

The Dominion Fisheries.

Nothing could well be plainer than that it is the fixed purpose of the authorities at Ottawa to protect the Dominion fishing rights against American aggression and bluster. It is equally clear that in doing this Canada will be backed up by the whole influence and, if necessary, the whole power of the Imperial Government. It will be seen by reference to the Mail Summary, which we publish elsewhere, that the Board of Admiralty has been instructed to send to Canadian waters a force sufficient for the purpose of enforcing Canadian rights, as well as generally to maintain order on the fishing grounds. This decided policy has been adopted some time ago. The Americans had begun to abuse the generosity and to misinterpret the forbearance of a good-natured neighbor, and they had already learned to claim as a right what had been conceded too long as a favor. The time had quite arrived for Canada to assert her rights in no equivocal terms, and she would appear to have done so. An Imperial fleet will soon take the bluster out of the Zaak Chandler class. Many were led to believe from the blatant utterances of certain frothy politicians that the enforcement of the Dominion fishery rights, as understood at Ottawa, would meet with resistance at Washington. Our readers are aware that a dispute as to the meaning and intent of the treaty has long existed between the Canadian authorities holding that the three-mile line which marks the boundaries of the shore fisheries was to be taken from headlands, and the United States authorities claiming that the three miles must be measured from the shore-line, taking into account all sinuosities. The difference between these interpretations is very great. According to the latter view the Americans would come in for much shore fishing, especially in the case of large bays. Notwithstanding this diversity of view, however, and notwithstanding the bluster in support of the American view with which a section of their press has recently abounded, it is found that the United States authorities have bowed gracefully to the enforcement of the Canadian interpretation. It appears from American papers that Secretary Boutwell has, in compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, advised Collectors of Customs that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have annulled the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels; that hereafter all foreign fishermen will be prevented from fishing in the waters of the Dominion; and that eight British vessels have been put in service for the protection of inland fisheries with power to enforce a compliance with the laws. Collectors are therefore directed to notify masters of fishing vessels, that parties violating the Canadian law will put themselves beyond the protection of the authority of the United States. These are important instructions. They prove that the United States Government has a nuclear appreciation of its legal obligations. They will make it difficult for the Dominion fishing grounds may be felt by Americans, there would no longer appear to be ground for apprehending any international difficulties from it.

Representation According to Population. Our respected contemporary of the Toronto Globe takes exception to the Manitoba Bill on the ground that it gives a representation in the Federal Councils out of proportion to the population of the new Province, the original Province comprising the Dominion being the measure of such proportion. The population of Manitoba, it is asserted, will be at first only 17,000. Yet it is proposed to give it four members in the House of Commons and two in the Senate. Ontario has only one member of the Commons for every 24,000 of her estimated population; so that Manitoba is to have nearly six times the representation of Ontario in the House of Commons, in proportion to its population. In the Senate the disproportion is still greater in favour of Manitoba. Now, we will gladly concede, at the outset, that no newspaper in all the wide Dominion has a better right to be heard upon this subject than the Toronto Globe. In a fifteen years war for the recognition of population as the true basis of Parliamentary representation, the Globe was the leader, and the recognized champion in the Press, while its doughty proprietor was the leader and champion on the floor of the House. In theory the principle is undoubtedly correct; and its application to the Dominion is, as a rule, doubtless

desirable. But as all rules have their exceptions, we may be permitted to suggest whether it might not be found desirable to recognize some exceptions in this. In the older and more thickly settled Provinces the rule will apply with every degree of fairness and equality; but it is questionable whether, when the Dominion extends its borders westward so as to include new and sparsely populated territories, it would be either wise or just that there should be an arbitrary application of the rule insisted upon. Indeed we know that in some instances it would be a very great injustice to do so. In the new Provinces, as they come westward, other elements besides that of population will, we venture to think, have to be recognized for a while, at least, as constituting a basis for representation, such, for instance, as territory, resources and revenue. But we do not see very clearly why the Globe overlooks the Indian population of Manitoba for purposes of representation. It is quite true that the Indians do not usually come within the pale of the franchise. But they produce revenue and they need governing scarcely less than the whites. In the case of British Columbia we would have a very decided objection to the application of the rigid and exclusive rule which the Globe would apply to the new Province of Manitoba. Our Indian population is estimated as high as sixty-five thousand. It probably yields not much less than one moiety of the entire revenue. To exclude that large and important element, and at the same time, bind us down to representation according to population, in the same proportions, as Ontario and Quebec, would be most unjust, and would not be submitted to by our people.

Illness of the Canadian Premier.

A few days ago the telegraph made the laconic announcement that Sir John A. Macdonald was lying at the point of death. The announcement excited but little interest, as it was believed that it was one of those electric eccentricities but too common in our telegraphy. It will be seen, however, that the statement, although it had somewhat unreasonable, was not altogether groundless. On the 6th of May that distinguished gentleman was taken alarmingly ill, when about to start from his office, in Parliament Buildings, to attend the House. Dr. Bown, who is a member of the House, was called in to assist Dr. Grant, and Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, was sent for. Respecting the condition in which he found the patient, on the first day, Dr. Bown said, in the House on the 7th: "I found him at his office lying upon a couch quite pulseless and in a state of collapse from the previous hard work which he had done and the wear and tear upon his system. The case became somewhat alarming because we could not use the ordinary stimulants we would have administered to other patients. Happily, however, the remedy used by Dr. Grant so far succeeded as to restore circulation. Sir John A. Macdonald suffered, excreting torture from what we supposed was the passing of a bilious calculus. Our concern for the condition of Sir John was possibly somewhat exaggerated from from self-interest, as a representative matter of regard to a man, and down by sickness, and placed with the death's grasp; but it is a matter of special regret to us that Sir John should have been rendered incapable of attending to business at the very moment when it was hoped British Columbia would receive his best attention. It is gratifying to know that all danger was considered past and the patient in a fair way of recovery. But it is to be feared that his recovery will not be sufficiently speedy to enable him to take the active part in our affairs we could wish, and to take of it."

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FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The brig Byzantium, Capt Colburn, arrived from Honolulu yesterday, being 19 days out, with a cargo consigned to Mr J Robertson Stewart. Trade was good and shipping above common. Brink times were anticipated on the arrival of the Flying Squadron. The Legislature was announced His Majesty the King opening the session in person. One noteworthy feature of the Legislative Assembly may be mentioned. Among the 28 members who are elected as representatives of the people, there is not one who was born outside of the Islands, all are Hawaiians. The weather had been quite cool, the thermometer at sunrise ranging from 65 to 68 degrees, and barely rising 10 degrees during the day.

WHALING.—Three gentlemen possessing the three cardinal requisites—experience, energy and capital—arrived here yesterday on the brig Byzantium for the purpose of embarking in the whale fishing business in these waters. They have brought with them an outfit in implements and appliances, and the intention is to commence active operations on Barclay Sound. It has often been matter of surprise that any excellent whaling grounds did not attract men of capital and experience before, for we have long felt assured that such alone were needed to demonstrate the immediate value of our whaling fisheries. We wish the enterprise every success.

NAVAL.—H M S Ringdove, Comdr Brooks, 59 days from Gallao, arrived here yesterday morning. The Ringdove is a double-screw steamer 666 tons, and 160 horse-power. She will remain on this station for some time, where she will undergo repairs. Comdr Brooks called upon His Excellency the Governor yesterday, at Government House. The following is a list of the officers of the Ringdove: Commander Brooks, Lieut Jas D Heane, Sub-Lieut R J V Pritchard and John A Jones, Assistant Surgeon Alfred Brand, Assistant Paymaster Wm R Westley, Chief Engineer Wm F Rowe, Ed Engineer J Foster, Acting Engineer William Savage, Supernumary Lieut—Jas S Brand, Gunner—Jas Barry.

HOUSE AFFAIRS.—A very strong opposition was offered to the Canadian Government, upon the amended Customs Tariff, and the leaders of the Opposition thought, or professed to think, that the Ministry might be defeated on that measure. Upon a division, however, the Ministry were found with a majority of 28; a very respectable majority for the Canadian Government in the course of the debate which preceded the division, the Hon Mr Macdougall said he did not wish to see the Ministry displaced, as he saw an combination of parties around him which could advantageously assume the government of the country.

WELL-PLACED.—It would appear from the tone of the Sound Press that the excursionists who came over from the neighboring Territory to witness the celebration of the Queen's Birthday were very much pleased with the celebration generally, and were especially impressed with the formidable aspect of our war ships. We are very glad to think that our neighbors enjoyed themselves, and hope to see them over in still greater numbers next twenty-fourth. The general conduct of the excursionists while here has been spoken of in terms of praise.

POLICE COURT.—The only case of any interest in the Police Court yesterday was that of John Brown alias Boudie, who was brought before the Court charged with damaging a house belonging to W P Hayward. To the charge the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 or work in the penitentiary for two months. Of the fine, if paid, \$20 will go as damages to the complainant. A second charge was brought against the prisoner—that of being a deserter from H M Navy. On this charge he was remanded in order that evidence might be procured.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The proposition to place the steamer Olympia upon the route between here and San Francisco is well understood, under consideration. The Olympia, both as regards speed and comfort, is much superior to any of the steamers, commonly sent here from San Francisco, and should her owners decide to put her on the route it is to be hoped they will meet with that encouragement which they have a right to expect, both from the Government and the commercial community. In fact, there can be little doubt that the Olympia would be a great favorite, both with the commercial and travelling community.

TOO BAD.—That flood in Oregon ought to be expressed. The telegraph poles were swept away at a moment when everyone here was upon the tip of anxiety with respect to the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news. The break reminds us of the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news. The break reminds us of the Fenian invasion, and to-day we are without news.

GOLD STRAW QUARTZ LINGO.—Ol Lano and Mr Kirk of San Francisco, visited Gold Stream yesterday, in company with Mr Full and spent the day in examining the quartz ledges there. Immense masses of which good-looking specimens were brought in for assay. Should the tests prove favorable, no difficulty will be experienced in procuring capital from California for the opening of the ledges.

DISTINGUISHED ENEMY.—The New Nation, published at Fort Garry, is now edited by His Excellency Thomas Spencer, the man who, some three years ago, established himself as Governor of Assiniboine, and tried a man for treason against his so-called Government.

GOING TO FRASER RIVER.—H M S Boxer sails for Fraser River to-day, touching at San Juan Island. The Boxer goes to the Fraser River for the purpose of selecting a suitable position in which the Zealons may lie for the purpose of clearing her bottom of baracles.

FOR NANAIMO.—Yesterday morning the steamer Emma, Capt Etterbank, sailed for Nanaimo and way ports. She carried the mails and a full cargo of freight, together with a number of passengers. Capt Spalding and Lieut Ramsbotham, R N, were amongst the passengers.

DEATH OF A SON OF COUNT VON BERT.—The Honolulu Advertiser of the 3d April announces the sudden death of a son of Count Von Bont, the Prime Minister of Austria, who was attached to the frigate Donau. The remains were interred at Kalaokahu.

GOING NORTH.—The U S Revenue Cutter Reliance, now at Fort Townsend, has completed her outfit, and will sail immediately for a six months' cruise to Behring Sea.

FOR ALASKA.—It is stated by our Seattle contemporary that the steamship Constitution will leave for Alaska on the 1st July, and thereafter on the 1st of every month, instead of the 20th, as heretofore.

RETURNED.—The Hon Mr Garfield has returned from Washington, and has been addressing his constituents upon the prominent public questions of the day.

Domination Mail Summary.

Our Canadian files are to the 10th May. Sir John A Macdonald had been alarmingly ill. On the 6th when about to start from his office to the House he was seized with spasms. He lay several days at his office too ill to be removed to his residence. In a bulletin issued on the 9th it was stated that the Premier had passed the crisis and suffered only from depression. In the House, on the 7th, at the request of Sir George E Cartier, Dr Brown gave a very circumstantial account of the nature of the attack and the condition of the patient, which for some time had been of a very alarming character. He had been completely exhausted by overwork, and the intense pain caused as was supposed by the passage of a bilious calculus. It was hoped that in three days he would be sufficiently recovered to admit of his removal to his residence, but a month would probably elapse before he would be able to attend to public business. The following was the latest news from Red River: On 23d at Bishop Tebo's request, Lieut Roasted the Union Jack over Fort Garry. O'Donoghue and Harris objected and a general row was the result, which ended in a general assault on the Fenian emblem floating side by side with the Union Jack over the fort. Riel is the most loyal man in the Settlement, and has his hand upon God Save the Queen every night. His people did not relish the Union Jack, however, and when first hoisted it was torn down and trampled in the mud. The new Dominion Tariff appears to have elicited much opposition in the House of Commons. The Bill establishing the Province of Manitoba also evoked much angry discussion. It was strongly opposed by Mr Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, who advocated the establishment in the first instance of a sort of provisional Government over a more extended area. Hon Mr Macdougall also offered a strong opposition to the measure, submitting a long series of resolutions in amendment, which were, in fact, a rival bill. The fact of these resolutions having been defeated, by a vote of 120 to 11, would appear to indicate the little favor with which they were met, and the waning influence of their author in the councils of his country to which he has rendered many years hard and for the most part valuable services. The bill, notwithstanding the strong opposition with which it met, appears to have passed through its various stages without undergoing any important alterations. The Dominion Government has presented as a gift to the Province of Quebec the Spencer Wood domain, together with all the buildings thereon. It will be devoted as a residence for the Great Governor. His Excellency the Governor General communicated to the House of Commons, on the 6th, the following dispatch which had been received from the Colonial Office: "Sir,—With reference to the previous correspondence with respect to the protection of the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Admiralty have been requested to send to the Canadian waters a force sufficient to protect Canadian fishermen and to maintain order. The Hon John Young was to have been entertained at a dinner in Montreal on the 23d. The invitation was signed by the establishment of Messrs Masseis, Notre Dame street, was robbed of \$8000 worth of goods. The steamer Beaver was sunk in St Ann's Canal, and the mail steamer Phipps of Wales was running up the St Anne's rapids, a feat hitherto supposed to be impracticable. The Archbishop of Quebec returned to his Diocese on the 9th and was awarded a great reception. A procession was formed, headed by the Mayor. His Grace entered the Cathedral, which was brilliantly lighted up, and densely crowded, and solemn Te Deum was sung, after which His Grace administered the Pontifical Benediction. During the evening the ecclesiastical and many of the private buildings were illuminated.

THE KING OF SWEDEN has just given his sanction to several legislative acts of the Diet. The most important is that which refers to the extension of political rights to Christian Dissenters and Jews.

Fare Reduced!!

BARNARD'S EXPRESS LINE STAGES. FARE REDUCED!! From YALE TO BARKERVILLE (or as far as Stages run) \$45 00 Through to Code Creek in 4 days Barkerville 6 1/2 Queenella 4 1/2 Extra Stages laid on when required. Passengers by Regular Stage must leave Victoria by FRIDAY'S EXPRESS, my 22 F. J. BARNARD.

To the Trade.

WE HAVE THIS DAY MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRICE OF BASS' ALE, No. 3 and India Pale. H. NATHAN, JR., & CO., April 12, 1870. Wharf street.

FOR Peace River Gold Mines

NOTICE. ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Fraser river, the steamers VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE will commence their trips in connection with Barnard's Express and Mail Line of Stages.

THE STRAMER VICTORIA

Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Cottonwood, connecting with the ENTERPRISE. Which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George. Victoria, B.C., Feb 10, 1870. Feb 22 2m

FOR SALE

CLINTON MILLS, 200 Tons Extra Flour. 40 PACK MULES WITH APARAZOS. JEROME HARPER. Clinton, B.C., Jan 25th, 1870.

F. D. DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of New Photographic Views Mountain Scenery and other highly interesting Subjects.

CARTES DE VISITE

And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of Photography art, and warranted to give satisfaction. The Gallery is situated on Fort street, VICTORIA, B.C. my 13th

BLANKETS.

5000 Pairs 2 1-2 Pt. BLANKETS, TO ARRIVE. For Sale by HENRY NATHAN, JR., & CO., my 14th Wharf Street, Victoria.

MARBLE WORKS



GEO. ROBERTSON,

Sculptor and Modeler, Italian & American Marble, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTEL PIECES, TABLE TOPS, CENTER TOPS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, ALL KINDS OF Plain and Ornamental Work.

FOR SALE

That old established, commodious and popular SALOON and BILLIARD ROOM AT YALE, Opposite the Steamboat Landing and next door to Barnard's Express Office.

ALSO

A LOT and FURNISHED HOUSE, with Garden and good water, FOR SALE. JAMES W. BARNES, my 14th

The General Order

Recurring to what we submitted to designate as the 'Gders' just issued for the Common Schools, we propose out one or two additional and more practical objections. A very well help being struck similarity existing between of the Inspector General to School Teachers of this colony of the taskmasters set over bondmen by Pharaoh, King It will be recollected that wh brews complained of the their treatment, that mercl commanded the taskmast 'Ye shall no more give the to make brick, as heretofore go and gather straw for me. And the tale of bricks will make heretofore ye shall lay ye shall no diminish arg Let there more work be le men, that they may labor th let them not regard vain w striking counterpart to the thus meted out to the Child rael, we find the Governme colony, instead of ameliorat fairly very hard lot of School Teachers, 'laying upon them,' and leaving the straw for themselves. Unt regulations the school-hours ened out by half an hour, a tion to that, the Teachers are called upon to put in and ex two during four days every religious instruction is beto to the pupils. Here we have additional hours' work a we two extra days, imposed up ers. And yet they must 'g for themselves.' It is know Government refuses to give \$480 this year to wards Com Education in this District, a Act provides for twice that given. This \$480, let it be has to be divided between Teachers; and when it is during the past fourteen years these Teachers have r their services, over and above able pittance from the Gov only fifty dollars apiece, the see that the comparison we stated is no great exaggerat a condition of things unde Government is entitled to orficial duties? 'Begg be choosers.' The colon is not in a position to Common School Teachers actions. The School Act amended. It was doubted that an efficient Inspector should be appointed. With Educational ship—a wretched and miserably appointed wit sea without a commander. B the only defect which called Did not the most felt and defect of the system consist it did not make effective pr the financial support of Edu Teachers were starting; so closed because ample ar means for providing the a venue for Educational purp exist. But we do not find effort being made, or the fa ern manifested for the am the truly wretched condit upon whom must chiefly success of the best school the contrary, we find an ad mand made upon their alrea ted labors, and a 'General to lord it over empty stomac ing to smaller details, the vac too near each other, and the ation comes too late in the the towns, at any rate, the s tion should be in July, a month, when but few childr tend school. In rural Distr vacations may, perhaps, be p account of harassing opera garding the Text Books, we quiry, that more than one included in the list have nev introduced into this colony of the others are in altogether ed supply to permit of that programme being carried in appears to us that the Inspe ral would have acted wisely ing the books now in use, an with the Teachers as to the ble books, and also as to were presentable. It is q how far the Government wo fled in ordering a sudden ad change in the text-books wh used in the Common Scho by inflicting considerable ex parents, and involving m confusion and embarrassment pupils. A few general rema have done: It is simply a pect the Educational instit country to flourish unless t of good, efficient, zealous T be secured; and it is idle to command the services of suc

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 8 1870.

The General Orders

Recurring to what we may be permitted to designate as the 'General Orders' just issued for the government of Common Schools, we propose pointing out one or two additional and, perhaps, more practical objections. One cannot very well help being struck with the similarity existing between the attitude of the Inspector General towards the School Teachers of this colony, and that of the taskmasters set over the Hebrew bondmen by Pharaoh, King of Egypt. It will be recollected that when the Hebrews complained of the severity of their treatment, that merciless monarch commanded the taskmasters, saying, 'Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves. And the tale of bricks which they did make heretofore ye shall lay upon them; ye shall not diminish aught thereof. Let there more work be laid upon the men, that they may labor therein; and let them not regard vain words.' As a striking counterpart to the treatment thus meted out to the Children of Israel, we find the Government of this colony, instead of ameliorating the certainly very hard lot of the Common School Teachers, 'laying more work upon them,' and leaving them to 'gather straw for themselves.' Under the new regulations the school-hours are lengthened out by half an hour, and in addition to that, the Teachers are liable to be called upon to put in an extra hour or two during four days every week, while religious instruction is being imparted to the pupils. Here we have, say, ten additional hours' work a week, equal to two extra days, imposed upon the Teachers. And yet they must 'gather straw for themselves!' It is known that the Government refuses to give more than \$450 this year to the various Common School Education in this District, although the Act provides for twice that sum being given. This \$450, let it be remarked, has to be divided between two School Teachers; and when it is stated that during the past fourteen months all that these Teachers have received for their services, over and above the miserable pittance from the Government, is only fifty dollars apiece, the reader will see that the comparison we have instituted is no great exaggeration. Is this a condition of things under which the Government is entitled to impose additional duties? Beggars cannot be choosers. The colony certainly is not in a position to meet the Common School Teachers with fresh exactions. The School Act has been amended. It was doubtless desirable that an efficient Inspector of Schools should be appointed. Without that the Educational ship—a wretched craft at best, and miserably appointed withal—was at sea without a commander. But was that the only defect which called for remedy? Did not the most felt and prominent defect of the system consist in this, that it did not make effective provision for the financial support of Education? The Teachers were starving; schools had to be closed because ample and effective means for providing the necessary revenue for Educational purposes did not exist. But we do not find the slightest effort being made, or the faintest concern manifested for the amelioration of the truly wretched condition of those upon whom most chiefly depend the success of the best school system. On the contrary, we find an additional demand made upon their already unrequited labors, and a 'General' appointed to lord it over empty stomachs! Turning to smaller details, the vacations come too near each other, and the summer vacation comes too late in the season. In the towns, at any rate, the hottest months, when but few children would attend school. In rural Districts August vacations may, perhaps, be preferable, on account of harvesting operations. Regarding the Text Books, we find, on enquiry, that more than one-half of those included in the list have never yet been introduced into this colony; and some of the others are in altogether too limited supply to permit of that part of the programme being carried into effect. It appears to us that the Inspector General would have acted wisely in examining the books now in use, and conferring with the Teachers as to the most suitable books, and also as to what books were procurable. It is questionable how far the Government would be justified in ordering a sudden and sweeping change in the text-books which are now used in the Common Schools, thereby inflicting considerable expense upon parents, and involving more or less confusion and embarrassment amongst pupils. A few general remarks and we have done: It is simply absurd to expect the Educational institutions of the country to flourish unless the services of good, efficient, zealous Teachers can be secured; and it is idle to expect to command the services of such Teachers

unless there be discriminating selection and proper remuneration. It is not to be expected that good Teachers will come to a colony having such a bad reputation in regard to its Educational institutions, and it is still less to be expected that good Teachers will remain in the colony and submit to such treatment as has been meted out to them in the past. Schools supported from the general revenues of the country must be efficient in order to be justifiable. They ought to be institutions of learning second to none in the land; for if parents find it necessary to seek a good education for their children in other than State Schools, it at once becomes unfair to make these parents contribute their full quota towards the support of State Schools, while they have, at the same time, to pay directly for the education of their children elsewhere. The great object of all denominations meeting together on one common non-sectarian basis is that the people may, in a new country, be enabled to have efficient schools. It is for this object that we hope to see all religious teaching in regard to which the different denominations cannot agree eliminated from our Common Schools. But if, after excluding religious teaching in order that all may come together, the Common Schools of the country are of so low a standard as not to meet the just wants of all, we shall have made what some may regard in the light of a compromise wholly in vain. To be successful the Common Schools must be efficient. To be just they must meet the reasonable wants of all classes.

Friday June 8

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Henry Benny, formerly a member of the Sappers and Miners and lately first cornet-player of the Volunteer Band, shot and dangerously wounded himself at the Miner's Saloon on Johnson street, under the following circumstances: The Queen's Birthday holidays were spent at New Westminster and while there he drank to excess. A few days ago he returned to this city and continued drinking until yesterday afternoon when he was left alone in the barroom of the Miner's Saloon for a few moments during the temporary absence of Mr Johnson, the proprietor. Presently the report of a pistol was heard and upon the proprietor rushing in Benny was found lying on the floor of the hall with his blood with a small Prussian revolver, one barrel of which was discharged, lying by his side. When picked up Benny acknowledged that he had tried to kill himself, and gave directions as to the disposal of his property. Subsequently Drs Powell and Bellamy were called and ascertained that the pistol had been held to the left breast and fired. The ball fortunately struck a rib, glancing around it, and was taken out near the spine. The injury is pronounced dangerous but not necessarily fatal. Since committing the rash act Benny has expressed a desire to live and protests that the shooting was accidental. The revolver belonged to Johnson, and was lying in the till when he left the saloon.

PERILOUS LEAP AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A Marine, secured a bed on the third floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday evening and some time before daylight, some one entered the room and he himself he said, he had been taken from the window jump, and try if you'll bump. A hole in the ground or in that kind of stone. So the poor fellow, obedient to the mandate precipitated himself from the window to the ground and actually established that his skill is made of harder material than Mother Earth. He escaped with a slight scalp wound, while the ground was indented at least two inches. The shock woke him, however, and he returned to bed and slept soundly—departing in the morning as if nothing had happened. A regiment of two or three fellows would make short work of a great army of Fenians.

MORE REASON THAN RHYME.—We thus reverse a common saying fitly to apply it to the following verse, said to have been written by a Minnesota lady who is opposed to the French suffrage movement. It is by a faithful discharge of maternal duty that woman will best serve her country. It is by the side of the cradle, not the ballot-box, that the mother's influence in the nation will be most potent for good.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Evidence of the satisfaction with which the arrangements of the Regatta Committee are received by the public is found in the fact that scarcely a boat can now be hired for the 30th day from Lechapel or Levy. All or nearly all have been secured by intending participants. The proposition to change the course from the Arm to the harbor is too absurd to be entertained, as will be understood when we state that out-riggers, a description of boat which will be extensively used on the 30th, sit scarcely an inch above the water, and require a smooth surface before they can be rowed without peril to the crew. The same objection exists with respect to racing gigs. A meeting of the Committee will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will be in session until 11 o'clock.

THE MOTIVE.—Few persons nowadays give the leaders of the American Fenian organization credit for higher motives than self-aggrandisement. Even the American Press is beginning to be plain upon this subject. The New York Commercial Advertiser expresses the astonishment that the Irish residents of the United States should longer be duped and misled by the Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels and Captains who run the Fenian organization more for the purpose of benefitting themselves than for the cause of Irish independence, and who rather enjoy living on servant girls' wages and the sweat of the daily laborers.

ALBANY HALL.—The entertainment tomorrow evening for the joint benefit of Messrs Graham and Boston is attracting much attention. Mr Boston is the clever scenic painter whose brush so faithfully delineated the stirring scenes in 'Under the Gaslight,' 'Streets of New York,' 'Willow Copps,' etc. Mr Graham is an actor and impromptu vocalist who played with much success with the Bates Troupe. The bill will be announced tomorrow.

THE WILSON G HULL.—This steamer, has been withdrawn from the Puget Sound trade by her owners, and will sail for San Francisco next week. The Wilson G Hull is an old but staunch boat. In the heyday of 'youth' and new paint, she came around Cape Horn 21 years ago, and has since seen much service on the rivers of the coast. At San Francisco she will be rebuilt and placed in a lucrative trade on San Francisco Bay.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—A commodious building for the accommodation of the pupils in attendance upon Mrs Hayward's select school is in progress on Fort street. The building will contain school and classrooms, lavatories, &c, and is sufficiently commodious to accommodate a large number of scholars.

WALFING.—The whaling party from Honolulu with the boats and tackle will sail on Saturday for the West Coast. They will fish in the same waters as those selected by Capt Roy's year ago off Barclay Sound. The expedition is well provided with funds and apparatus and intend to take fish. The Dawson & Co party will start in a few days for Cortez Island in their schooner Kate.

ANNUAL GATHERING.—The Sons of Scotia, united under the name of the St Andrew's and Caledonian Society, will hold their Annual Gathering on the 4th of July, when they will indulge in the customary games and festive amusements. The place selected for the Gathering is in the beautiful grounds adjoining Jay's Nursery. A very efficient committee has been appointed to arrange matters connected with the Fete and the programme will appear in a few days.

MARRIAGE.—St. Andrew's Church was crowded last evening with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to witness the nuptials of Chas. T. Millard, Esq, and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Watson. There were three bridesmaids and groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white satin and wore an elegant lace veil and the traditional orange wreath upon her head. The three bridesmaids wore white silk. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr McGregor.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—An important sale of city and other property will be held to-day by J P Davies & Co. The terms are easy and much of the property choice for residential purposes.

AUCTION.—We call attention to the trade sale of clothing, dry goods, children's and misses' dresses, piece goods, hosiery, &c, of various kinds, &c, to be sold at the sales-rooms of Messrs J P Davies & Co, on a liberal credit.

The Immigration Commissioners are about to meet and perfect arrangements for the reception of the servant girls who are hourly expected in the Alps.

The first cargo of Chinamen for Southern plantations has arrived at New Orleans.

Kingoony won the Derby and the prospect has been issued for a new Commentary on the Bible, which is shortly to be published in London. The work will have some novel features, the main object being to counteract the influence of scientific teachers upon the Biblical cosmogony. Its authors proceed upon the idea that the Bible, instead of being used by the people without note or comment, should be placed in their hands with some explanatory commentary, in order to supply them with satisfactory answers to objections resting upon misrepresentations of its contents.

The men having it in charge are those who may be considered moderate men in the Church of England, such as Archbishop Thompson, Professor Rawlinson, Professor Plumtree, Bishop Thirlwall and Dean Mansel. Men of extreme views, either High or Low Church, like Colenso, Jewett, Pusey, and Dean Stanley, are shut out from a participation in its composition, and thus some of the best bible scholars in Great Britain are conspicuous by their absence from the corps of editors engaged on the work.

The Liverpool Committee of enquiry on the subject of the condition of merchant seamen have issued a report in which they make a number of suggestions, remedial and constructive. Remedial—1 That seamen being rated A B should obtain a certificate of competency. 2 That advance notes be rendered illegal. 3 That sailors boarding houses should be licensed and under inspection and no such boarding houses be in connection with breweries or public houses. 4 That an alteration be made in our Consular system abroad, whereby Consuls should be prohibited from taking fees on the shipment or discharge of seamen. 5 That our Government be requested to enter into correspondence with foreign Governments with a view to putting down the crimping system abroad. 6 That, under the second head, the Committee suggest—that in order to obtain efficient supplies of good seamen the Government provide and support training ships in sufficient number at all our large seaports, and that Government should encourage, as much as possible the apprentice system. 2 That a compulsory benefit fund for seamen be established.

The sculptor, Gibson saw Garibaldi when he entered Rome in the days of the revolution, and he wrote thus about him: 'He is quite young, and I have seldom seen a more beautiful head; his profile is like a statue. All eyes are turned on him, particularly those of the ladies. As he is beautiful, lawless and brave, he is sure to please them.'

False Hair Among the Ancients.

(From the Journal of Chemistry.) The Greek, Egyptian, Carthaginian and Roman ladies, more than twenty-five centuries ago, made use of extravagant quantities of borrowed hair, and they wound it into large protuberances upon the back of their heads, and to keep it in place used 'hair pins' of precisely the form in use at the present time. The Roman women at the time of Augustus were especially pleased when they could out-do their rivals in piling upon their heads the highest tower of borrowed locks. They also arranged rows of curls formally around the sides of the head, and often the very fashionable damsels would have pendant curls in addition. An extensive commerce was carried on in hair; and after the conquest of Gaul, blonde hair, such as was grown on the heads of German girls became fashionable at Rome, and many a poor child of the forest upon the banks of the Rhine parted with her locks to adorn the wives and daughters of the proud conquerors. The great Caesar, indeed, in the most cruel manner, cut off the hair of the vanquished Gauls and sent it to the Roman market for sale, and the cropped head was regarded in the conquered provinces as a badge of slavery. To such a pitch of absurd extravagance did the Roman ladies at one time carry the business of adorning the hair, that upon the introduction of Christianity, in the first and second centuries, the apostles and fathers of the church, launched severe invectives against the vanity and frivolity of the practice. It must be confessed, the ancient ladies outdid their modern sisters. The artistic professional hair dressers of old Rome were employed at such exorbitant prices to form the hair into fanciful devices, such as harps, diadems, wreaths, emblems of public temples and conquered cities, or to plait it into an incredible number of tresses, which were often lengthened by ribbons so as to reach to the feet, and loaded with pearls and thin clasps of gold.

The Alleged True Route.

Under this head, the Sacramento Union speaks of a report which has been put forth by Gen. Dodge, late Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. In this report he speaks of a line from Green River, at the crossing of the Union Pacific. This route is by way of Ham's Fork (Ganger Station on the Union Pacific), thence along the Bear, Snake and Columbia rivers to Portland, striking the Columbia river at the mouth of the Umatilla. The entire distance from Omaha to Portland by this route, says Gen. Dodge, is 1700 miles; from Omaha to San Francisco, is 1900 miles; the distance is 1,900 miles, showing a difference of 200 miles in favor of the Oregon terminus. Gen. Dodge adds that this route 'can never be approached in grade, alignment or cost, by any other route across the continent; the heavy grades, expensive work, excessive curvature, and deep snows of Washoe and Sierra Nevada would be entirely avoided.' If Gen. Dodge will come a little farther North he will discover a still shorter and better route through British Territory all the way from ocean to ocean.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION

THEIR EXCELLENT CARTRIDGES For Snider Rifle of '57 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles &c. (Soldiers) supplied by Eley's War Department, also of '50 bore for Military Rifles. ELEY'S PATENT Central-Fire Metal Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bore, adopted by foreign governments for the covered, Chasapoff, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Snider, the Spencer, and American Heavy Repeating Rifles. ELEY'S PATENT 'Shot' Cartridges known, owing their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water-proof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and of the different systems of French loading Rifles, with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of '450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers. Pin-Cartridges for Letouchoux Revolvers of 12m, 9m, and 7m, bore. Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and E.P. Cases, Patent Wire Cartridges, Full Gun Wadings for Brecoo and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS

GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale only.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment sets the magic in relieving aching sore throats, bad legs, ulcers, and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most whole-some inflammation of the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all internal ducts with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes soundest and permanent cure.

Gods and Goddesses, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can be cured with a salve or more speedily removed than Holloway's Ointment, supplied by the Holloway Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and Gout. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can be cured with a salve or more speedily removed than Holloway's Ointment, supplied by the Holloway Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula, and Gout. 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The Weekly British Colonist.

Wednesday June 8 1870

Carnarvon on the Colonies.

On the 14th February the Earl of Carnarvon delivered a lengthy and powerful speech upon the Colonial Relations of the Empire. He expressed surprise and regret that no allusion had been made in Her Majesty's speech to the New Zealand crisis, the Red River rebellion and the Aristocratic petition of certain agitators in British Columbia. He alluded to the policy recently adopted by the Mother Country towards the self-governing colonies, referring to the contemplated withdrawal of the troops as a withdrawal of the only representative of Imperial authority, and a virtual abandonment of the colonies. He alluded to the threatened Fenian raid upon Canada, paying the Canadian authorities a high compliment for the alacrity and tact with which these attempts were put down. He also alluded to the English mind having been so very much stirred of late upon the subject of State aid to Colonial emigration. After reviewing the history of the more important colonies the Earl animadverted with considerable severity upon the policy of throwing the colonies altogether upon their own resources. Referring specially to Canada, he remarked: "Now, I regret to hear that the Government have decided upon withdrawing all the troops from Canada. For a long time I could not believe such a decision, but I am afraid the noble Earl will confirm it. These troops form a nucleus round which the national feeling is grouped, and in times of war would be of great service. They are a standing school of instruction, moreover, to the Canadian Volunteers. To put the whole matter in one word, their presence is the visible presence of the empire, and their absence, whatever you may say, will be construed as an abandonment of the empire."

Referring to this colony he said: "A few months ago a petition was sent by some residents in British Columbia to the President of the United States, and the despatch of the noble Earl upon that subject I deeply regretted. For though the general purport of the despatch, as it would ordinarily be construed, was to express a wish on the part of Her Majesty's Government that British Columbia should enter the Dominion of Canada, it contained expressions which might lead many persons to infer from that despatch that Her Majesty's Government wished to wash their hands of British Columbia in the same way that they seemed desirous to wash their hands of a great many other matters."

Barl Granville replied at considerable length, complaining of the bitter tone of Earl Carnarvon's line of remark, defending the policy of the Government, and disavowing any desire to get rid of the colonies. He said: "It is a fashion with some men to talk of the dissolution of our Colonial Empire and of the decline of this country, but I have not imagination sufficient to realize such a decline. I see a growing population, our wealth, notwithstanding that it ebbs and flows, increases steadily in a marvellous degree; our institutions are all cordially approved, and each amelioration and improvement is accepted by the whole community. Our mercantile marine is infinitely larger and better in quality than any which exists in the world; and our navy—I say it in no spirit of bragadoos—is superior to that of every nation on the face of the earth."

The Roumania Massacre.

The telegraph tells us that on Sunday last the native Christians in Roumania dragged a thousand Jewish men, women and children from their homes and slaughtered them; and it adds that the work of butchery was still going on without any effort on the part of the authorities to stop it. Oh, Christianity! what deeds are done in thy name! Roumanians, the reader will scarcely need to be reminded, is an important Province of Turkey in Europe, comprising the former Provinces of Wallacia and Moldavia. Bordered on the Black Sea where it receives the waters of the Danube, the united Province of Roumania has a mixed population of four millions, of which the Jews constitute no inconsiderable element. Turkey enjoys an unenviable distinction for the intolerant and persecuting spirit of its religious sects. The state religion is Mohammedanism, but the Greek Christians and Jews are numerous. Hitherto the chief persecutions have been directed against the Christians by the Mohammedans, persecutions so relentless as to have more than once attracted the notice and excited the sympathy and even provoked the intervention of European Powers. It will be recollected how, some three or four years ago, the Christians of Candia, an island Province of Turkey, were driven to open revolt. In truth throughout Turkey the Christians have continued to suffer more or less persecution at the hands of their Mohammedan fellow subjects. It would appear, however, that these so-called Christians have taken to the same business, and that with an earnestness and on a scale which altogether throws former persecutions into the shade. It has been

said that when Greek meets Greek then comes the tag of war; but the case would appear to be still more serious when Greek and Hebrew meet. To drag from their homes and butcher in cold blood one thousand unoffending men, women and children on one Sabbath day is an atrocity scarcely paralleled in history, and it would seem to be scarcely conceivable that such a thing could transpire even in Turkey, without the slightest effort to interpose. Surely such an outrage calls for international intervention. If the constituted authorities of Turkey are so weak or so daylily as to permit such proceeding, it surely becomes the duty of the Great Powers of Europe to step in and say that such things shall not be—that if the Sultan's Government is, either from weakness or wickedness, incapable of preventing such proceedings, and keeping its subjects in order, that Government must come to an end. This most Christian persecution will assuredly place these Greeks beyond the pale of sympathy when their turn comes."

The reports from all the farming districts are very favorable. The crops, though backward, promise well, and a great increase in the breadth of land under cultivation. Young stock, too, is looking well and no losses were sustained from the late frosts.

The Tiger hose carriage, manned by the public spirited youth of the city, was out last evening for practice. The lads exhibited a proficiency in handling the apparatus which could only have resulted from long practice.

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The court room was crowded to hear a decision, which affected claims to sepulchre in consecrated ground. The plaintiff, a Roman Catholic, and the widow of the late Joseph Guldord, who was of the same religion, complains that the priest and church wardens of the parish of Montreal have refused to bury her husband in the only cemetery of that denomination in the parish, according to usage and law. The defendant reply that Guldord was a member of the Institut Canadien and that the members of that Society are under the ban of the Church. They also answer that they were ordered to deny burial by the Administrator, of the Diocese, whose authority is supreme and not subject to the civil courts. Judge Mondelet, in a judgment of great length and research, quoted numerous precedents to show that the decree of excommunication of 1763, which guaranteed the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Lower Canada, could not be held to constitute an absurdity, and that the ecclesiastical laws of Canada, as regards the Catholic religion, are the same as those that prevailed in France before the revolution. He referred to a case where a cure refused to baptize a child under pretence that the father did not belong to his parish, and that he had received orders from his bishop not to do so. On application, Judge Rolland condemned him to baptize the child and register the baptism. In the case of the subdivision of the parish of Montreal, under the sole authority of the Bishop, Sir George E. Cartier, when consulted as a lawyer, gave his opinion that if the cure of the mother parish refused to baptize, marry or bury any person under pretence that they belonged to illegal cures created by the bishop, he might be sued and condemned as in the case above mentioned. Judge Mondelet cited, among others, the case of a priest whom Judge Oron condemned to \$400 damages for having married a minor without the consent of the parents, and in rendering his decision the judge said he would have made the penalty \$2000 if the defendant had had more means; also the case of Mallette against the Cure of Chateaugay in September, 1854. The priest was sued for damages for stating in a public meeting that any one who would vote for Mallette as church warden would receive no sacrament, even in articulo mortis, and there was a decision against him for \$300 damages. In both cases the defendants pleaded without avail that they had the authority of their bishop. The judge then ordered that the plaintiff should present the body of Guldord for interment in the cemetery mentioned, with a tender of legal dues for the same, and that a writ of mandamus should issue, temporarily commanding the burial, returnable in three days. It is stated that an appeal is to be taken from the judgment, but this is doubtful as the judgments of the lower courts in some of the cases cited by Judge Mondelet were sustained in the Court of Appeal.

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THE FLYING SQUADRON.—A series of large size photographs of the Flying Squadron lying in Esquimaux Harbor and most beautifully taken, may be seen at E. Dally's Photographic Gallery, Fort Street, Victoria.

The steamer Enterprise, sailed for New Westminster at 10 o'clock, carrying Chief Justice Searge and Messrs Walker, Lamb, U. Nelson, H. Nelson, Adair and Gilligan as passengers, and a good freight.

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The Greek Brigands. [From the London Times, April 25, 1870.]

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE AND MURDER OF ENGLISH TRAVELERS.—POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE AFFAIR.

The intelligence of this terrible catastrophe reaches us simultaneously with full details of the incidents which accompanied the capture of the party. They accurately correspond with the conception of the event which a knowledge of previous outrages of the same character had enabled us to form. On Monday, the 11th—this day fortnight—the travelers set off in the early morning from Athens to Marathon. They were eight in all, exclusive of a guide, four gendarmes and drivers—viz, Lord and Lady Muncaster, Mr and Mrs Lloyd and their little daughter, Mr F Vyner, late M P for Ripon; Mr Herbert, one of the Secretaries of our Legation at Athens, and the Secretary of the Italian Legation. Lord and Lady Muncaster and Mr Vyner were traveling together in the English bar, who has been at Athens for some little time past in connection, we believe, with the affairs of the Pireas Railway, and he was joined by his wife and child at the beginning of the year. It may be remembered that Mr Vyner was one of the hunting party who escaped the sad accident on the Ore, when Sir Charles Slingsby and several others were drowned; and it is a very strange coincidence that another, Mr Edward Lloyd, was then in the boat and was saved with him. The Secretaries of the Legations were of course stationed at Athens in the exercise of their duty. It is declared at Athens that the Minister of War at first refused to grant them a military escort on the ground that brigandage had ceased to exist, but he afterwards so far relented as to order four gendarmes to accompany the party. It is not at all absolutely authentic—and it is not, indeed, supported by the intelligence derived from Lord Muncaster's letters—there are special reasons why its accuracy should be thoroughly examined. A belief was certainly entertained at Athens throughout the winter that an organized band of brigands infested the Marathon road, and our correspondents at Athens went so far as to name the chief of the band—Spanos—in a letter published by us on the 23rd of October last. The Athenians did not scruple to attribute complicity in the designs of Capt Spanos to persons of high position. It is remarkable, too, that as soon as the capture was reported at Athens it was positively declared to be part of a political movement designed to embarrass the Government and produce a change of Ministry. The tragical issue of the capture dispels this suggestion, but the fact that it was started and accredited remains. To turn, however, to the travelers. They set out, as we have said, early in the morning and were permitted to cross the mountains and survey the famous field of battle in peace, but while traversing a narrow defile on their return they were suddenly attacked by about thirty heavily-armed brigands. One of the gendarmes was killed on the spot and another repeated a wound of which he died the next morning. The party being thus overpowered, the ladies and the child with the two remaining gendarmes, were after a while liberated and sent to Athens. The guide remained with the prisoners and served as interpreter between them and the brigands. After a day spent among the mountains, the terms of ransom were arranged, and one of the prisoners, Lord Muncaster, was dispatched to Athens to negotiate the payment. Complete amnesty and 1000 000 drachmas had been demanded, but there is an unavoidable indefiniteness in the report of the sum. Greece has a forced paper currency and the only silver coin found in the kingdom are a few Austrian zwanzigers. A sum of £25,000 in English gold was finally agreed upon, and a banker was found ready to advance it. The transaction thus told does not differ in kind from many others, and the negotiation which followed between the brigands, the friends of the captives, the Greek Government and the foreign Ministers, in which Lord Muncaster passed to and fro as a messenger on parole, was in accordance with many precedents. The unhappy truth would seem to be that had the travelers been entirely undistinguished they would have been released after a certain interval upon the payment of a moderate ransom; but their rank proved their ruin. The brigands learned the value of their prize, and insisted upon the full sum, besides a pardon. On the other hand, the Greek Government felt they were bound to make special efforts to rescue a party containing two members of foreign Legations. A troop of cavalry and some infantry were dispatched on the night of the capture, but the pursuit might produce the very catastrophe that has since occurred. But the humiliation of having to negotiate with the brigands soon became insupportable. No nation exceeds the Greeks in the passion, or perhaps we may say in the vanity, of patriotism without reproach the ignominy of allowing brigands to haggle over the ransom of their captives; but this transaction was one which drew upon Greece the attention of the whole world. The troops were again dispatched in pursuit, and the brigands, having quitted their strong position in the mountains for the plain by the sea, found themselves unable to keep together. The end has been told. The prisoners were all murdered.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons met, April 26th, after the Easter recess; Mr. Monk, in answer to a question from Mr. Meak, confirmed officially the intelligence of the murder by the Greek brigands of their prisoners. He stated also that our Minister at Athens had been unremitting in his exertions to avert their fate; that there had been no difficulty about providing the ransom demanded; and that he had pressed the Greek Government to grant the amnesty which the brigands demanded. Unfortunately, this concession not being made, and the brigands being attacked by the Greek troops, they put Mr Herbert and the Italian Secretary of Legation to death at once. Mr Vyner and Mr Lloyd they carried off, but only to share the same fate shortly afterwards. Mr Vyner, he added, had been carried as far as Thebes before he was murdered. The Foreign Office was anxiously waiting for details of the affair, and in the

meantime he had already laid on the table the communications which had passed between Lord Clarendon and our Minister at Athens in regard to it.

The Inhabitants and Resources of Newfoundland.

All around the thousand miles of coast are fishing settlements—every bay and cove, creek and harbor having its village or villages. The interior of the island is unexplored and is left to the deer, of which vast herds wander through its savannas undisturbed by man, and with the wolves and beavers share those solitudes on which human eye has never looked. The inhabitants are of British and Irish descent—two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter. They are a stalwart race, their lives being mostly passed in the open air in a healthy, bracing climate, and their habits of life simple, while in battling with the billows amid these stormy and often ice-covered seas, they acquire that bodily vigor, that bone and muscle which only the hearty searangers can boast of. No pale, stunted gin-and-rum-sodden dwellers in great cities, or degenerate factory-workers, are those fearless cod and seal catchers, but a ruddy, broad-shouldered race. Their women, too, in bodily development and freedom from the enervating habits of more civilized countries, are worthy of being the mothers of stout rovers of the deep. They are a kindly, hospitable, simple people, like all fisherfolk having their peculiarities and superstitions and being remarkable for their indisposition to change. As their fathers have been before them so they are content to be; the word progress does not enter into their vocabulary. How orderly and free from serious crime they are may be judged of from the fact that, at the present moment, there are only 9 prisoners in the whole island undergoing sentence or awaiting trial. The population now amounts to 150,000. The capital contains about 25,000 inhabitants. Fishing is the staple industry—the attractions and excitement of a seafaring life are so powerful that they decline to settle down to the plodding labor of the farm. The consequence is, at times, great poverty and suffering among the working people when bad fisheries come as they frequently do. Yet there are vast acres of excellent land unoccupied, in three districts on the western side of the island there are 445,000 acres of fertile land, having excellent timber and extensive coal beds.

The Missing STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

Mr. Inman, under date Liverpool, April 5th, writes:—Not an officer in our service believes that the City of Boston, foundered from any gale of wind. The City of Antwerp, an exact copy of the City of Boston (with 21 feet added amidships), left New York the day after the City of Boston left Halifax and had the gales of both the end of January and 5th and 6th of February. The City of London—outward bound—was in the worst of that of 31st January in the vicinity of Sable Island and we, therefore, know very well the nature of these storms. The City of Baltimore, on one occasion, was in the trough of the sea for 30 hours and took no damage. The City of Washington, when she lost her screw and rudder in 1866 (and when the captain of the Calabria, frequently alluded to lately, said it was impossible for her to live disabled) flew up into the wind and remained for many days without water coming on deck. The hull of all these steamers is alike. There is however no doubt that the Etna arrived at Halifax before the City of Boston left, reported she had gone by Cape Race, had clear weather, and saw no ice. It is also the case that the City of Antwerp, leaving the day after the City of Boston, was aware of ice to the Northward, though it was not seen. If therefore the City of Boston is lost we have no difficulty, in our own minds, in attributing it to running into the ice to the Eastward and perhaps Northward of Cape Race.

The refusal on the part of the States authorities to allow through Saint Ste Marie Canal fish vessels carrying supplies for the Red River expedition, raises a very International question. The Saint Marie Canal, as most of our will know, was constructed on the American side of the river name, in order that vessels might be enabled to pass to and fro between two great lakes, Huron and Superior, the natural channel being obstructed by the Falls of Ste Marie. It is that the subject of permitting employed in connection with the Red River expedition to pass the canal was the occasion of a deal of discussion in the War Cabinet. That Cabinet was unable in refusing permission to troops to pass, and it was thought Great Britain could take no exception to the decision. But no little diversity of opinion existed upon the subject of ordinary supplies such as beef and other species of food, the sustenance of troops to pass the canal. The question was fairly fere? There was no want of opinion; but merely a doubt as to whether there was no want of ordinary materials, by the ordinary channels. On the other hand, it was argued that the purpose of such articles would be to bring them within the category of like materials. A still finer was raised, and found adverse both sides. Should these trade vessels not be allowed to pass, such supplies, could the empty be prevented from going through the supplies being first landed on the soil, at a point below, and carted the canal on the British side, view to embarkation above? It is claimed, on one side, that these vessels being intended for a warlike should not be permitted to pass the canal, even empty! While, ever, these theories were the subject of discussion at Washington, the supplies were being quietly sent to the canal, apparently in the ordinary way of commerce, without attracting inconvenient remark and out any impertinent questions asked as to whether innocent cargo of food might not, at some point be suddenly metamorphosed into warlike material. Thus the Canal got the start of their usually "clever" neighbors, thereby avoiding a critical International question and no inconsiderable cartage. But the question may not be so settled, in so far as the United States are concerned. The will, the desire to prevent the passage of ordinary articles of food, a determination to strain international law, in order if possible, to interrupt a neighbor country in its efforts to subdue a miserable attempt to play at lution within its own dominion circumstances which will be placed record, and may not unlikely up at some very inconvenient moment against the people who have so forgotten these amenities which are mostly maintained in the intercourse of civilized nations. The Americans have remembered that two can play that game, and, moreover, that they hold three cards for their one. They pose every time an Indian difficulty in any State or Territory of Union, Canada should play that tempting game back upon the United States, taking the absurd position of producing passing through the Dominion canal, as it continually does, might a quantity become materials of war in sense of being employed for the sustenance of troops engaged in subduing recalcitrant Indians, what would Americans say to that? They might bluster; but they certainly would not right to complain at being treated precisely as they thought to treat Canadians. These people ought to be remembered that, during their great rebellion their vessels continued to enjoy the uninterrupted use of Canadian canals and rivers, and no American suggested the slightest objection to the propriety of the practice; tainly no Canadian ever dreamed raising an objection. Were there questions of neutrality involved the would be altogether different. But attempt the stoppage of the canal to annoy a neighboring country to the most ordinary and peaceful purposes to preserve order within its borders is a piece of conduct scarcely befitting a great and free people.

A Nice International Question.

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BEACON HILL HOTEL.

THIS SEASTONIAN SITUATED VILLA HOTEL on the Victoria Peninsula, is now OPEN as a First-Class Hotel for the reception of Guests and the Travelling Public generally. Attached to the Hotel is a large and elegantly furnished BALL ROOM, with a First-Class Piano and other amusements. THE TABLE will be furnished with the best of Viands, and no effort will be spared to make this the most comfortable and best FAMILY HOTEL IN THE COLONY. JOHN J. HURRY, Proprietor, Victoria, B. O., May 10, 1870.

MR. GEO. BELLAMY, Late Surgeon in charge of H. M. Naval Hospital, Esquimaux.

Office—Yates street over Jay & Bales' store; entrance on Langley alley. Residences—Kane Street, near Blanchard. Office Hours—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until further notice. 1808 B. O. REGISTERED MAIL BOX NO. 21

ALHAMBRA HALL.

A very pleasant entertainment was provided last evening for the benefit of Messrs Boston and Graham, we hope, netted a good sum.

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday, June 8, 1870

A Nice International Question

The refusal on the part of the United States authorities to allow passage through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to British vessels carrying supplies for the Red River expedition, raises a very nice international question. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, as most of our readers will know, was constructed on the American side of the river of that name, in order that vessels might be enabled to pass to and fro between the two great lakes, Huron and Superior—the natural channel being obstructed by the Falls of St. Marie. It appears that the subject of permitting vessels employed in connection with the Red River expedition to pass through the canal was the occasion of a good deal of discussion in the Washington Cabinet. That Cabinet was unanimous in refusing permission to troops or arms to pass, and it was thought Great Britain could take no exception to that decision. But no little diversity of opinion existed upon the subject of permitting ordinary supplies, such as flour, beef and other species of food for the sustenance of troops to pass through the canal. The question was, could the American Government fairly interfere? There was no want of disposition; but merely a doubt as to right. On the one hand, it was held that the British had a right to send articles of ordinary traffic, which were not per se warlike materials, by the ordinary routes and channels. On the other hand, it was argued that the purpose for which such articles would be sent would in itself bring them within the category of warlike materials. A still finer point was raised, and found advocates on both sides. Should these transport vessels not be allowed to pass laden with such supplies, could the empty boats be prevented from going through the canal, the supplies being first landed on British soil, at a point below, and carried past the canal on the British side, with a view to embarkation above? It was claimed, on one side, that these vessels, being intended for a warlike object, should not be permitted to pass through the canal, even empty! While, however, these theories were the subject of discussion at Washington, the requisite supplies were being quietly sent through the canal, apparently in the ordinary way of commerce, without attracting inconvenient remark and without any important questions being asked as to whether innocent articles of food might not, at some period or point be suddenly metamorphosed into warlike material. Thus the Canadians got the start of their usually "cute and clever" neighbors, thereby happily avoiding a critical international question and no inconsiderable cartage-money. But the question may not be so readily settled, in so far as the United States are concerned. The will, the decision to prevent the passage of ordinary articles of food, a determination to distort and strain international law, in order, if possible, to interrupt a neighboring country in its efforts to subdue a small and miserable attempt to play at revolution within its own dominions, are circumstances which will be placed on record, and may not unlikely come up at some very inconvenient moment, against the people who have so far forgotten those amenities which are commonly maintained in the intercourse of civilized nations. The Americans should have remembered that two can play at that game, and, moreover, that Canada holds three cards for their own. Suppose every time an Indian difficulty occurs in any State or Territory of the Union, Canada should ply that contemptible game back upon the United States, taking the absurd position that produce passing through the Dominion canals, as it continually does, might subsequently become materials of war in the sense of being employed for the sustenance of troops engaged in subduing recalcitrant Indians, what would the Americans say to that? They might bluster; but they certainly would have no right to complain at being treated precisely as they thought to treat the Canadians. These people ought to have remembered that, during their own great rebellion their vessels continued to enjoy the uninterrupted use of Canadian canals and rivers, and no eager American suggested the slightest doubt as to the propriety of the practice; certainly no Canadian ever dreamed of raising an objection. Were there any questions of neutrality involved the case would be altogether different. But to attempt the stoppage of the canal simply to annoy a neighboring country taking the most ordinary and peaceful measures to preserve order within its own borders is a piece of conduct scarcely befitting a great and free people.

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Montreal Steamship Company.

The wonderful success of the above company is deserving of remark. The trail fleet on the principal line between Montreal and Liverpool comprises ten first class iron steam-ships. The fortnightly line between Montreal and Glasgow consists of half that number. The Montreal and Liverpool freight line consists of three. The line plying between Liverpool and ports on the European continent as a feeder to the main line, consists of two. The original cost of these ships was from \$300,000 to \$500,000 apiece. The company have, besides these, a fleet of eight iron and sixteen wooden sailing ships, built at an aggregate cost of over a million of dollars. They have tenders, barges and lighters that cost \$100,000. They have workshops and supply-stores at Liverpool, in which from 400 to 500 men are employed, that cost one million of dollars, and they have wharves and offices that cost \$250,000 more. Their employees of all kinds number over 3000 men. The capital of the Company is ten millions of dollars. The original projectors of this great concern were Messrs Hugh Allan and Andrew Allan of Montreal, Mr Bryce Allan of Liverpool, and Messrs James Allan and Alexander Allan of Glasgow—all brothers from the north of the Tweed, and all, as may well be supposed, men of unusual ability and energy. Beyond these five brothers there are very few others in the company. Of this enormous enterprise Hugh Allan of Montreal is and ever has been the life and soul. The originator of the enterprise, it was his formidable skill and courage that carried it successfully through difficulties before which most men would have succumbed. He owns one-third of the entire stock, and it is by his skillful hand that all its affairs are directed. Nor is he wholly absorbed in it, but finds time to run a Bank with six millions of capital, to be the active, working President of the Dominion Telegraph Company, the Montreal Warehousing Corporation, a great Woolen Manufacturing Company, an Insurance Company, an Inland Navigation Company—and nobody knows what else. In all of these he is no cypher, no mere figurehead, but the animating spirit and active power of the whole. And yet, with all these duties and responsibilities, Hugh Allan is a consistent and working official member of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal.

THE CANADA LAND COMPANY.—This old land monopoly, which inflicted no little injury upon some districts in Upper Canada, appears to have been highly profitable to its shareholders. It appears from the statement of its President, Mr R. Gillespie, at the half-yearly meeting held at London in March last, that the average price obtained last year for land sold and leased was five shillings and five pence as compared with that of 1868—no bad evidence of the prosperity of that part of the Dominion. The 237 shares of the company are worth £80.

GRACIOUS CONSIDERATION.—The new regulations for Common Schools, the promulgation of which we noticed a week ago, and the objectionable features of which formed the subject of a couple of leading articles in this journal, have been withdrawn. We must be permitted to congratulate the friends of the cause of national education upon this result, and at the same time compliment the Inspector General upon his having so promptly and gracefully bowed to public opinion.

FROM THE EAST COAST.—The steamer Emma, Capt Kitchin, arrived from the East Coast last evening bringing 26 passengers, amongst whom were Lieuts Fitzgerald and Ramsbottom, R.N., Paymaster Tweedie, R.N., and Rev Mr Alexander, Chaplain of H.M.S. Zulus. There were no coal vessels loading at Nanaimo. The schooner Dreadnought was expected from San Francisco to load with stone at the Newcastle quarry.

THE LAND REGISTRY ORDINANCE, 1870, a most objectionable measure, has received the Governor's assent, and E. Graham Alston, Esq. has been appointed Registrar-General for the Colony.

THE managers of the French Benevolent Society have purchased two lots and a house adjoining their Hospital. The land will be cultivated and the building converted into a steam and hot and cold water bathhouse for the use of patients.

UNPLEASANT ENCOUNTER.—On Monday evening last, after dark, a young girl started to walk from her father's house near Cedar Hill to a neighboring farm-house. The trail crosses a small stream of water, the banks of which are thickly clothed with willow bushes. She reached the brook and was about to cross when she was startled by a deep growl at hand and looking in the direction—not three feet off—saw a great black wolf, scanning her with hungry eyes. The girl, of course, fled affrighted from the spot, but with that strange, unaccountable inconsistency which is sometimes developed in instances of excessive fright, stopped a few feet off till she had cast off her shoes and stockings, with the idea of running faster without them! His wolfship did not follow and the girl reached home more dead than alive from fear. Perhaps the wolf was like Paddy who, as the story goes, was sent in a boat to deliver a letter to the captain of a ship which was running up the river Lea from Ovee to Cork. He was gaining on the ship when he observed that she shortened sail preparatory to anchoring, so he gave up the pursuit, remarking, 'Oob, bogorra, there's no use in following any longer since she's commenced a strip to it!

THE LIBEL ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The following are the affidavits in the case before the Court of Queen's Bench, in reference to the libel on the Prince and the Earl and Countess of Sefton—Affidavit of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, of Marlborough House, Middlesex, sworn the 14th of April, 1870, states as follows:—1. I have read the paragraph in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 2. I was never guilty of the slightest impropriety with the said Countess of Sefton and there is not the slightest foundation or pretext for the statement that I am likely to be mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in the case by the Earl of Sefton against the Countess. I know nothing of, and I cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement. The joint affidavit of the Earl and Countess of Sefton stated:—1. We have read the paragraph in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 2. We were married on the 15th of July, 1866. 3. We have lived together from the date of our marriage down to the present time in perfect harmony and affection and we have three children. 4. There is not the slightest shadow of foundation or pretext for the statement above set forth, as contained in the Sheffield Telegraph, 5. And I the said Earl, for myself, say I know of nothing, and I cannot conceive of anything, which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement. 7. There has never been the slightest impropriety of any kind between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and myself. And we, the said Earl and Countess, say that we cannot look upon the said statement as anything but wicked falsehood and calumny.

THE boundaries of the New Westminster School District have been defined as a radius of two miles from Lytton Square.

THE boiler of the Sir James Douglas is not yet ready, and the boat will be laid up for at least another month.

SEVERAL SHIPS are expected shortly from San Francisco to load with lumber at Burrard Inlet.

ADVISES FROM ZARA state that complete tranquility prevailed throughout Dalmatia.

HAIR VIOOR.—In common with many others we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIOOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction it equals our most favorable anticipations. Our gray hairs have disappeared, or returned their original color; and a visible crop of soft, silken hair has started on a part of the scalp which was entirely bald. [Democrat, Abingdon, Va.]

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THE LABORER.—The laborer's condition was never so bad as it is now. The great mass of the population are suffering from the effects of the late war, and the want of food and clothing is a daily sight. The laborer is the most unprotected of the human race, and his condition is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. He is the one who has sacrificed his life and health for the benefit of the few, and he is now left to starve and die. The laborer's condition is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and it is the duty of the government to provide for his welfare. The laborer is the one who has sacrificed his life and health for the benefit of the few, and he is now left to starve and die. The laborer's condition is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and it is the duty of the government to provide for his welfare.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills



For all the purposes of a Cathartic Medicine. Perhaps no one can adduce a more universally required remedy than a cathartic, nor was ever before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effective than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them and their neighbors and friends, and will know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect in its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions which clog the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by cordoning wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, and Loss of Energy, the Pills should be taken morning and evening to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaints and its various symptoms, Biliousness, Headache, Nausea, Stomachic Distress, Jaundice, or Green Stools, the Pills should be taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dropsy or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Great Cramps, Painful Swellings of the Feet, Pains in the Back and Limbs, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change of complaint, the disease disappears, and the system is restored to its healthy state. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purgative. For Suppression of Urine, the Pills should be taken to produce the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diarrhoeic, the Pills should be taken to produce moderate and regular action of the bowels, and invigorate the system. Hence, in all cases of indigestion, or any other disease, the Pills should be taken, as required, to produce the desired effect. The Pills are sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States and Canada. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys a deservedly high and enviable position, and is the result of its cures of many of the most distressing and dangerous diseases of the human system. It is a powerful and reliable purgative, and is sold by all the principal druggists and chemists in the United States and Canada. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

St. Nicholas Hotel

Government Street, Victoria, V.I. This Establishment is now open for the Reception of Guests and is recommended to the Travelling Public as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. THE ROOMS HAVE ALL BEEN REFURNISHED, and particular attention is paid to CLEANLINESS AND GOOD ORDER. APARTMENTS will be let by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH, or a Great Reduction from Former Rates, and Travellers are requested to inspect the Hotel before seeking accommodation elsewhere. J. FRIED, Proprietor.

FREDK REYNOLDS BUTCHER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Meats and Vegetables, PURVISOR BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY. THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND and Mainland BEEF and MUTTON constantly on hand. Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short notice, and Meats delivered FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the City or Suburbs with accuracy and dispatch. All Ships and Steamers supplied by contract at LOW PRICES. LONDON MARKET.

GLOBE HOTEL

ESQUIMALT, VANCOUVER ISLAND. WM. SELLECK, Proprietor. HAVING OPENED THE ABOVE HOTEL, we are enabled to offer the best WINE, LIQUORS and CIGARS to be had. A good SKITTLE ALLEY attached to the premises. Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that a good view of the harbor may be enjoyed from the top of this Hotel, by door No. 1, and not through the Bar. WM SELLECK.

The Weekly British Colonist, Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

Common Schools.

The code of rules and regulations for the government and management of the Common Schools of this colony, just issued by the Inspector-General, would appear to demand something more than a passing notice. Profoundly impressed, as we are, with the truth of the proposition that intelligence is the corner stone of a free government, and deeply sensible of the importance of beginnings, in laying the foundation of the Educational Institutions of a new country, it is our earnest desire to approach this subject, not in a carping, fault-finding spirit, but with honesty, decency and moderation. And in doing this it would ill become us to withhold from the gentleman appointed as overseer of Common Schools in this colony that measure of praise to which his evident zeal in the great cause of Education so justly entitles him. And yet no feeling of this sort must for a moment be permitted to stand in the way of that duty we owe to the public. It is in this spirit that we shall proceed to point out some of those sunken rocks against which the drift-wood and debris of religious prejudice are likely to lodge and accumulate, threatening ultimately to divide the great stream of national Education into inefficient and worthless sectarian rivulets, spreading dissension, hatred and narrow bigotry among the people. The first idea that suggests itself to the mind, in looking over the code of regulations, is that they are surcharged with religion; and in comparing them with the Act, it will be found that there is too much religion ingrafted upon the weak stem—more than it will carry, more than it was designed to carry. Far be it from us to make light of religion, or to deny it a place in every-day life. Doubtless the Christian religion is the national basis. The Constitution of the nation is based upon it. Our laws are based on it; and our rulers and Judges are presumed to exercise their respective functions in harmony with the principles and precepts contained in it. But it must be obvious to every reflecting person that if we are to have national schools, the maintenance of which shall, in whole or in part, form a charge upon State revenues, we cannot make them places in which religion shall be taught. The diversity of religious belief renders this impossible. And here we may be permitted to make an extract from a sermon delivered very recently in one of our city pulpits, as bearing directly upon the present point. The sermon was in behalf of Sabbath Schools, from Ecclesiastes, XI, and 6—'In the morning sow thy seed'.

elements of society in this colony at least, cannot reasonably be expected to agree. The tendency of attempting to impart so decided a religious complexion to our Common Schools cannot be doubted. It will give a handle to those who have a leaning towards denominational schools, while it will render impossible a united effort to establish the educational institutions of the country upon a broad, national basis, even amongst those earnestly aiming at so laudable an object. To be plain, it is the insertion of the thin end of that sectarian wedge which, if unhappily driven home, must split into atoms our educational system. We may be reminded that although religious instruction and devotional exercises are recommended, they are not made obligatory, that there is the saving conscience clause. Of all this we are perfectly aware; but it by no means fully meets the objection. The very distinction thus raised among children attending the same schools, of itself, most undesirable. Besides, the system of having a portion of the pupils coming in late and leaving early, in order to avoid these religious exercises, is wholly incompatible with that regularity and order so essential in schools. Moreover, the provision by which 'The clergy of any persuasion shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own Church in each Common School at least once a week,' at the hour of half-past three in the afternoon, is open to objection. Let us see how this arrangement would operate in this city: Assuming that the clergy would zealously avail themselves of the opening thus presented, and confining the view to the four principal Christian denominations, represented here, there would be four days out of the five during which a clergyman would call at the Common School for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the lambs of his flock and, possibly, any lambs he might be able to lure or steal from other folds! Say that this instruction occupied one hour, or, in the case of a zealous, long-winded soul, two hours, would not the pupils regard with feelings other than pleasurable these weekly visitations? Would not their clergyman come to be regarded as a bore, an enemy, keeping them an extra hour or two from their game of ball, or their outdoor frolic? Is it after five hours and a half of confinement and perplexing study that the precepts and doctrines of religion, to which the natural mind is averse, will be most likely to gain lodgement in the youthful heart? It would, indeed, be difficult to present religion under more unfavorable conditions. It would be difficult to conceive a policy better calculated to implant in the youthful mind an utter distaste for religion and its teachers.

Thursday June 2 From Ombaca. Lamont, the Expressman, arrived at Barkerville on the 19th May. He left the gold fields on the 20th April, too early, of course, to bring news of importance. Mr. Millan, in a letter, gives the following account—'About a month ago I started prospecting in the hill on Vital creek, alongside the upper end of Chapman & Co's claim. The shaft was started 35 feet from the side line of the creek claims, and is (to-day April 20) 18 feet below the bedrock in the creek. So it proves what I have always thought—that the channel of the creek worked last year is not the old bed of the creek. It goes also to prove that from where the creek runs above the bench, where I am now prospecting, that it is all deep ground—that is from the upper end of the Discovery Co's claim. Therefore, it is safe to say that the McMurtry Co's ground is from 25 to 50 feet deep, that the Adair ground may be 50 or 60 feet deep, and the Caledonia and Telegraph ground the same. I judge so from the shaft I am now sinking—which is 40 feet from the surface, 18 feet below the bedrock in the creek, and no signs of bedrock yet—I have great faith in the ground. The Discovery Co were rigging up shafts and preparing for work. Chapman & Co and Taylor & Co were doing the same, and expected to commence work in two weeks. About 125 white men and 100 Chinamen were passed by Lamont on Stuart and Fraser rivers on their way to the mines. Five boats were ascending Stuart river, which was low. Fraser river was running high. All the men appeared to be of the right mettle, and taking plenty of provisions with them, will give the country a fair trial. None of the men who left Victoria for Ombaca by way of the Skeena river had arrived, and no further information of their progress had been received since the Indian report of their arrival at Roehers des Boeufs. ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About daylight yesterday morning Inspector Bowden observed a man in the act of entering the premises of Mr. R. Maynard, boot dealer, in the Occidental Building, Fort street. Upon the approach of the officer the rascal fled like the wind, leaving behind his hat and boots. An examination disclosed the fact that a shutter of the window had been removed and a window smashed to admit the burglar's body into the store. The Inspector and Mr. Maynard searched the store and found that only one pair of boots had been abstracted. It was fortunate that the rascal was discovered in time, for in a drawer were \$450 in money.

THE PRINCE AND THE VALET.—Referring to the account given by a Washington correspondent of Prince Arthur, upon the occasion of his visit to the White House, in the outer hall about to depart and being assisted into his overcoat by the President's valet, the Pall Mall Gazette says—'Can we imagine the possibility of any serious disagreement arising between two nations when the valet of the President of one helps a Prince of the Royal blood of the other into his overcoat? Never did valet perform a nobler mission than the Republican James when he thus assisted a Prince; never did Prince honor himself more than in thus graciously accepting such assistance. If the two, the Prince and the valet could have looked beyond the mysterious film which shrouds our limited vision, they would have seen the Angel of Peace smiling through tears of joy at the scene in the President's vestibule—not between husbands and fathers and brothers in oceans of blood diluted with the tears of the widow and the orphan. Only a struggle to get into an overcoat, one party playfully assisting the other—first the right arm and then the left. It is over now; but the buttons of that overcoat linked two mighty nations together, and who will dare to unbutton these links of love forged by the President's valet and our Arthur. BIG BOND.—The news from this mining camp is to the 11th ult and is favorable. Work for the season had not fairly commenced, although in the upper portion of French creek several companies were at work with encouraging prospects, and it was confidently expected the season's operations would be most satisfactory. In the Bralay claim a quartz nugget weighing 16 oz and containing 11 1/2 oz of gold was picked up. The Bralay claim continues to promise a rich yield. Mining operations had been somewhat retarded by frosts. The Mountain company continued work with highly satisfactory results and have enough ground to last for a long time. A considerable number of miners have arrived on the creek, and it was expected many more would arrive by the steamer Forty-nine early in the present month. The snow on the summit was melting fast and it was thought pack trains would get in early. The country on the way out looks well. Stock passed the winter most favorably and fine crops are everywhere anticipated. THE DEATH OF THE HON JOHN II, a prominent and popular member of the Hawaiian Legislature, is announced. A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to place \$100 in the appropriation bill for the Lieut Governor's travelling expenses. Why don't these Hawaiians imitate our princely style of doing such things? Severely animadverting upon a decision of the local judge, the Hawaiian Gazette says: 'As a general thing, we do not comment upon judicial decisions, but the principle held in this case, that the man was justified in cutting down the tree—the sole beauty of the premises—simply because he planted it on land not his own, and apparently because foreigners had, obtained the premises, strikes us as a very untenable one. And so it did about everyone in the Court room, except perhaps the Judge and the woodcutter whom he befriended. The case having been brought originally, cannot of course be appealed to a higher Court, and the Judge, having gratified his personal pique, can sit and snap his fingers at all attempts to obtain redress. Such is Hawaiian justice—a disgrace to the age.'

Cariboo Mining Intelligence. We glean the following from the Sentinel of the 14th May: WILLIAM CREEK. The hydraulic companies are making ready for operations, and a good season is looked for owing to the promising prospect for a continuous supply of water during the summer. The Black Jack co have commenced work and will start piping today. The Foster-Campbell co washed up 23 oz last week, and the Forest Rose 18 oz. The Taffee co washed up 67 1/2 oz last week. The Muelco Ore co are running a gangway, and the Jenkins co are sinking a shaft. The Bone Fide, Hopeful and two other companies are working. CONKLIN GULCH. The Felix co got 21 oz last week. The Indian Queen co made wages. A tunnel has been run into the right bank between the Rainier and Lone Star ground by the Justin-Time co, and good prospects obtained. The Cosmopolitan co have commenced washing. The Ambrose co intend to run a tunnel. CHISHOLM CREEK. The Good Hope co received a dividend of \$50 to the interest for last week's work. ANDERSON CREEK. The Warren co washed up over 90 oz last week. LIGHTNING CREEK. The Lightning co got 384 oz last week from a drift 5 feet by 30, and expect to get 100 oz more from the bedrock. The Gladstone co are building cabins and preparing to sink a shaft. Up to Wednesday the Lightning co took out 65 oz, and they expect to have 200 oz for this week. The snow lay to such a depth on the road between Barkerville and Van Winkle as to induce fears that teams would not get in before the end of June. The Sentinel deprecates an unusual lack-warmness about celebrating the Queen's Birthday. On the 13th the roof of the St George Shoon kitchen caught fire. The Fire Brigade turned out promptly, but a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames. Constable Sullivan has been appointed Acting Recorder for Cariboo, and Constable Lindsey Acting Chief Constable for Cariboo District. STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Corporation have started in upon the Spring work with a commendable display of energy. Blanchard street is being graveled from Mr Rhodes' residence to Figgard street, and Figgard street from Blanchard to Douglas street. The same description of work is to be executed on Cormorant street from Douglas to Government street. The work is performed by the day. Pandora avenue would be graveled, too, we are informed, but there is some high about the amount of money the property-holders on the line should contribute towards the work. CITY COUNCIL.—The Council met on Tuesday evening at the usual hour. In the absence of the Mayor, Councillor McKay presided. Several accounts were passed and ordered paid. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the management of the City Pound. 'Mr Mallandaine's bonds, as Road Tax and School Tax collector, were accepted. An amendment to the Pound Bylaw, exempting milk cows and calves, was moved by Councillor Carey and read a first time. The 'Thistle Bylaw' was read a first time. The poundage fees on Mr Lee's cattle, wrongly impounded, were ordered to be returned. SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named George Williams, a native of Missouri, who for a long time was in the employ of the proprietors of the Oriental Hotel, burst a blood vessel on Fort street, in front of 'The Ball,' yesterday morning and died immediately. The unfortunate man had been in failing health for some months and was about to seek relief in a change of climate by proceeding to California. Drs Bellamy and Ash certified that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel of the chest. Under the circumstances an inquest was deemed unnecessary. EXPRESS FOR OMBACA.—Bernard's Express for Vital Creek direct will leave the 'Victoria office' on the 10th inst, carrying letters and packages. Lamont's Express will leave Quessells on the 17th inst. STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.—The propeller California, from Victoria, arrived at Portland on Sunday night, and sails again on Saturday for Victoria. The Active sails from San Francisco for Victoria on Saturday, and the steamship California from Portland for San Francisco to-day. 'The Sweet Sixteenth' is the name given in Boston to the proposed female suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The Rev. Baboo Keshab Chander Sen, leader of the radical Brahmins, is at present studying in England the religious system of the country which holds his own in subjection. The Pall Mall Gazette suggests the propriety of keeping out of sight of the Brahmin reformer, the paupers, gin shops, poor houses, prisons and hospitals of London, so as not to give him an unpleasant impression of the Christianity of Great Britain. The Gazette adds that after the Hindoo's departure these accessories of civilization may be resumed. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When emerging from winter and entering on spring, it is a wise and wholesome precaution to purify and cool the system by some alternative compound to regulate disordered actions and to strengthen while it cleanses. This long sought medicine exists in Holloway's long-famed purifying and tonic Pills, which cost only a shilling, and will ward off serious illnesses which too frequently reduce competence to poverty, enjoyment to misery. This medicine, so innocent in its nature, and so searching in its operation, is suitable for all ages and for both sexes. It is especially adapted for soldiers and sailors, and is an indispensable requisite for colonists and persons proceeding to foreign countries where climates harass the constitution.

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of this fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other disagreeable side effect of cathartic or purgative medicine. Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use so wonderful as to astonish every one. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are permanent and extensive, and the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energies are increased. Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by an irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the blood. In cases of dizziness of sight and other indications of an approaching apoplexy, are entirely dispelled by a course of this valuable medicine. The Female's Weakness and Pain. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the female, in every condition of the life of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly assurance. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are peculiarly liable. Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. For all skin diseases, however inveterate, this remedy is a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the impurities pass through the pores of the skin, and cleanse every fibre, as water saturates the soil, so the Pills saturate the whole physical organism, in thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous. Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure a cough of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. In cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the complaint be accompanied with a phlegm, which is expelled by the Pills in the morning, after the chest and throat night and morning. Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by indigestion and biliousness, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach, and these Pills will disengage the stomach from the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be long lasting. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known for the world for the following diseases: Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Nephritis, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Liver Complaints, Debility, Nervousness, Female Weakness, Menstrual Disorders, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Eruptions, Eczema, Psoriasis, Itch, Prurigo, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, Urinary Disorders, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Stomachic Disorders, Liver Complaints, Debility, Nervousness, Female Weakness, Menstrual Disorders, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Eruptions, Eczema, Psoriasis, Itch, Prurigo, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, Urinary Disorders. MORE THAN 200,000 Testimonies. Dear testimony to the wonderfull effects of Dr. Joseph Walker's... Dr. Joseph Walker's... CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. Manufactured from the native Herb and Roots of California. FOR INFLAMMATORY and OBSTRUCTIVE RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT. R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. CORNER Pine and Sanson Streets, San Francisco. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED: J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Spring Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The Silver Medal for the Best Steam Windlass. J & F HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this their trial the most severe and prolonged ever known.

