it was resolved that a volunteer review should take place in the Queen's Park on Saturday, July 4. It is expected that about 6,000 volunteers will be present.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay having represented to the metropolitan volunteer commanding officers that it would be impossible to have a march past on Southsea-common and a review on Portdown hill on Easter Monday without running a risk of not getting the various corps back at night, a deputation of the officers attended at the War Office last Saturday afternoon, and had a long consultation with General Lindsay on the subject. The Mayor of Portsmouth and a deputation from the local arrangements committee also attended. It was resolved that it is desirable to dispense with the proposed evolutions on Portdown hill, and that the manoeuvres shall be confined to a march past on Southsea-common, with a few simple movements on the neighboring beach and on the opposite shore, near Gosport. Great dissatisfaction was occasioned among the London corps on learning of the resolve to take the sham fight from the Easter Monday programme; and it was feared that the numbers attending would, in consequence, be greatly diminished. Another visit to Portdown hill and Hilsa line of defence was again made, on Tuesday, by the metropolitan officers, the Mayor of Portsmouth, and the local committee; and it was decided that the sham fight shall take place, with certain modifications, agreeably to the plan first laid down. The details of the country and metropolitan corps of volunteers who are to take part in the review has been issued by the War Office. It appears that the country corps will number 15,999 men, and those of the metropolis 15,904; and these, with the 3000 or 4000 regulars expected to take part in the review, will furnish the largest muster hitherto attained on these occasions.

The whole force will consist of four divisions, and as soon as they have marched past will proceed by different routes to Hilsa lines. The first division, which will include the regular troops, will march by way of King's-terrace, Leadport, and Kingston-cross to Cosham and Wymering, which they will invest. The second division will march by way of Palmerston road to Kingston-cross and Portsbridge and join the attacking force. The third division will leave the common by the same route as the first, but will make for Stainshaw-lane, and so cross the fields to the left of Hilsa works, where there is a road made a cross the creek, but which is only capable of allowing the passage of two men at a time. The fourth division will go by the same route as the first, but will take up a position on the right of the defending force. These, being drawn up behind Hilsa lines, will drive out the enemy from Cosham and Wymering, who will then retreat and make another stand, their right resting on Paulsgrove, and there left on the brow of the hill between Southwick Port and Widley Port. In the harbour, opposite Paulsgrove, a flotilla of launches, and possibly a gunboat, will assist the defenders in driving the enemy from the second position. The defenders will then endeavour to turn the left flank of the enemy, who will retreat over the hill; and the mimic fight will end as near as possible at four in the afternoon. The brigade nearest to Portsmouth will then commence the return march, and be followed as rapidly as possible by the other brigades; the artillery to bring up the rear. On the metropolitan corps arriving at Portsmouth they will form up by brigades on the glacis of Townsend Bastion—that is, just opposite the railway station—there to remain till they receive orders for departure. The War Office recommend that officers in command of corps shall make arrangements for providing refreshments at this place, and that they shall not allow their men to leave the neighbourhood of their battalion. The infantry corps coming

from the west will march direct to Fareham; those from Kent and Sussex to Havant.

The regulations under which the Queen's Prize will be contested next July by the volunteers have been issued by the National Rifle Association. These regulations have several points of interest, and one plainly shows that the Enfield rifle, in its original condition of a muzzle loader will soon be known no more by the forces of this country.

The prize is shot for, as most people know, in two stages—the first stage with the Government weapon by two representatives from every company of volunteers throughout the kingdom, the second stage by the highest sixty in the first; all of which sixty have prizes and the honour of being the "Queen's Sixty" for the year, firing for the great prize of £250 and the gold medal of the association. The honour of representing the regiments in this contest at Wimbledon is generally keenly sought by the volunteers, who each have to pay an entrance fee of £1, besides paying for the ammunition expended in winning the right to go.

Formerly a new rifle was issued from the War Office to those who went to Wimbledon, and this rifle the volunteer, after the competition, kept as his service weapon, being answerable for it, only to his regiment; but this year the following order has been issued respecting this point:—"All the long Enfield muzzle loading rifles now in the Government stores being required for conversion into breech loaders, the new rifles for the use of competitors in the first stage of the Queen's prize shall this year be issued on loan. The rifles must be returned to the armourer of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon before the conclusion of the prize meeting."

The entries for the prize close on June 15, and the whole mode of settling how the competitors shall be chosen, is in the hands of the commanding officers who generally leave the selection to be decided by competitive matches.

The War Office has issued a notice that each competitor who has been chosen to represent his regiment at Wimbledon may have 200 rounds of ammunition from the Government stores, for practice, at the cost price of 4s 4d. the 100 rounds, and this will be issued from the military stations on the payment of the money and the production of a signed form.

It is notified that no more ammunition will be sent to Newport this year; when the stock is exhausted there ammunition will be drawn from other stations.

OLD TIME WINTERS.—In 1694 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad. In 1709 occurred that famous winter called by distinction the 'cold winter.' All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from shore. The ground froze nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost all destroyed; nor have they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy. In 1716 the winter was so intense that the people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Soria, in Sweden. In Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow. In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow laid ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over. The lakes in England froze. In 1744 the winter was very cold: Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level. In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest also exposed to the air in a glass was covered in 15 minutes with ice one eighth of an inch thick. In 1871 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom. In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet, below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and furry tribes perished. The winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over. From 1800 to 1813 also the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

THE LAST TIGER STORY.—The following tiger story has arrived from India.—Colonel Alexander Bago, accompanied by Lord Downs, wounded a tigress in the jungle near Nagode, on the 28th of February. The animal took refuge in a nullah, whither they followed her up, and as Colonel Bago was preparing for a second shot the spring upon him and seized him by the spring over Lord Downs and a shikari by whom they were accompanied. A Gorkiab Sepoy immediately shot the tigress dead, and thus saved Colonel Bago's life. The Colonel's wounds were not serious, and he is rapidly recovering from them. Lord Downs's clothes were torn by the tigress's claws, and he was severely bruised by her charge.— Pall Mall Gazette.

