

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Police Inquiry.

What business man with his wits about him would allow a clerk unrestricted access to his cash-box without inquiry from time to time into the manner in which his affairs were progressing and without examining the state of the finances as compared with that of the books. Left entirely to himself, the most honest man in the world would be tempted to go astray. Too great laxity on the part of an employer is doing the employe an injustice. It is putting temptation in his way, against which he may be unable to struggle successfully. The same rule applies to public officers. We all know that in years gone by serious irregularities have occurred with certain officials. Take the affair of Treasurer Gordon and that of Postmaster D'Ewes, or, later still, that of Superintendent of Police Smith: Who among us will believe that had the Assembly occasionally examined into the state of these offices, any irregularities would have occurred?—that Gordon and D'Ewes would have been compelled to flee the country—the one to blow his own brains out in an Aix-la-Chapelle gambling-house, the other to serve a term of imprisonment as a convict in an English prison? A little healthy inquiry is always beneficial, and although we are not believers in the doctrine that regards every man a thief until he proves himself an honest man, we are still opposed to throwing temptation in his way. Nothing can be more legitimate on the part of the Assembly than to inquire into the state of the public offices. The Legislature is, in fact, the employer of the official. It holds the purse, and as it tightens or loosens its hold upon the strings, the official stands or falls. No honest man objects to render an account of his stewardship when called on in a proper manner, and through a proper channel—he rather courts than evades investigation. It is only the rogue, who skulks about in holes and corners and hates the light because his deeds are evil, who refuses an investigation into his affairs. We therefore regard the investigation now proceeding into the workings of the Police Department as one likely to result beneficially to the officials and the public. If there be anything wrong in the management of the department it should be made known and checked at once; and if, on the other hand, everything be correct, it is due to the officials themselves that full publicity should be given to the fact. The debate yesterday in the House as to the right of the Assembly to compel the Superintendent of Police to attend as a witness upon the Committee, was very interesting, and after some bluster from a certain windy quarter, the House sensibly decided to request the Governor to cause Mr. Hankin, the Superintendent of Police, to appear as a witness before the Committee. A similar course was followed when the Crown Lands Committee required the presence of official witnesses, and His Excellency can offer no excuse for departing in the present instance from the rule then laid down. On the other hand, had Mr. Hankin obeyed the summons of the Committee, he might have rendered himself liable to censure or dismissal by the Governor. It appears that a certain routine (a silly one, it may be,) has to be gone through before an inferior officer can attend without the sanction of his superior officer. Should the latter decline to permit the attendance of the subordinate, he must bear the responsibility and blame himself. Mr. Hankin ought to appear before the Committee for his own sake as well as that of the public, and should His Excellency decline to permit his attendance, we may be sure that there is something behind the scenes that is not intended for the public gaze. In such an event, an appeal to the Colonial office would result unfavorably for the Governor, while a refusal would prove most damaging to the reputation of Mr. Hankin. The power of the Assembly to compel

the attendance of a witness by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, is doubtful. Certainly, the local Act relating to the administration of oaths by the Assembly conveys no such power, and in recent cases instanced by the Speaker—wherein appeals to the Privy Council were made from the action of Colonial Parliaments, by parties who had been imprisoned by their order as recalcitrant witnesses—it was decided that they were illegally held and entitled to compensation for damages. In our own Colony, there has been but one instance wherein a Speaker's warrant was issued, and the party on whom it was served was at the time advised by competent legal authority that he had a good case for the recovery of damages. The Speaker, it seems, is not willing to run even the risk of such an encounter, and will resign rather than sign a warrant. The House of Commons has won and maintains the right to compel the attendance of parties before it; but the question as to whether that power extends to the Colonial Parliaments, would seem to have been decided adversely for the latter. At any rate, the precedent established during the Crown Lands' investigation—which the House affirmed by its vote yesterday—will have to be followed in the present case; and if the fullest information be not afforded, the Assembly will then have a good case to lay before Mr. Cardwell.

Legislative Assembly.

MONDAY, July 2.

The Speaker took his seat at 1.15 p.m. Present—Messrs. Tolmie, Trimble, Young, McClure, Powell, Dickson, Ash, Cochrane, Carwell, Pidwell.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.

Mr. McClure, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Police, applied to the Speaker to issue his warrant to compel Mr. Hankin to show cause why he had not obeyed a summons to attend the Committee.

The Speaker questioned his power to order the arrest of any individual outside of the House.

A long discussion followed this ruling of the Speaker.

Dr. Dickson, in sustaining the right of the House, quoted the case of Forsyth, which occurred in 1828 in Canada. The Chairman of the Committee summoned the Governor's private secretary and the adjutant general of the forces. They acknowledged the summonses and stated that they had applied to Sir Peregrine Maitland for leave to attend the committee, but he declined to allow them unless the nature of the questions to be asked them were furnished. The Chairman of the committee complained to the House and asked for the Speaker's warrant, which was issued, and the parties were arrested. He thought it useless to appoint committees at all if the House did not assert its right to compel the attendance of witnesses. Similar difficulties were always those of the House, and in one case the House had been set at defiance by an executive officer refusing to supply certain papers asked for.

Dr. Tolmie pointed out to the Speaker that section 3 of the Act of July, 1860, on election committees, gave equal powers to select committees of the House to compel the attendance of persons as were exercised by committees of the House of Commons.

The Speaker drew attention to the preamble of the Act which referred specially to election committees.

Mr. McClure contended that the Speaker had all the necessary powers both under the Act and by parliamentary precedents given in May, to issue his warrant, and thought that if the House was to shilly-shally and suffer itself to be treated in this manner, it had better shut up shop at once. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the authorities given were higher than the opinion of the Speaker.

Mr. Young entertained similar views to his hon. colleague as to the rights and powers of this House, and alluded to an instance in which the power of the Speaker to order the attendance of a person at the bar of the House had been exercised.

Mr. Cochrane was not of opinion that the powers of select committees of the House of Assembly were equivalent to those possessed by the House of Commons.

Mr. Pidwell said the powers of the Speaker, before a writ was issued, should be clearly defined, and he did not think that power to arrest any outside person had been yet shown.

Dr. Trimble would move that the Speaker be directed to issue a warrant to compel the attendance of Mr. Hankin. (Hear.)

The Speaker said he should decline to sign it.

Dr. Powell thought they might have got all they wanted had they gone the right way to work. Instead of first sending a summons to two inferior officers and then to the superior, had the committee requested the Governor to order the attendance of the superior officers, it would no doubt have been complied with.

The Speaker suggested that the House should apply to the Governor to order the attendance of Mr. Hankin before the Committee.

Dr. Tolmie said the Speaker had occupied his position long enough to know his duty, and he favored this view.

Mr. McClure highly disapproved of the House going on its knees to the Governor. (Hear.) It was tacitly surrendering the power of the House to assert its constitu-

tional rights, (hear, hear,) and he was in favor of a writ being ordered to issue at once. (Hear.)

Dr. Powell then moved that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to cause the appearance of Mr. Philip Hankin, before the Select Committee of the House, at 9 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of giving evidence respecting the management of the Police force of this Colony.

Mr. McClure moved an amendment that this House make an order for the immediate appearance of Mr. Philip Hankin, of the Police Department, at the bar of this House.

The amendment was put first, ayes—Messrs. Trimble, Young, McClure, Dickson, Carwell (5.)

Noes—Messrs. Ash, Tolmie, Powell, Cochrane, Pidwell (5.)

The Speaker gave his casting vote against the amendment and the original motion was carried.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Leave was given Mr. Cochrane to introduce a motion asking for returns of real estate sold for arrears of taxes.

THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

Mr. McClure asked leave to move for a respectful address to the Governor, asking whether the Petition to the Queen had been forwarded.

The Speaker intimated unofficially that it had.

Mr. Young made a suggestion, in order not to appear discourteous, that the Governor be requested not to suffer the same delay to occur in its transmission as had been the case with others.

Dr. Dickson suggested an addendum asking whether the Governor had not sent home an explanatory telegram.

Mr. Pidwell never saw in any Legislature any motion so discourteous. Could it be supposed that the Governor would risk his position by the delay?

Dr. Dickson—What about the other case of five months delay?

Mr. McClure—The hon. gentleman is making out as a motion of want of confidence in the Governor. It is no such thing.

Dr. Trimble—He is the Governor's apologist. Leave was given, Mr. Pidwell alone dissenting, and the House adjourned till Tuesday (to-day) at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 2d.

The Speaker took his seat at 1.15 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Stamp, Carwell, Pidwell, Powell, Cochrane, Ash.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

The Speaker stated that His Excellency had requested his attendance in reference to the detailed statement of revenue and expenditure in 1865 asked for, which comprised 160 pages. His Excellency had no one to copy the accounts, but would have them copied if the House would authorize the expenditure or would allow the clerk of the House to copy them if desired.

At the suggestion of Mr. DeCosmos the consideration of the communication was postponed. He did not at present see the object of incurring the expense.

[Mr. McClure here entered.]

POLICE ENQUIRY.

The following communication was read from His Excellency the Governor: Vancouver Island.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, 2nd July, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an address from the Legislative Assembly of this day's date, praying me to cause the appearance of Mr. Hankin before the Select Committee of the House, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Police Department, to give evidence respecting the management of that Department.

As anxious as I am at all times to meet the wishes of the Assembly and to furnish every information that can reasonably be required, I must nevertheless point out that there are limits in regard to such matters within which it is my especial duty to keep, and as I have not yet received from the House or any other source any complaint in respect of the management of the Police Force, nor any address for information in reference thereto, I am in consequence not prepared to direct the attendance of any public officer before a Committee of the House.

If, however, the Assembly will state what information is desired in respect of the Police Department, I will readily consider the propriety of supplying it on that purpose.

[I have the honor to be, &c.]

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

The House was cleared to receive a communication from the Governor referring to a previous confidential communication.

REAL ESTATE RETURNS.

Mr. Cochrane moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Real Estate Act, 1860. The mover assigned his reasons for asking for this committee.

Mr. Young supported the motion.

Dr. Dickson would also support it, but seeing how a committee now sitting had failed to obtain the information it had sought for, he thought this request would be equally futile and it was useless to pass it.

The motion was agreed to, and the mover, with Messrs. Ash and Pidwell, were appointed on the committee.

POLICE ENQUIRY.

Mr. McClure asked the consent of the House to admit the public during the police enquiry. It was thought that the publication of the evidence would further the ends of the committee and induce some to come forward who would not otherwise tender their testimony.

Leave was unanimously given.

The House then went into committee on the Governor's communication respecting the police enquiry.

Mr. McClure thought the House was indebted to the Governor for the very effective manner in which he had solved the question. Hon. members were confident that the Governor would comply with the requests of the House—he was not. They were very anxious

to bow to His Excellency and give up every representative right the House possessed—he was not disposed to yield the single right. If the House was now willing to resign its rights or to allow them to be infringed upon, the responsibility would rest with the members. He regarded His Excellency's answer as adding insult to injury. (Hear.) The House is treated like a lot of school boys, and is told that if it informs His Excellency what it wants he will consider if it shall be supplied. The hon. gentleman assailed the Governor's communication at some length, laying stress upon the manner in which gubernatorial favorites were shielded, and the slight offered to the best interests of the House, rendering the public servants whom it paid, a farce and a sham.

He asked the House whether Her Majesty was ever known to send down such a letter to Her Parliament? and whether the Queen's Representative here did not stand in precisely the same position in relation to the House of Assembly? (Hear, hear.) If the House could not insist upon its rights, he for one would like to see it dissolved, and the Government of the country left to the Executive. He concluded by again moving that Mr. Hankin be brought before the bar of the House.

Mr. Young rose to support the motion. He was assured by hon. gentlemen, that the request of the previous day was the proper way to obtain what was wanted. (Hear.) But it was evident that the House would never get what it wanted until it assumed a firm and bold attitude. The hon. gentleman, in disclaiming a factious desire, indulged in a string of invectives directed at some nameless individual, at the same time giving his philippic a self-laudatory construction. The hon. member did not regard himself as a "canting, mean hypocrite, or a sneaking political Pharisee" whose actions were influenced by base and unworthy motives. No one was more anxious for order or more loyal, but he was at the same time "loyal to himself."

Mr. DeCosmos asked the object of causing Mr. Hankin to appear at the bar of the House—what was he to do when there? Was it to give evidence before the Committee, because if so there was no object in bringing him before the bar of the House.

Mr. McClure pointed out that that was the course dictated in May.

Mr. Cochrane again reiterated his arguments of the previous day, enforcing that the powers of the House to maintain the motion, were not sufficiently defined.

Dr. Tolmie said if the law of the Colony did not give the power it ought to do so. He had voted for applying to His Excellency, but he looked upon that as the safest course to pursue, and he thought the House might frame a resolution setting forth the object of the enquiry without abjuring any of its rights. If it came to a question of bringing Mr. Hankin before the bar of the House, he should vote as he did yesterday.

Dr. Powell had moved the resolution of the previous day, believing that the Governor would order the attendance of Mr. Hankin. He did not now see the use of a further resolution being sent to the Governor on the subject and would prefer seeing the powers of the House tested. If the object could not be attained, he might as a last resource agree not to vote the supplies as suggested by the hon. member for the city, Mr. McClure.

Mr. DeCosmos asked the Speaker to explain his view of the law on the subject.

The Speaker said hon. gentlemen on the other side maintained that the House had the right to arrest. He denied that it possessed any powers of the kind. It had certain powers, but what those were it was not his present intention to state. He had not the power to arrest. It was thought the House was irresponsible; that was not the case, and the person signing a warrant would make himself personally liable. The verdict in the two cases previously referred to was that the House had no right to imprison individuals, be thrown into the gaol and made a scapegoat of, his feeling and conviction being that the House had not the right or the power.

Mr. DeCosmos said the question was whether the House had the power to arrest or not. The House stood in its relation to the people as the Grand Inquest of the country. Two similar cases had occurred at Tasmania and Newfoundland, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (a late institution) had ruled that the House had not the right to make those arrests. Those were the only cases in point that he knew of. The hon. gentleman thought that the wisest way was to appoint a committee to enquire into the rights of the Speaker. The committee might be able to obtain reports of the two cases in point, and would have to ascertain whether the two Colonies were created by the Common Law prerogative with representative institutions or by statute; whether, in fact, their constitutions were similar to our own or not. He would state that he was not in favor of the House invading the liberty of the subject. (Hear, hear.) A responsible as well as an irresponsible body might do a wrong. He had himself been brought before the bar of this House, and had had the key turned upon him in a room. He had then looked up the law and now gave the House the benefit of it. He moved the appointment of a committee of three to report without delay on the laws and customs of Parliament as to the right of this House to enforce the attendance of a person before a select committee of the same.

The motion was agreed to and the mover and Messrs. Tolmie and Dickson were placed on the committee.

THE RETURNS.

This subject was taken up. Mr. Young maintained that it was the duty of the House to be in possession of full details of the expenditure, as it was known that unauthorized payments had been made.

It was finally agreed to refer the matter to the Finance Committee, Mr. Young being appointed in the place of Mr. Duncan, and the House adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, July 3.

Council met at 2.45 p.m. Present—The hon. Chief Justice (presiding) Attorney General, Treasurer, R. Finlayson, H. Rhodes and D. Fraser.

INDIAN LIQUOR BILL.

The hon. Mr. Fraser presented a petition signed by a number of respectable citizens, against the passage of the Bill legalizing the sale of liquor to Indians.

The hon. Mr. Finlayson said he had already presented to the Council a petition in favor of the bill.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the second reading of the Bill was postponed till next meeting to admit of the attendance of a full Council.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN BILL.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, this bill was read a second time and committed.

REPRESENTATION BILL.

The second reading of a bill extending the Representation Bill and enabling the Districts of Cowichan and Comox to elect members to the House of Assembly, was also postponed.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

Council went into Committee on this Bill, the hon. Mr. Fraser in the chair. After a short discussion, it was decided to invite the Mayor of the city, with one or two of his Councillors, to attend a meeting of the Council, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 11 a.m., and give evidence as to the requirements of the Corporation.

The hon. Colonial Secretary here entered. The Committee reported progress on the bill and asked leave to sit again.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS.

Council went into Committee on this Bill.

Coroner's Juries.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—The undersigned has waited, for some time, to see if any of the "professed politicians," or colonial patriots, would have brought to the notice of the public, through the press, the meditated assault upon the British Constitution, by a Bill framed by the Hon. Attorney General, and now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, professing, with the "simple" object of empowering the Stipendiary Magistrate to perform the duties of Coroner, and to remove a complaint with regard to the number of persons serving on Coroner's Juries in the Colony. It is proposed to reduce the number of jurors to six in the city and three in the country districts. Now, sir, this "simple" action must be looked upon, in its true light, for it is a tremendous innovation upon our ancient Constitution, and its adoption may materially affect the rights and liberties of British subjects. Trial by jury, commentators tell us, has been used time out of mind, in the British nation, and seems to be coeval with the peers of every Englishman, which as the grand bulwark of his liberties, is secured to him by Magna Charta; (the great charter) "nullus liber homo capietur, vel imprisonetur, aut exiliet, aut aliquo alio modo destruetur, nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, vel per legitimum terræ." which being interpreted, reads that no freeman shall be apprehended, or imprisoned, or banished, or in any other manner disparaged, except by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the "paladium" of English liberty.

It is not necessary for our present purpose to touch upon the Coroner's office, how he is elected, or that he is chosen for his, or his discretionary powers as to excluding reporters of the press from inquests, &c.; his power is principally judicial; and consists, first in inquiring, when any person is slain, or dies suddenly, concerning the manner of his death. This must be in sight of the corpse, for if the body be not found the Coroner cannot sit. He must also sit at the very place where the death happened; and his inquiry is to be made by a jury—and now mark—

from four, five, or six, of the neighbouring towns, over whom he presides. The caution here may be looked upon as extreme, but we know that influences, powerful influences, have been used to screen criminals who have been known to have committed most heinous murders. We have not yet, thank God, subscribed to the civilizing notion of our neighbors as to the value of human life; if a murderer is committed in Great Britain it is not passed over by a mere newspaper item. It rings through the kingdom with a powerful knell, and every engine is set in motion to vindicate and sustain the law. It will be readily admitted that six jurymen may be sufficient in the city of Victoria, and for this reason the reporters of the press will be present, a host in themselves; but who is to watch the proceedings of the Coroner and the THREE in the country districts? Besides, the Coroner is the Justice of the Peace; the jury may give a verdict contrary to the judgment of the Coroner, the Coroner's justice issues a warrant against some suspected party, whom the jury of "three" acquit, and notwithstanding that acquittal, the justice may commit the suspected party to prison to be tried at the Assizes. The verdict of a jury of six, in the country districts, would be more satisfactory to the public, because that number would not be suspected of being influenced by motives which might obstruct the course of justice.

F. F. D.

City Council.

MONDAY, July 2d, 1866. Council met at 8 p.m. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Lewis, Jeffery, sen., Layzell, Jeffery, jr., and Hebbard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Supt. Hankin, asking permission to open Bastion street, for the purpose of laying a sewer from the gail to the main sewer. Placed on file.

From Messrs. Astico & Co., asking leave to lay down a sewer from the Telegraph Hotel, on Store street, to the ravine, to carry away surplus water. Leave granted after a long discussion.

SANITARY BY-LAW.

Mr. Lewis presented the By-law framed under advice. It did not contain all the Council, but those who would be added by and-by, and the bill would answer all purposes in the interim. He moved the first reading of the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was considered clause by clause. Council then adjourned till Monday evening next.

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

California.

San Francisco, July 1st.—Received yesterday from Salt Lake the sale by Jack McKenty, an Irishman, of a quartz claim located near Helena, Montana, to a company for \$300,000.

The Evening Tribune, a new paper appeared on Thursday last, is a political in character and of substantial element in Congress.

The trial trip of the steamer Orizaba yesterday was a successful one. Ladies and gentlemen participated.

Miss Rosa Celeste walked to Cliff House to Seal Rock. She needed the feat.

The Bank of California filed to increase its capital stock to \$1,000,000. The steamer Orizaba left for today. Weather clear and cool.

MARVELOUS YIELD OF THE AND DAVIS CLAIM.

GOOD NEWS FROM GROSS.

QUESNELLEMOUTH, July 2nd.—The Sentinel of June 28th, says: A trial was held on the Sue, was charged by H. H. with having in his possession receipt from the Bank of North America, for \$750, lost or stolen on Saturday from complainant. After an hour brought the pocket book, and delivered them prisoner and cautioned.

Some Chinamen were a suspicion of having robbed of the Chittenden Mining Co. hee Creek.

The surplus fund remaining hands of the committee who the subscription for the to Judge Cox, amounting to was generously bestowed on of Charity of Victoria, and last express to be applied to maintenance of two children Winnard, sent from here to over a year ago.

The Sentinel of July 2nd, on was crossing a log, on Job at Grouse Creek, his foot slipped he fell on a sharp limb of a ceiving a very severe cut on

A man named John C. while at work in the Cayote claim, on Saturday last, had badly bruised by the caving bank.

On the same day another man John Muir, in the Vaughan claim, marvelously escaped by a similar cave.

Mr. Lee, who had his leg near the Blue Tent House, two ago, got in on Saturday.

Since our last visit to Gros the population has increased to 240, and claims that w only being prospected are no ing large returns. All happened within a month.

The last eight days the ex has increased in consequence new developments, and the ch been staked off for two or thr

It is the opinion of min acquainted with the country, lead will continue straight in creek. This creek supplies a attain which has long been the country, namely:—The n easy of access to those of means. The Discovery Co. king out their usual pay, thr ounces a day to the hand.

There are 11 or 12 comp work on this creek—some la good pay.

During the past week th been a very perceptible inc the yield of gold from the claims on Williams Creek, likely to continue throughout son. The Anraera Co. washed Thursday 219 ounces and y 350 ounces. The Davis wa for the week about 387 ounces amounts—being 1085 ounces—of the disputed ground and w

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

California.

San Francisco, July 1st.—A despatch received yesterday from Salt Lake announces the sale by Jack McKenty, an old broker of this city, of a quartz claim located by himself near Helena, Montana, to a New York company for \$300,000.

The Evening Tribune, a new paper which appeared on Thursday last, is intended to be political in character and to sustain the radical element in Congress.

The trial trip of the steamer S. M. Whipple yesterday was a success. Over 400 ladies and gentlemen participated in the excursion.

Miss Rosa Celeste walked to-day from the Cliff House to Seal Rock. Thousands witnessed the feat.

The Bank of California filed its certificate to increase its capital stock to \$5,000,000.

The steamer Orizaba left for Portland yesterday.

Weather clear and cool.

MARVELOUS YIELD OF THE AURORA AND DAVIS CLAIMS.

GOOD NEWS FROM GROUSE CREEK

QUESNELLEMOUTH, July 3.—The Sentinel of June 28th, says:—The Petty Court was held on the 22nd. Ah Sue, was charged by H. H. Margesson with having in his possession a special receipt from the Bank of British North America, for \$750, which was lost or stolen on Saturday, the 16th, from complainant. After being locked up 24 hours, the friends of the prisoner brought the pocket book and papers, and delivered them up. The prisoner was cautioned and dismissed.

Some Chinamen were arrested on suspicion of having robbed the sluices of the Chittenden Mining Co., on Lowhee Creek.

The surplus fund remaining in the hands of the committee who collected the subscription for the testimonial to Judge Cox, amounting to \$227 50, was generously bestowed on the Sisters of Charity of Victoria, and sent by last express to be applied towards the maintenance of two children of Mr Winnard, sent from here to their care, over a year ago.

The Sentinel of July 2nd, says:—While a man named John Garrison, on was crossing a log, on Friday last, at Grouse Creek, his foot slipped, and he fell on a sharp limb of a tree, receiving a very severe cut on the arm.

A man named John Chisholm, while at work in the Cayote and Crane claim, on Saturday last, had his leg badly bruised by the caving in of a bank.

On the same day another man named John Muir, in the Vaughan-Sweeney claim, marvelously escaped being killed by a similar cave.

Mr. Lee, who had his leg broken near the Blue Tent House, two months ago, got in on Saturday.

Since our last visit to Grouse creek, the population has increased from 100 to 240, and claims that were then only being prospected are now yielding large returns. All this has happened within a month. Within the last eight days the excitement has increased in consequence of some new developments, and the creek has been staked off for two or three miles.

It is the opinion of miners well acquainted with the country, that the lead will continue straight into Antler creek. This creek supplies a desideratum which has long been wanting in the country, namely:—The mines are easy of access to those of limited means. The Discovery Co., are taking out their usual pay, three or four ounces a day to the hand.

There are 11 or 12 companies at work on this creek—some taking out good pay.

During the past week there has been a very perceptible increase in the yield of gold from the various claims on Williams Creek, which is likely to continue throughout the season. The Aurora Co. washed up on Thursday 219 ounces and yesterday 350 ounces. The Davis washed up for the week about 387 ounces. These amounts—being 1085 ounces—are out of the disputed ground and will be divided between the two companies. The Never Sweat Co. washed out for the week \$800. They are just getting into pay.

Quesnellemouth, July 3.—Still good news from Canon Creek. Boats are being loaded and starting daily up the river for this creek.

A ball is arranged for the evening of the Fourth, at the Fashion Hotel in this town; a gay time is anticipated.

The weather for three days has been extremely warm, and almost suffocating—the thermometer rising as high as 95° in the shade.

The telegraph line is now completed to Fraser Lake, 190 miles, and the chopping party are some way ahead.

The work is being pushed on vigorously and it is expected the line will be stretched to Rocher de Boniller, on the Skeena River, by the first of August. Parties are exploring the Skeena river, and it is hoped the Stekin can be crossed a short distance from the coast. Over 250 pack animals are employed transporting wire and supplies. About 100 pack animals and the same number of beef cattle leaves here to-morrow for Fraser Lake. The boats have already made two trips to Fort Fraser and Nakceela.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, July 4.

THE CHERRY CREEK SILVER MINING COMPANY.—This company opened their books on Saturday last, in this town, for the sale of shares, and in the course of a few hours disposed of sixty-three shares at \$15 each, paid up. Skilled workmen have been engaged by the company, and the development of the mine will be proceeded with in the most vigorous manner during the present summer.

The confidence felt in the mine turning out well is very great. If we can only get a few quartz companies to work in this Colony, we will not long suffer from want of population, as there is little doubt felt that the country abounds in the finest quartz leads.—B. C. Tribune.

THE STEAMER MUMFORD, belonging to the Collins Russian American Telegraph Line, left yesterday afternoon for Port Angeles to obtain her register and other papers. Allan Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, Capt. Butler, H. L. Pittock, Esq. of Oregon, and others, accompanied the steamer over. She returned last night, everything having worked satisfactorily. Previous to her departure some friends were entertained at lunch on board and the health of the builder and success to the enterprise were drunk in bumper of champagne. The steamer will leave in the course of the week for the north.

CONFIDENCE.—Mr G. B. Wright, whose knowledge of this country is second to no other person in it, arrived by the last steamer from California with an immense stock of merchandise. It is his intention to resume trading, from which his other engagements had compelled him to separate himself for two years past. Mr Wright's embarking again in commercial pursuits manifests strong faith in the country, and we trust his spirited enterprise will meet with an ample reward.—B. C. Tribune.

FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE.—In response to an inquiry by the American Consul, the Governor yesterday declined to officially sanction the firing of a salute on shore in honor of the Independence Festival and Americans have consequently decided to charter a vessel and fire the customary number of guns off the mouth of the harbour. It strikes us that, although His Excellency says he cannot officially sanction the firing, he leaves room for the belief that should a salute be fired from the shore he will take good care not to hear it.

THE MELANCHOLY DROWNING AT COWICHAN.—The body of Mr T. H. Botterell, who was drowned in the river at Cowichan on Sunday, was brought to town yesterday and will be buried at 10 1/2 o'clock this morning from the residence of his brother, Mr Matthew Botterell, at the rear of Mr Finlayson's house, near Douglas street. The deceased young man was 27 years of age and a native of Yorkshire, England.

THE JOSIE McNEAR.—This steamer, intended to ply between Olympia and Victoria, left San Francisco on the 25th June and has not yet been reported. Apprehensions are felt for her safety. The new mail contracts took effect on the 1st July and consequently the Eliza Anderson did not bring the last Puget Sound mail. The small tug boat Liberty will, it is said, supply the place of the Josie at present.

THE WEATHER.—The state of the weather yesterday, was sweltering. Biped and quadrupeds were alike overcome by the heat, and business was suspended for several hours. With the thermometer at 94° Fahrenheit in the shade, and 120° in the sun, one feels like following the advice of Sidney Smith, viz: taking off his flesh and sitting in his skeleton.

A HALF SHEET.—Our employees are all young men who wish to enjoy themselves to-day with the rest of the world. They will take a half-holiday, and we shall therefore only supply our subscribers with a half-sheet to-morrow, which shall contain, however, the very latest telegraphic and local news that may come to hand up to twelve o'clock to-night.

TYGER ENGINE COMPANY.—At the meeting of this Company last evening, the following officers were elected: President, S. Dick; Foreman, John Vogel; 1st Assistant, G. Gerow; 2d Assistant, A. F. Keyser; Recording Secretary, A. M. Goldsmith; Financial Secretary, E. S. Jungermann; Treasurer, H. Mansell.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived yesterday at 3 a. m. from ports on Puget Sound, and left again for Olympia at 11 a. m. She brought the usual freight, particulars of which are furnished in the proper column, and only a few passengers.

U. S. STEAMERS EXPECTED.—The Monitor Monadnock and the sloop of war Saginaw are expected to arrive here some time this month to coal. The steam frigate Vanderbilt requires 1600 tons of coal, and will also come up if she can procure that quantity without delay.

GEN. HALLECK and Staff, accompanied probably by Gen. Steele and his Staff, may be expected to arrive here on their tour of inspection, between the 15th and 20th of this month. The American residents will, no doubt, give these distinguished officers a fitting reception.

NEW WESTMINSTER ITEMS.—A rifle match took place on Tuesday last between ten of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk and ten of the New Westminster Rifle Corps, No. 1, in which the last-named won by 119 points. A cricket match between eleven single and eleven married men is announced.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra arrived yesterday from Fraser river, bringing seventy passengers, among whom were the Hons. Acting Col. Secretary Ball and Attorney General Crease, of British Columbia.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas left yesterday morning for Nanaimo, with some freight and a few passengers. She experienced some trouble with her "stokers" before leaving, but was supplied with fresh hands and proceeded.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY.—The Committee on Police Affairs sat again yesterday and examined ex-officers Mitchell and McEwan, after which the committee adjourned till Thursday.

NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR.—A motion for a new trial in the suit of the Trade Assignees of M. Malowanski v Frankel has been made in the Supreme Court.

SALVAGE.—The arbitrators in the case of the wrecked schooner Alpha, awarded the salvors eight per cent on the value of the goods saved, which latter amounted to \$7000.

FOR THE S. I.—The schooner North Star will sail to-day for Honolulu, S. I., with a cargo of general merchandise and coal.

Thursday, June 5.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The national salute fired by the American residents from a scow anchored off Lang's ship yard, awoke the echoes and the slumbering people at sunrise yesterday morning. Those who had forgotten that the Fourth of July was at hand, hurried on their clothes, under the impression that the Fenians were bombarding the town; but the peaceful nature of the firing was soon ascertained. Brother Jonathan's children burned the powder in 36 discharges without eliciting a response from the Britishers on shore. Bunting was displayed, from most of the flagstaffs and the shipping, and in some instances the banner of St. George and the Star and Stripes waved affectionately side by side, from the same balliards. All the business houses, and the Supreme Court were closed, and men, women, and children gave themselves up to the enjoyments of a holiday. Picnics were well patronized, and the only drawback to the festivities was the unpleasant wind that prevailed during the afternoon.

THE DEPUTATION.—Messrs McLaren and Laumeister, who were deputed to present a memorial from the Cariboo miners, praying for the removal of Chief Justice Begbie, or the establishment of a Court of Appeal, have reached New Westminster, and placed the memorial in the hands of Mr Birch. No answer had been received by the deputation up to 10 1/2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The removal part of the memorial is moonshine. Mr Birch has not the power to carry it out, and we do not believe that if he had, he would exercise it. But the formation of a Court of Appeal is a different affair, and one that will, no doubt, receive due consideration when the Legislative Council shall again assemble.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.—GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.—The examination at the Girls' School, under the superintendence of Mrs Fisher, will commence this morning, and continue until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The fair sex are generally favored with a larger attendance of visitors than usually fall to the lot of the sterner mould, and we anticipate the presence of many friends. Among the members of the Board of Education present at Tuesday's examination was W. J. MacDonald, Esq., who remained during the greater part of the day.

THE "ALBERT" TAKEN!—On Wednesday, H. M. S. Alert was taken without resistance on the part of her officers and crew, who are believed to have lent themselves to the plot. The ship was lying at anchor in Esquimalt harbour when the affair occurred, and the time chosen by the enemy was noon-day. The captor was Mr Robinson the Photographer, and the only weapons he used in effecting his object were a Camera, and a bit of glass.

"HIVOT SILLOCKS."—The tribe of Indians at Clayoquot Sound, to which Maggie Suttie—the little Indian orphan girl, who was adopted by Mrs Denman, during the Indian war in 1864—have arrived at Esquimalt, and are greatly displeased at the death of the child. They demand a gift of a number of blankets to allay their wrath.

At the election of officers for Victoria Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., held last Monday evening the following members were elected for the ensuing term: E. C. Holden, N. G.; F. Sahl, R. S.; Thos Hammond, P. S.; E. R. Thomas, Treas. (re-elected).

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Alert is under orders for the Coast of Mexico, and will sail immediately upon the arrival of the next mail. H. M. S. Scout will be inspected by the Admiral to-day.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning. Preparations were on foot on Tuesday for a grand picnic on the Fourth.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This steamer will leave to-morrow for New Westminster, and will return on Saturday evening. She will carry a fair freight.

Grand preparations for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July, are going on at Yale, B. C.

Yale, B. C., road tolls for the month ending 30th of June, amounted to \$5,836 21; and for the week ending same date, \$1,405 69.

One Michael Huff was recently fined \$250 at Yale for selling whiskey to an Indian.

COAL EXPORTS.—The exports of coal from Nanaimo for the month ending June 30, reached 1420 tons.

The schooner Growler arrived from the American side yesterday with a full cargo of lumber and Sound produce.

The Fidelity will sail for Portland at ten o'clock this morning.

THE BANKS were closed at noon yesterday, and the employees enjoyed a half holiday.

The San Juan Excursion.

The steamer Alexandra, with about 500 passengers, started yesterday morning at 9 1/2 o'clock for the American Post on San Juan Island, where it was designed to hold a picnic in honor of the day. All on board appeared to enter into the arrangement with a keen relish, and the day was one of the most beautiful of the season. The run to San Juan was made in 2 1/2 hours, the company, meanwhile, engaging in dance and song to the music of a cotillion band. On arriving at the island, a large proportion of the passengers were landed in boats and canoes. A report having been brought to the steamer that Captain Gray, of the American garrison, did not wish the party to land there, Messrs. Trounce and Fell, of the committee, landed and ascertained that the settlers had subscribed a purse of \$180 the day before for the purpose of providing some enjoyment, when a peremptory order came from Captain Gray, informing them that he would allow no demonstration or amusement by the settlers or the garrison. The Committee of the Institute, intensely disgusted at this information, returned to the beach with the intention of re-embarking and seeking some more hospitable spot to land on the island, but finding that the passengers had mostly dispersed among the groves, the intention could not be carried out. Dinner was served at 2 o'clock on board the steamer, and at 3 o'clock she steamed off for a cruise with about 70 of the passengers. At five o'clock, when the steamer returned to the wharf, the passengers proceeded aboard. Three groans were given for Capt. Gray by the picnickers as the boat moved off. The settlers appeared to be as much displeased at the conduct of the officer of the garrison as were the excursionists. The trip back was enlivened by dancing, until, at 9 1/2 o'clock, the steamer reached the wharf, as she approached which a salute was fired from guns placed on a scow off the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. The discourteous course pursued by Capt. Gray is difficult to account for; a gentleman who gained access to the garrison informs us that no notice or intimation of the affair was received by the Captain previous to the steamer heaving in sight of the camp. But we are credibly informed that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute waited upon the American Consul a week ago, and requested that functionary to notify Capt. Gray of the intended excursion, which the Consul afterwards said had been done. The entire company unite in denouncing Capt. Gray's behavior, but speak well of his officers and men and the settlers. Deep regret is expressed that the excursionists did not proceed on to the English Garrison and pass the day there. The Alexandra and her officers gave complete satisfaction.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

It is the great remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Febrile Irritability of Skin.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescent Saline & Aperient.

Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—ASK FOR "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every bottle and label! W. M. Seabury, Agent for Vancouver Island. JAS-17 W

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 all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these 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 drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. 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 so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these fine pills will never fail to give tone to the stomach regularly to the secretions, and purify the organs of digestion of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are an infallible preservative of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youth or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as water saturates the soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

No medicine will cure coughs of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even 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 Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into 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 inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over 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 thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bilious Complaints, Fever of all kinds, Sore Throat, Blotches on the Face, Stomach and Gravel, Skin, Gout, Secondary Symp., Bowel Complaints, Headache, The Dropsical Swellings, Colic, Indigestion, The Dropsical Swellings, Constipation, Inflammation, Ulcers, Bowels, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Lung Complaints, Venereal Affections, Debility, Piles, Rheumatism, Weakness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Weakness, Dysentery, Retention of Urine, whatever cause, &c. &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 36s. each Box.

* There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. Full directions for the guidance of patients in every disease affixed to each Box. ocs 1-W

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

THE GREAT CURE For all the diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Put up in Glass Phials, warranted KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in that manner with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have hitherto been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be taken as a resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES,

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable Extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extracts and PILLS have effected speedy and thorough cures.

Only 25 cts per Phial. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

World & Wily Hostetter, Smith & Dean,

The War News.

The spontaneous declaration of war by Prussia and Italy against Austria on the 18th of June banishes the last hope of peace; kindles the torch of destruction; and slips the dogs of cruel, devastating war on peaceful Central Germany. The small German kingdom of Saxony, lying like a wedge between Austria and Prussia, has been the first to feel the blighting effects of the contest. The Saxon army is believed to have effected a junction with the Austrians in Bohemia, while the Prussians, after occupying the city of Dresden, have swept down like an avalanche upon Bohemia, on the frontiers of which it is probable the first great battle will be fought. The Austrian demonstration on Silesia is designed to conceal the real object, which is to throw forward a great body of troops to check the march of the Prussians across the Bohemian frontier. The smaller German States are a unit in favor of Austria, and although fearing her ability to contend successfully against her powerful enemies, are impelled to this stand from motives of self-preservation. They have read the plan of Von Bismarck and his allies for the "reconstruction" of Germany, in which it is charitably designed to take all Germany under the fostering care of France and Prussia, and to convert phlegmatic Dutchmen into vivacious Frenchmen and choleric Prussians. The Italian armies crossed the Mincio and invaded Venetia on the 23d ult. They met with no opposition. Victor Emmanuel followed closely in the rear of his troops and established himself at Cremona, within easy communication of the border, and the Italian commander may be even now thundering away at one of the objective points of the famous Quadrilateral. The motives for this war are plainly discernible. Three ambitious Powers are seeking to extend their territory at the expense of several less ambitious neighbors. France wants the Rhenish Provinces, and perhaps Switzerland; Italy wants Venice and Tyrol, and would not object to recovering Trieste, the principal port of Austria; Prussia hungers and thirsts to swallow up the lesser German States, reduce the area and consequently the power of her late ally, Austria, and construct out of the heterogeneous mass of small States a homogenous German Empire with ports on the Atlantic ocean and the Baltic Sea. With these alterations effected, France, Italy and Prussia may defy the rapidly increasing power of Russia—a nation that sooner or later will destroy the barrier that Turkey now interposes to her march to the Mediterranean—and present a bold front in opposition to any movement that may be made by other powers against the integrity of Europe. The position that Great Britain will occupy in the forthcoming struggle, it is difficult to predict to divine; but we believe that no obstacle will be offered to the movements now on the tapis. England's truest policy in the present crisis, is to stand aloof and watch the great game of chess that is about to be played on the face of the European Continent.

Big Bend.

The following extract from a letter received from a trustworthy gentleman on French Creek, we are kindly permitted to lay before our readers by a gentleman now in this city. The intelligence is most useful: FRENCH CREEK, June 13, 1866. The mines, you must know before now, have not turned out as we expected; that is, they are not shallow diggings. Neither are they easily worked. On the contrary, though not so deep as Cariboo, they are expensive; and the working of them is attended with much labor, caused in a great measure by the number and size of the boulders that have to be handled. So far, however, we have no reason to doubt their richness. Of course, with such an unusually late season, we were all too early in the field. Those who have returned giving such wretched accounts of the country, in most instances, have never seen it; while others who came to the mines were obliged to leave from want of means, scarcity of provisions, and the quantity of snow on the ground, which rendered prospecting an impossibility. Again, those who had claims have been unable to prospect them to any advantage, owing to the high stage of the water in the creeks. Thus, one may about say that we are in possession of little

more information than we had last fall. Nothing could be more dull and dreary than it has been so far; but I really think we have seen the worst of it. Some eight or ten companies have commenced to take out gold within the last week, and at least as many more will be at work within the next ten days, and every man who has got a claim is sanguine. The lead has been tapped in this creek along a distance of a mile and a quarter from the town. This gives them redoubled confidence and courage to persevere. On the other hand, I cannot, at the present moment, see that we have any immediate reason for supposing that our gold fields at Big Bend will be very extensive; for the simple reason that we have not a sufficient number of men left to push out any more prospecting. But a discovery at any moment would, from the accessibility of the place, bring back most of the men we have had here this spring. As it is, a very large amount of money will be taken out of the two creeks that are being worked (McCulloch's and French).

The poor fellows who have been here this season deserve all they get, for they have had a hard time of it. I have known whole companies live for weeks on flour and beans, and very little of that. Even to-day, 11th June, flour is selling for 60 cents per lb., and bacon for \$1 25 to \$1 50. The trail from Seymour will, however, be open in a few days, [since reported open for traffic—Ed.] and it is to be hoped that some of our own merchants will send in supplies. Had it not been for the Columbia River steamer "49," we should have starved.

Legislative Assembly.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1866. House met at 3:15, p. m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Powell, Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Cochrane, Ash, Carswell, Pidwell.

REVENUE RETURNS. A despatch was received from His Excellency the Governor enclosing the returns asked for by the House of the Revenue and Expenditure of the present year to the 19th of June. The total amount of revenue being \$125,985 10 against an expenditure of \$126,000 95.

THE LOAN BILL. The House went into committee on this bill—Dr Trimble, who then entered, taking the chair.

In reply to a question of Mr DeCosmos, the Speaker said the Loan Bill intended to supply the present necessities of the Government and to enable it to be carried on until the supplies are passed. The bill could be taken up before the Estimates were passed.

Mr Young did not think the amount sufficient, now that two months' salary were due, and the House would only be called upon to pass another similar bill.

The Speaker thought the bill would carry the Executive through its present difficulties. Dr Ash would refuse to vote for any in demnity bill until certain returns which had been asked for were supplied.

Dr Helmecken said instead of shilly shallying and dilly dallying it would be better for the House to say at once that it would not vote the supplies at all, and that it should be dissolved. The present shifting about of the House and starting out with five hundred different questions at once did more harm than anything else. [Hear, hear.]

Mr DeCosmos agreed with the previous Speaker, and did not feel disposed to have his time taken up in this manner. If the House was going to vote supplies let the matter be brought up and disposed of. [Hear, hear.]

Mr Young put the case of a person paying a sum of money for a specific purpose and having a suspicion that the money had been wrongly applied, and then being asked to grant an indemnity without proper inquiry. Mr Pidwell said the House was taking up time by mixing up two or three matters, and injury was being done by the delay. Two months' salary were now due to officials, and a case had been brought to his knowledge of an unfortunate man with a wife and family who had received no pay for two months and was starving, having had nothing to eat for several days.

Dr Ash maintained that the items asked for could be very readily and easily supplied, and he would state that he had heard that part of the money borrowed from the Bank was for the purpose of supplying the Crown Lands fund. The House had a right to the information, and it should be supplied before voting the supplies.

Dr Dickson thought that hon. members in giving expression to their views and convictions, should receive credit from those who differed with them, for good motives. He was also enabled to assert that part of the money borrowed from the bank had been devoted to paying the Governor's and Colonial Secretary's salaries. He had also been given to understand that the Governor's salary had been paid up. He pointed out apparent discrepancies in the Crown Lands returns.

Dr Tolmie thought the hon gentleman in desiring that credit should be given for good motives should go a step farther, and give the Government credit for good motives. [Hear.] Sarcasms were not facts. He should not limit himself to back-door reports.

Dr Dickson—What do you mean by back door? Dr Tolmie—State your authority for your assertions.

Dr Dickson—Give your authority for contradicting them. [Laughter.] I state again that the Crown Lands Revenue is put down at \$5000, and the expenditure \$6000; this was manifestly wrong, and the account was false.

Tolmie proceeded to show that on the 6th of June a resolution was passed authorizing the loan of \$90,000, and directing a bill of indemnity to be brought in. He thought the House was in honor bound to pass the bill, and the sooner it was done and time saved the better. No details were asked for by that resolution.

Dr Dickson referred to the minutes for an address which he had made, asking for details of expenditure.

Dr Helmecken rose to protest against the confused nature of the discussion. One hon member spoke of one document, another of a second. Let the House confine itself to a legitimate channel, and get over the business without being so irritable, capricious, fretful and wanting in dignity. [Oh.]

Dr Ash—Don't abuse the House. Dr Helmecken was not abusing the House, but instead of hon. members coming

there and making assertions, let them state which they can prove. He really feared that there was some justice in the sarcasm about the House incubating for nine months, and the sooner it was dissolved the better.

Dr Ash—Does the hon. Speaker mean me? Dr Helmecken—I do not mean any hon member in particular. The hon gentleman is very cautious and sensitive on this point, but assertions are not facts, and these inaccuracies are unfair.

Dr Ash said he did not think that he was called upon to advance the proof when he made an assertion. [Hear.] He had stated what he believed to be a fact that part of the money borrowed from one Bank for the Colonial Revenue had been paid into the other Bank for Crown purposes.

Dr Helmecken proceeded to object to such assertions of a serious nature. He thought that when such statements were made as facts, the proof should be offered there and then. [Hear, hear.]

Mr Young thought that hon. members were certainly not required to give their authority for an assertion, for if their assertion could not be accepted, they were not worthy of a position in the House, [hear,] and it might happen with others as with him, that information was given in confidence, and the authority could not therefore with honor be divulged. [Hear.]

Dr Ash repeated the assertion that he had previously made with reference to money being transferred from one Bank to another. The House had been told by one hon member that the Governor's salary had been paid, while another hon member mentioned the case of a man with a family who had received no pay for two months, and was starving. If the House sanctioned such an apparent wrong without due enquiry, the sooner for its own credit it was dissolved the better. [Hear, hear.]

After some further remarks from Messrs Tolmie, Dickson, and DeCosmos, the bill was considered *seriatim*, and the several clauses passed with amendments, and an additional clause moved by Mr DeCosmos. The bill was then reported complete.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY. Dr. Trimble, on behalf of the Committee, asked whether the evidence taken before the Committee, prior to the admission of the public, should be published.

The Speaker decided in the negative.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Mr. Dickson gave notice that he would move, "that in order to prevent the Government of this Colony from borrowing money without legislative authorization, the House desires to put upon record its deliberate resolution not to recognize any such loans without they have been previously sanctioned by law."

House adjourned till Friday (to-day) at 3 p. m.

FRIDAY, July 6th, 1866. House met at 3:15 o'clock. Present—The Speaker and Messrs DeCosmos, Stamp, Carswell, Pidwell, Tolmie, Trimble, Young, Dickson, Pidwell, Ash.

\$90,000 LOAN BILL. This bill passed a third reading—Dickson and Young only opposed.

PRIVILEGE. Dr. Dickson rose to a question of privilege, to correct certain misapprehensions which might arise from the report in the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE newspaper, of a speech made by him in the House yesterday.

BILLS OF SUPPLY. House went into Committee on the Bills of Supply, Dr Trimble in the chair, when A MESSAGE Was received from the Governor and the Committee rose to admit of its being read, as follows: VANCOUVER ISLAND, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 6th July, 1866.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to direct the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the following facts having relation to the finances of the Colony: The Legislature has now been more than seven months in session, and up to this late period of the year no legal provision has been made for the expenditure necessary to the carrying on of the Government, nor have ways and means been provided to meet such expenditure for the year 1866 been yet provided by the Legislature, though the Estimates were laid before the Assembly on the 20th December, 1865.

The period of the year will shortly arrive when, according to the rules laid down for my guidance, Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1867 should be prepared and submitted to the Legislature for consideration. Meanwhile, the injury to the public credit of the Colony by the stoppage of payment of just debts of the Government at the Colonial Treasury continues unabated. The communication addressed to the Assembly on the 1st of June, in which I enclosed a letter from the Bank of British North America declining to make further advances, and stated that I could not incur any further responsibility without the distinctly expressed authority of the Legislature, having as yet led to no practical result; and, as will be seen from the communication I had the honor to address to the House on the 2d July, in which I called the attention of the House to the fact that two months' arrears were then due to many public creditors, and in which I enclosed a copy of a letter from the Chief Justice in which His Honor indicated the probable necessity of closing the Supreme Court for want of paid officers to conduct the business, further and more serious evils may be anticipated, which can only be averted by the prompt and judicious action of the Legislature.

I cannot consent to bear any portion of the heavy responsibility I should incur by abstaining from again urging the paramount importance of relieving the Colony from its present unfortunate condition of discredit without delay.

I would take this opportunity of recalling the attention of the Assembly to the various votes and resolutions relating to the expenditure of 1866, which, although come to by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th of January last, are yet without the force of law.

The Assembly have refused to make provision for a Private Secretary, or for clerical assistance of any kind for the Governor, and have reduced the staff of the Colonial Secretary's office to one clerk, who is also clerk of

the Legislative Council. It follows, therefore, that when the Colonial Secretary and his clerk are in attendance on the Legislative Council (the session extending over the greater part of the year) the public offices are left without a public officer of any kind.

Notwithstanding this state of things, voluminous returns are called for, and numerous interrogatories are addressed to the Governor by the Assembly.

The communications of the Governor to the Assembly, under these circumstances, are necessarily much impeded, and, giving place to other important affairs, will probably, though not without much reluctance on my part, of necessity cease altogether unless by personal intercom to the Honorable the Speaker.

The Assembly have proposed to reduce the salary of the Treasurer by more than 40 per cent, a proceeding which, having regard alone to the circumstances under which that officer accepted public employment, I think cannot be regarded in any other light than as a breach of public faith. The Assembly have also expressed their intention of abstaining from making any provision for a clerk to the Treasurer, the consequence of which would be that while the Treasurer is occupied with his duties in the Legislative Council, his office will of necessity be closed, both for the receipt of taxes and for the payment of public creditors.

No provision appears to be intended for messenger or office cleaner for the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, or Surveyor General, so that their offices will remain unswept, and, during winter, the fires will, unless those officers perform the services for themselves, or themselves detract the cost of them. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has laid it down that, in view of the small salary voted for the Attorney General, he is entitled to the customary fees. But the Assembly have resolved that fees shall not be allowed to him, and have declined to provide salary for his clerk. It cannot be expected that this officer will not only prosecute Colonial criminals, gratis, but also at the same time forego his professional opportunities of defending them for probably handsome remuneration.

The Post-Office exists without any legal authority to frame regulations or collect revenue, and I must decline longer to incur the responsibility of recognizing a Department over which I have no legal control. The views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject may be gathered from the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There is no provision made for the audit of the Public Accounts beyond a proposal to appoint the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly to the office of Auditor, to which, for sufficient reason, I have declined to accede. I have, in a previous communication, assigned a cause for the delay in completing the audit of the accounts for the year 1865. A failure to make due provision for the continuance of this service would have the effect of allowing the public accounts to fall into a state of arrear and confusion, from which they could only eventually be extricated and adjusted by a much larger outlay.

Although the Registrar General and Assessor are appointed under local statutes, by which their salaries are fixed and secured to them, the Assembly practically resolved to make no provision for the payment of their salaries, and their offices, as well as the offices and salaries of the Supreme Court, are left in a state of uncertainty and confusion.

I think it due to the inhabitants of Nanaimo again to draw the attention of the Assembly to the insufficiency of sums proposed to be expended for the requirements of that remote and isolated District, which contains a population of about 800, employed in steady industry, and which furnishes the only Colonial export. The Revenue directly received from this District in 1865 amounted to no less than \$5896, besides indirect contributions which cannot be accurately estimated; and the amount which the Legislative Assembly propose for the carrying on of the whole of the public business of the District is very inadequate sum of \$800 for "Postmaster, Harbour Master, and Collector of Dues," no provision whatever being made for the expenses of the administration of justice or for the protection of life and property. Meanwhile, the consequences of the proposed reduction have been highly detrimental. A town second only in importance to Victoria, has, by these measures been left without proper and sufficient magisterial and police supervision, resulting in the unchecked sale of ardent spirits to the aborigines, and its consequent crimes of violence, and in unrestrained rioting. The depriving the harbor of that due attention from a Harbour Master which the numerous ships frequenting it have a right to expect in return for the dues charged against them, must injuriously affect the character of an important port.

Insufficient provision for the superintendence and management of the Lighthouses must result in their deterioration, and in an increase of the dangers of navigation.

I enclose for the information of the Assembly the copy of a letter received from the contractor for provisioning these establishments, from which you will observe that the supplies will be stopped if the outstanding debt be not paid. The failure to provide for the contingencies and unavoidable expenses of unpaid Magistrates, will necessarily involve a restriction of the administration of justice.

No charitable allowance is proposed to be made for the relief of destitution. It is obviously the duty of a community in which no laws exist for the relief of accessions and afflicted persons beyond the uncertain charity of private individuals.

The Naval Station of Esquimalt is to be left apparently without a single policeman or a lock-up, and I think the unreasonableness and impolicy of omitting these precautions are obvious in view of the large extent to which Her Majesty's Navy contributes to the prosperity and revenue of the Colony.

The amounts proposed to be voted for Stationery, Light, Fuel, and Printing, are wholly insufficient. The proposed appropriation of \$250 for stationery for the year 1866, has already been exceeded, and I do not, under existing circumstances, feel justified in sanctioning a further outlay for supply without legal authority to do so.

In addition to the foregoing, I would, before closing this communication, refer the Assembly generally to my communication dated February 2nd, 1866.

In conclusion I would again earnestly impress upon the Legislative Assembly the paramount importance of finding a practical solution for the difficulties fraught with evil to the Colony, and the prolongation of which will probably result in further public injuries which no future action of the Legislature could repair.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

Vancouver Island. Downing street, 30th December, 1865. Sir: With reference to my Despatch No. 27, of the 11th of October last, transmitting copies of a correspondence with the Treasury and the Post Office, as far as it had then proceeded, on the regulation of the Post in Vancouver Island, I have the honor to enclose for your information the accompanying copy of a further communication from the Treasury.

You will see that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury feel that there would be great inconvenience in an interference with this subject by the Government at home, and I quite share this feeling.

If the Legislature refuse to pass the laws necessary for establishing a postal system, it will be your duty to exert such authority as is in the opinion of your law officers legally possessed to supply the want of legislation. But if you should find that your lawful powers as Governor are not sufficient to prevent public inconvenience, it will be better that you should leave the community to suffer the consequences imposed upon them by the legislative or non-legislative action of their representatives than that you should incur the responsibility of any proceedings which are not warranted by law.

I have, etc., (Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL, GOVERNOR KENNEDY, C. B., &c, etc, etc.

QUEEN'S MARKET, WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I., July 3d, 1866.

Sir: A second month's account has now become due to us for supplies to the Light-house, and there is no apparent prospect of the same being early liquidated. As we have to pay cash for the same, and the remuneration not being adequate to our giving credit, we beg you will be kind enough to make known to us (at your earliest convenience) when we may depend on being paid, before we send the quarterly returns now ordered for Friday next in advance.

We have, etc., (Signed,) HUTCHINSON & Co, PER H. J. YERS. P. S.—The two months now due is principally for supplies furnished on April 5th last. There is also a two months' account against the Victoria Jail unpaid.

To W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary. The Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

BILLS OF SUPPLY. The first item considered by the Committee was under the head of "Judicial"—(after Registrar of Supreme Court, &c, which had been ordered to stand over.)

Clerk, \$1000—Ordered to stand over. Attorney General, \$600—Carried.

Attorney General, \$1455—Provisional and temporary.

The Committee adhered to its former resolution: "That no fees be allowed to the Acting Attorney General, and that the salary of the Acting Attorney General be provisional and temporary."

Sheriff and Governor of the Gaol. On motion of Dr Helmecken, the words, "and Governor of the Gaol," were erased, and the salary of \$1000 for Sheriff was voted.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Governor of the Gaol, \$1750, Carried.

The former resolution of the House, transferring the Stipendiary Magistrate and Superintendent of Police by Act to the Municipality of Victoria, at a salary of \$1750, payable out of the Civil Revenue, &c, was erased, and the following resolution, on motion of Dr Helmecken, inserted: "That the Stipendiary Magistrate of Victoria, Superintendent of Police and Governor of the Gaol, and that the House recommends that the Stipendiary Magistrate and Clerk keep the accounts of the Gaol and Police Department."

Clerk, \$1000—Carried. [Resolution, see Stipendiary Magistrate, above.]

Stipendiary Magistrate, Nanaimo—Resolved, "That the office of Stipendiary Magistrate at Nanaimo be abolished." Petty expenses [contingencies] \$300—Carried.

Police—Superintendent, Resolved, "That the Stipendiary Magistrate be Superintendent of Police, subject to the Resolution of the House, as regards the Stipendiary Magistrate, Victoria."

Inspectors, \$1200—Carried. The resolution of the House, placing the Police under the control of the Corporation of Victoria, &c, was lost.

1st Sergt., at \$75 per month, \$900—Carried. Five Constables, at \$2 per diem each, \$3650. Carried.

Gaols—Gaoler, \$1000. Carried. Superintendent of Convicts, \$800. Carried.

Medical Officer and Attendance, \$500. Carried.

3 Warder at \$1 75 per diem each, \$1916 25. Carried. 3 Warders at \$1 50 per diem each, \$1642 50. Carried.

Cook, at \$1 50 per diem, \$547 50. Carried. Petty Expenses, \$200, (contingencies.) Carried.

On motion of Dr. Powell, who informed the Committee that the Board of Education are to hold a meeting to-morrow, the items under head of Education were postponed.

Volunteer Companies—Drill, instruction, &c., \$1000—Carried. Petty expenses, (contingencies) \$250—Carried.

Pensions—To David Cameron, retired Chief Justice, \$2425. Carried. Legislative Assembly—Printing, \$500. Carried.

Colonial Secretary—Stationery for public offices. The former vote of \$250 was raised to \$500.

Fire and Light for public offices, \$300. Printing Acts of Legislation, \$1000.

On motion of Dr. Dickson, the Committee rose and reported progress. Report received and leave granted to sit again.

House adjourned till Monday at 1 p. m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Debility—Persons constitutionally weak or much depressed by changeable weather that the ordinary offices of life become a labor, the necessity of thinking a toil. The nervous system is unbinged, and each day brings to such pitiable objects nothing but a succession of real or fancied miseries. To escape from such torments it is only necessary to take Holloway's Pills, which purify and strengthen a debilitated, shaken constitution more than any other medicine in the world. They cleanse the body from all impurities, give tone to the stomach, regularity to the bowels, kidneys and bladder. They remove dejection of spirits and bodily lassitude, and restore to the mind decision and cheerfulness.

Another Message.

The extraordinary message of His Excellency to the Assembly yesterday indicates that he is not at all in favor of Re. He says, almost in as much that, notwithstanding the depression that exists, an act of the people to meet the salaries must all be a threat to close the Post Office and parcel of the coercive Governor has lately adopted the Assembly, but it will of its mark, and if carried not force that body into a submission. The allusion is a trap—there is for the office, while the revenue and expenditure small. Two hundred dollars would suffice for the pur complaints with regard to and the non-supply of the we consider the only just whole message. The Governor understand that the salary be paid if they are voted, is idle to point out the public service with this staring him in the face. To bly are surely to blame for voted the supplies many months but they appear to have gone in earnest at last, and if they continue on to the end as begun they will merit and thanks of their constituents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The School Examination—Girls Department.

The examination of the girls School took place yesterday, between 4 and 4 p. m., in the presence of visitors, among whom were the Rev. J. Jamieson, E. Siddell, Mr. Barrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Gribbell, Dr. Tolmie, J. J. Coe, W. J. Macdonald, E. G. J. W. and Dr. Powell, Members of the Education; Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education, J. Jessop and Nicholson, Teachers, a considerable number of ladies and chiefly parents of the children. The examination of the junior conducted by the Superintendent others by the Revs. Garrett, Gribbell, and Mr. Nicholson, specially by some excellent relationally loud and well merited examinations were truly praised every branch, the reading especially affording the greatest satisfaction. The pupils who were most deserving of mention, were:—Miss Sarah Todd, E. Latham, M. Fox, M. Watson, M. Norris, Freeman, J. Phelps. Second Cameron, J. Eyre, J. Watson, L. J. Kinman. Third Class—L. Barry, J. Jamieson, E. Siddell. Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Gribbell and Mr. W. J. Macdonald proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The greatest accorded, both by the Members of and visitors, to Mrs. Fisher, who months the sole instructor of the and who has only had the valuable of Miss Macdonald for two months.

VICTORIA ARM—The scene of the "Gorge" on Wednesday evening most animated and interesting.

After addresses from the Sup Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Gribbell and Mr. W. J. Macdonald proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The greatest accorded, both by the Members of and visitors, to Mrs. Fisher, who months the sole instructor of the and who has only had the valuable of Miss Macdonald for two months.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN.

J. G. Lyons appeared before the magistrate yesterday to answer a charge received a revolver, valued property of John Morgan, known to have been stolen. The accused defended by Mr. Ring, and after of evidence had been taken, the postponed for ten days.

TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—Mr. the Collins' Telegraph Company, left yesterday for the North of British Columbia, in the steamer. The party design exploring River and opening a route for cables into the interior. They will land at Stickeen River and a stream to the level land at its head.

CRICKET.—A match will be played on Friday at Colwood, between eleven S. Scott and eleven of H. M. The players are evenly matched, and the game is therefore expected

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

Another Message.

The extraordinary message from His Excellency to the Assembly yesterday indicates that the Governor is not at all in favor of Retrenchment. He says, almost in as many words, that, notwithstanding the general depression that exists, and the inability of the people to meet the charge, the salaries must all be voted. The threat to close the Post Office is part and parcel of the coercive policy the Governor has lately adopted toward the Assembly, but it will fall short of its mark, and if carried out should not force that body into a disgraceful submission. The allusion to the Auditor is claptrap—there is no necessity for the office, while the amount of revenue and expenditure remains so small. Two hundred dollars annually would suffice for the purpose. The complaints with regard to Nanaimo and the non-supply of the lighthouses we consider the only just ones in the whole message. The Governor should understand that the salaries cannot be paid if they are voted, and that it is idle to point out the wants of the public service with this patent fact staring him in the face. The Assembly are surely to blame for not having voted the supplies many months ago; but they appear to have gone to work in earnest at last, and if they will but continue on to the end as they have begun they will merit and receive the thanks of their constituents.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, July 6.

The School Examinations—Central School—Girls Department.

The examination of the girls at the above School took place yesterday, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., in the presence of a number of visitors, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Evans, Right Rev. Archdeacon Gilson, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Gribbell, Dr. Tolmie, J. J. Cochrane, Esq., W. J. Macdonald, Esq., J. Wright, Esq., and Dr. Powell, Members of the Board of Education; Alfred Waddington, Esq., Superintendent of Education, and Messrs Jessop and Nicholson, Teachers, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly parents of the children. The examination of the junior classes was conducted by the Superintendent, and the others by the Revs. Garrett, Somerville, Gribbell, and Mr. Nicholson, relieved occasionally by some excellent singing, which elicited loud and well merited applause. The examinations were truly praiseworthy in every branch, the reading especially so, affording the greatest satisfaction to all present. The pupils who were proclaimed as most deserving of mention, were: First Class—Miss Sarah Todd, E. Latham, M. Latham, M. Fox, M. Watson, M. Norris, E. Eyre, J. Freeman, J. Phelps. Second Class—B. Cameron, J. Eyre, J. Watson, M. Overstone, J. Kinsman. Third Class—L. Wilcox, A. Barry, J. Jamieson, E. Siddell. After addresses from the Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Gribbell and Mr. W. J. Macdonald, the proceedings closed with the National Anthem in full chorus. The greatest credit is accorded, both by the Members of the Board and visitors, to Mrs. Fisher, who was for two months the sole instructor of the scholars, and who has only had the valuable assistance of Miss Macdonald for two months.

VICTORIA ARM.—The scene presented at the "Gorge" on Wednesday evening was most animated and interesting. Some twenty boats containing Fourth of July pleasure parties congregated at night fall at the Rapids, unable to stem the rushing torrent. The females and children disembarked and congregated on the banks, while the gentlemen exhibited their muscle in forcing the boats through the narrow passage. The hum of applause that greeted the gallant young watermen whose efforts were successful, and the laughter that awaited those who failed—the variety of orders and counter orders, intermingled with the hissing of sky rockets and the distant sounds of vocal and instrumental music lent excitement to the occasion and exceeded anything ever before witnessed at that romantic spot.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY. J. G. Lyons appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday to answer a charge of having received a revolver, valued at \$15, the property of John Morgan, knowing the same to have been stolen. The accused was able to defend himself by Mr. Ring, and after a great deal of evidence had been taken, the case was postponed for ten days.

TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.—Mr. Butler, of the Collins' Telegraph Company, with 20 men, left yesterday for the Northwest Coast of British Columbia, in the steamer Mumford. The party design exploring the Skeena River and opening a route for carrying supplies into the interior. They will afterwards land at Sitkeen River and ascend that stream to the level land at its head waters.

CRICKET.—A match will be played on Saturday at Colwood, between eleven of H. M. S. Scout and eleven of H. M. S. Suttlej. The players are evenly matched, and an interesting game is therefore expected.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF AN INDIAN.—John Taylor, a respectable looking colored man, who was accused of having beaten and kicked a Northern Indian to death, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday and discharged, the Coroner's Jury having found that the deceased died from natural causes. The medical testimony was strongly in the accused's favor.

PROBATE COURT.—Mr. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Jenkins, handed in the accounts in the estate, which were approved and passed, and his administratorship was ordered to be discharged.

Re Estate of Geo. Roberts.—Peter McQuade, the administrator, also presented the accounts in this estate, which were approved and passed, and the administrator discharged.

BOYS DEPARTMENT.—In our notice of the examination of the Boys' Department of the Central School we omitted to mention among the best scholars of the first class, the name of S. Ehrenbacher. We have been requested also to make the following corrections. For F. Robinson, V. Robinson; for Dodd, Todd; for Flotts brothers, Fletts; and for Fleame, Flewin.

FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITIES.—On Wednesday the American national holiday was observed in a most enthusiastic manner by the settlers at Swinomish. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. N. D. Hill, and an oration was delivered by Mr. J. K. Kennedy. A ball took place in the evening at Alexander's Hotel.

THE WHEELMAN PIC-NIC, on Wednesday, was largely attended. The scholars and teachers formed in line at the church, where they were photographed by Mr. Shakespeare, after which they proceeded to the picnic grounds, and were regaled with edibles provided by their parents and friends.

DEPARTURE OF THE "FIDELITER".—The steamer Fideliter sailed at 10 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning for Portland. She had 40 passengers and about 60 tons of freight, comprising pig, rod and scrap iron, ale, liquors and linen. She will return to this port in about nine days.

THE EXCURSION TO SAN JUAN.—The net proceeds of the Fourth of July excursion, on the steamer Alexandra, will amount, we are told, to the sum of \$300, or thereabouts—a handsome addition to the funds of the Mechanics' Institute.

WATER CONTRACT.—Mr. R. Brodrick has been awarded the contract for supplying Her Majesty's Ships at Esquimalt with water. The contract holds good for six months. The supply is obtained from Spring Vale.

"CLICK-LAMS".—The Fideliter, yesterday, carried away a quantity of these bivalves for the Portland market, where they are not so plentiful as here, and consequently more highly appreciated as an article of food.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—James Turner, arrested by Officer Ferrell for assaulting him while in the discharge of his duties, was yesterday fined \$10—in default, to suffer 14 days' imprisonment.

NEW TRIAL.—His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday granted a *re nisi* for a new trial in the matter of Frankel vs. Assignees of Malowanski—notice of all points raised to be given to the opposite parties.

FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The woods for many miles north and south of this place are ablaze and the "smoke of their torment" ascendeth in great clouds.

NAVAL INSPECTION.—Admiral Denman yesterday inspected H. M. S. Scout and found everything connected with the ship in excellent order.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils of the Victoria District School, under the management of Mr. Burr, will take place this morning at 9 1/2 o'clock.

THE "SIERRA NEVADA".—This steamship arrived at San Francisco on Saturday evening, last, and will leave to-morrow on her return trip to this port.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Re Macdonald's Estate.—The assignees' costs, \$170 95, were allowed yesterday by the Chief Justice.

Saturday, July 7.

Victoria District School Examination.

The examination of the scholars of this institution commenced yesterday, at 10 a. m., and concluded at 3 p. m. Among the visitors present were: His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia; Rev. Mr. Garrett; Rev. Mr. Somerville; Rev. Mr. Gribbell; Dr. Tolmie, President, and Mr. W. J. Macdonald, Member of the Board of Education; Mr. C. B. Young, M. L. A.; Mr. Williams, the Principal of the Collegiate School; Registrar General Alston; Superintendent of Education Waddington; Messrs. Jessop and Nicholson, teachers of Central School, and several others. The number of children present was 41, and the examination was very satisfactory. The pupils, though generally young, returned ready and correct answers. The exercises in Reading and Arithmetic were excellent. In Physical Geography and Composition, great aptitude was shown. Book-keeping was remarkably good, while Grammar and History were passable. The following is a list of the most deserving boys: 1st Class—Louis Bowman and Joseph B. Barr. 2d Class—James Peers, Frederick Carr, Frederick McCreedy. 3d Class—Mary Ann Marks, John Charles, Charles Jenkinson. 4th Class—Donald Manson; William Arks. A few encouraging words were addressed to the school by the Superintendent and by the rev. gentlemen

present, when the children dispersed for the holidays. The Superintendent and the examiners pronounced the examination most satisfactory, as showing that the children had been well grounded in their studies, owing to the assiduous attention bestowed upon them by Mr. Burr, the worthy Principal. The Superintendent of Education takes this opportunity of thanking the examiners for their kind assistance during the late examinations, and the visitors, for the interest they have manifested in the welfare of the rising generation.

"AUNT SALLY" presents her compliments to her numerous relations and friends, and will be most happy to see them at Colwood to-day (July 7th), when she will protect her suit against all comers. "Aunt Sally," being of a retiring and modest disposition, particularly requests the attendance of all her female relations. Having on several occasions sustained serious injuries, which may have detracted somewhat from her former beautiful appearance, and highly appreciating the benefits which the Female Hospital confers on parties not moving in the same aristocratic circle as herself, she became on her arrival here a Lady Patroness of that charitable institution. She now begs that her visitors will assist her in raising a subscription for its support. "Aunt Sally" having been, in her younger days, a great cricketer, and being still fond of the game, proposes to attend at all matches played in future at Colwood ground.—Com.

ILLIBERALITY.—A telegram received from Portland yesterday states that the Customs authorities will not permit the steamer Fideliter to ascend Columbia River higher than the port of entry—Astoria. This is a most illiberal proceeding. The Fideliter is an English bottom, but she is owned by an American and commanded by an American. Her only business is at Portland, which properly should be a port of entry as well as Astoria. It is to the interest of Portland, as well as to that of Victoria, that the trips of this boat should continue, and yet the American authorities decline to permit her visits. Can there be a more unjust or inequitable statute in existence than the United States Navigation Law?

BOOT STEALING.—Three hard-looking white men and an Indian were brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery from Mr. H. Schultz's store, on Government street, of a number of pairs of boots and shoes. The storekeeper was not aware of his loss until one of the white men entered the store and asked him to exchange a pair that would fit his feet. The prisoners were all remanded for further examination.

THE POLICE INQUIRY.—The Committee sat yesterday and examined Messieurs Bakes and Bourne. The witnesses corroborated the evidence of McEwan with regard to Mr. Hankin's arbitrary course towards officers and prisoners, and also with regard to the use of servants and prisoners for Mr. Hankin's private purposes.

REAL ESTATE TAX SALES.—The Committee of the House, appointed to inquire into the recent tax sales, were yesterday assured by the Governor that he was ready and willing to further their object by every means in his power.

CRICKET.—The return match between Eleven of Her Majesty's ship Scout and Eleven of Her Majesty's ship Suttlej, will be played at Colwood to-day. An exciting match is anticipated, and "Aunt Sally" will attend. Wickets pitched at 10 a. m.

PUGET SOUND MAIL.—The sloop Narcissa, with the Puget Sound mails, arrived yesterday. Nothing has been heard of the Josie McNear, the new mail steamer, now twelve days out from San Francisco.

The piano in use at the examination of the Central School (Girls' Department) was one of Collard & Collard's best make, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. J. Bagnall, the Agent.

The Diana, with a number of ladies and gentlemen aboard, went to Sooke harbor on a picnic excursion yesterday morning, returning in the evening.

SAILED.—The bark Camden, Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Puget Sound to load with lumber for San Francisco.

The bark A. A. Eldridge, from Honolulu, S. I., recently landed 3000 kegs of sugar at Portland, Oregon.

The Alexandra, for New Westminster, yesterday took 30 passengers and 40 tons of freight.

The plant of the Nanaimo Gazette will be sold by Mr. McOrea to-day.

The Sierra Nevada will be due here on Tuesday.

LICENSING COURT.—This Court will hold its annual sitting on the 12th inst.

The Police Enquiry.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the management of the Police Department, consisting of Messrs McClure (Chairman), Trimble and Pidwell, sat yesterday at 11 o'clock, a. m., with open doors, for the purpose of taking evidence and enquiring into the condition and management of the Police Department. As the proceedings of the two previous sittings have not yet been made public, we can at present only present our readers with yesterday's *ex parte* evidence. *Ex-Constable McEwan.*—(Examination continued.) I recollect distinctly an order being given that no person was to be admitted within the gaol except officers connected with the force; recollect mention being made of Mr. Pemberton as one of the number of persons prohibited from entering, except by special authority of the Superintendent or Mr. Welch; or in the event of

neither of them being in, a blank form, signed by Mr. Hankin, was left to be filled up by one of the Sergeants on duty; there was a direct order to include Mr. Pemberton, and the Magistrate's clerk, Mr. Theakstone, in the general prohibition; I was under sick certificates of Dr. Helmecken for about a fortnight while I was in the force; Mr. Hankin never came to see me, nor did he ever send me any wine; the order given to men on beats to remain on one side of the street and not to speak to any person, interfered materially with the proper performance of our duties; I can give an example of the way in which Mr. Hankin has sometimes spoken to the officers of the force; one of the Constables, in January last, refused to take the feet of a drunken man upon his shoulders, because they were covered with dirt; Mr. Hankin told us on parade on Sunday morning, "that if he were to tell us to put a prisoner's feet down our throat, he would let us know that we had to do it;" he told us that we were a "lazy, idle lot; that we came into the force hungry and ragged and were getting fat and saucy;" the town duties were much more efficiently performed under Mr. Smith than Mr. Hankin's time; there were more people in Mr. Hankin's time; there were fewer robberies and more of them detected; now there are nothing but a round of robberies night after night; without alluding to his private affairs, I consider that Mr. Smith was a very good officer; it requires only a plain, practical man to superintend the Police; the Police have not as comfortable quarters as they had formerly; Mr. Hankin and Mr. Hill occupy more of the upstairs apartments than Mr. Smith did; Mr. Smith had no constable to perform the duties performed by Mr. Hill; he did them himself, but sometimes when very busy he had an officer to assist him; Mr. Hill keeps Mr. Hankin's books and the accounts of the Police Department; he has nothing to do with clothing or the jail; the Jailor, I believe, keeps the jail accounts; Mr. Hankin could very easily keep the accounts himself; Mr. Welch does little or nothing—in fact one does little, the other less; whatever might happen, we never saw Mr. Welch in the prison before 10 a. m., unless sent for; Mr. Hankin gave orders that no one was to go up stairs for him on business before 10 a. m. and after 6 p. m.; I never remember meeting Mr. Welch on my beat after 1 o'clock in the morning, but once or twice; I don't see why one man could not perform the duties of the two superior officers; Mr. Welch does most of what Mr. Hankin has to do; while Mr. Pemberton was Commissioner, Mr. Smith did the duties now performed by Mr. Hankin and Mr. Welch; if Mr. Welch did duty as Sergeant, he would take his watch and be up as long as the men; the way the force is now constituted, I think the detective system would be the best means of detecting crime; the officers during my time were perfectly willing and anxious to do their duty if encouraged; Mr. Hankin, I believe, arrested John Butts once, but I do not know of any other arrests made by him; he went out with officers Wilmer and Taylor, when the Chinamen were arrested for the Copland robbery, but I don't know who arrested them; the police were several times sent out in plain clothes to entrap public houses; I have known money to pass indirectly from the police to enable Indians to purchase liquor; it has been a general practice sanctioned by the heads of department for some years. The Committee here adjourned till Friday, at 11 a. m.

BUSHRANGING.—Bushranging is not yet "stamped out" of New South Wales. The Western Examiner has the following statement:—Yesterday about noon, as four quartz miners were leaving one of the machines at the little town of Ironbarks, with a cake of gold worth about £100, which they had just had amalgamated, two armed horsemen, disguised, rode up to the party and ordered them to give up the gold at once. They refused, when one of the robbers fired at the man carrying the gold wounding him very severely in both legs. The man fell, and the bushranger; springing off his horse, seized the gold, and galloped off with it towards the ridges. A butcher, who had seen the whole of the affray just across the road, ran inside, snatching up his gun, and fired at the retreating robber, who was already 200 yards away, putting a ball through his body into the head of the horse he was riding. When the horse got near the ridge the man fell dead and the horse galloped away. The comrade of the dead man immediately secured the gold and rejoined two others of his party who had been on the look out on the ridge, when the three galloped off with their booty, leaving the dead comrade behind them. Upon the dead man's features being seen they were found to be those of a well-known innkeeper, formerly carrying on business in Bathurst.

History of Pickwick. In a letter in the Athenaeum Mr Charles Dickens notices a statement which has gained publicity respecting the supposed share of the late Mr Seymour in the "Pickwick Papers." Mr Dickens says—"Mr Seymour the artist never originated, suggested, or in any way had to do with, save as illustrator of what I devised, an incident, a character (excepting the sporting taste of Mr Winkle), a name, a phrase, or a word to be found in the 'Pickwick Papers.' I never saw Mr Seymour's handwriting. I believe, in my life. I never even saw Mr Seymour but once in my life, and that was within eight and forty hours of his untimely death. Two persons' both still living, were present on that short occasion. Mr Seymour died when only the first twenty-four printed pages of the 'Pickwick Papers' were published; I think before the next three or four pages were completely written; I am sure before one subsequent line of the book was invented. In July 1849 some incoherent assertions made by the widow of Mr Seymour, in the course of certain endeavours of hers to raise money, induced me to address a letter to Mr Edward Chapman, then the only surviving business partner in the original firm of Chapman and Hall, who first published the 'Pickwick Papers,' requesting him to inform me in writing whether the foregoing statement was correct. In Mr Chapman's confirmatory answer, immediately written, he reminded me that I had given Mr Seymour more credit than was his due. 'As this letter is to be historical,' he wrote, 'I may as well claim what little belongs to me in the matter, and that is, the

figure of Pickwick. Seymour's first sketch, made from the proof of my first chapter, 'was of a long thin man. The present immortal one he made from my description of a friend of mine at Richmond.'"

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveler, furnished with Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol's Sugar coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put up in glass vials. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. For sale by all Druggists.

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JAY & CO.'S CAREFULLY SELECTED stock of the above from the best EUROPEAN and AMERICAN markets, is now ready, and they solicit the early orders of their friends in British Columbia, feeling assured that every article sent out by them will give entire satisfaction.

Particular attention is called to their large stock of Mangold, Grass, Clover and Onion Seeds, which are of very superior quality.

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Begs to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and having traced their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc. etc. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 10 1/2 W. Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

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Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Choice Stores of the highest quality.

DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

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

CAUTION.—D & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MANUFACTURES and LABORS. *Orders through Mercantile Houses m 19-2m

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE confidently recommended as a simple but a powerful remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s., 2s., 3s., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

*Orders to be made payable by London Houses. Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street, d26-1yW

Golden Prospects.

As there is nothing in the world so corrupting as gold, there is nothing that men more willingly worship. It is true, that, like other idols, it can neither hear, feel, move, see nor understand; but it can boast of two peculiarities: it is worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite. It would be useless to advise our readers, when they read the telegraphic report which we lay before them to-day, not to become excited. The return of the Aurora and Davis claims is something wonderful. A yield of one thousand and eighty-five ounces—or \$20,000—in the short space of two days, rivals in wealth the wonders of Aladdin's Cave, and eclipses the product of any two claims previously opened in Cariboo. The reports from other claims on Williams Creek are also most encouraging, and the prospects of a large yield of precious metal and a speedy reaction in business, are very bright. On Grange Creek, a stream distant four miles from Williams Creek and heading in the same mountain, tunnel companies have discovered in the hills a lead of vast extent and great richness; the population is steadily increasing, and the Cariboo Sentinel alludes glowingly to the change for the better that has come over that part of the diggings. The newly discovered diggings on Canon Creek continue to attract attention, and crowds of miners are on their way thitherward. From Big Bend the news is not encouraging; but sufficient is known to justify the statement that gold exists there in payable quantities, and that claims require but to be opened to insure at least a moderate return for the capital and labor invested. Taken all in all, we do not remember a season when the prospects have been so cheering—when miners were so confident and unanimous as to the result of the season's work—when there was manifested less fitful eagerness to acquire wealth in the country and hurry away with it to another land to spend it. Few men who enter a new country with the full expectation that in a few months, or years at most, they will have acquired fortunes, ever realize their dream. As a general rule, it is the plodding man who succeeds in gold countries as well as elsewhere. A man should divest his mind of all idea of becoming suddenly rich; he should make every preparation for a lengthened residence in the country; he should act as though he intended to remain here for the remainder of his days, and he must settle in his mind as well as in his body. These are the kind of men who are desirable citizens, and whose presence here should be encouraged. It is gratifying to know that the character of our miners is less migratory than before. Experience has taught them that to be successful in gold mining they must do something more than scratch along the surface or rely entirely upon a lucky "find" to bring them riches; that they must dig and delve and make a business of the occupation to ensure them prosperity. Fully impressed with these thoughts the miners have gone to work this spring and are slowly but surely opening up the rich mines of wealth that abound in the Cariboo country. The number of diggers, though small, forms the nucleus for a large and permanent population which will be attracted to our shores when the result of this year's mining shall have been sent abroad.

Chief Justice Bégbie's Award.
The British Columbia Tribune publishes the following as Chief Justice Bégbie's award in the Aurora vs Davis suit:—"Declare mutual release of all past acts. Define the disputed territory by producing the S. boundary of the Harvey-Dixon claim 100 ft up the hill, thence draw a line northward, parallel to the Eastern bounds of the Harvey-Dixon; such line to be the eastern boundary of the disputed territory. There being at the commencement of the action 54 full interests in the Davis Co., the owners of which were not members at the time of the jump, 12th August, 1864, and may therefore be taken to have been bona-fide members, and 24 interests belonging to members cognizant of the jump, 12th of August, 1864, and 14 full interests in the Aurora Co.; divide the whole of the unworked portion of the disputed territory into 194 equal parts; 54 to belong to the said bona-fide members of the Davis Co., 14 portions to the Aurora Co., nothing to the owners of the 24 interests in Davis Co., who were parties to the jump, except indemnity and forgiveness for the past. Each party to pay their own costs, ab initio. Costs of the receiver in Commissioner's Court to be paid by both companies equally. Unless the parties can agree without

a Surveyor, let a Surveyor be appointed jointly, to fix the posts on the surface, both for the E. boundary of the disputed territory and for the dividing line between plaintiffs' 54 and the defendants' 14 parts. If parties agree on one Surveyor, each to pay half expenses of survey. If they cannot agree each to appoint and pay their own Surveyor. After division, parties to execute mutual release and quit claims, to be settled by Court if parties differ. Recommend that the residue be worked in common. Reserve power to give directions for carrying out this award which is to be made a rule of Court.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The restoration of Notre Dame is rapidly approaching its termination. All stained glass windows have been completed and placed in the ogive opening; the northern portion is furnished, as are the chapels surrounding the nave. By the end of this year the old cathedral will once more appear in its pristine beauty.

A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament to amend the Public Libraries Act, the purport of which is to sanction the formation of a public library, on the assent of one half, instead of as now two-thirds of the inhabitants of the borough, and to permit adjoining parishes to unite with a borough in adopting the Act.

Recent experiments conducted by the French Government show that the water-tanks on board ship should be iron-coated inside with tin, and not of galvanized iron, as at present. It was discovered that the water, under certain various conditions, dissolved the zinc of the iron, and rendered it injurious to health.

Notwithstanding the numerous defections from the Society for the Translation of the Bible, the plan has not been abandoned, and a committee consisting of an equal number of Protestant clergymen, Jewish rabbis and Roman Catholic priests, has been appointed to begin the work.

An instance of extraordinary longevity has happened at Cambridge, England, in the death of a Mrs. James Hopkins, in her 103d year. She was born at Brandon, in Suffolk, and resided for the last 48 years at Cambridge. In pursuance of an order of the magistrates, 80 homeless and unclaimed dogs were recently captured by the Manchester police and taken to the Town's Yard, where they were destroyed by poison.

H. Martin, the head gamekeeper to the late Lord Palmerston, died recently at the age of 80. He had been 40 years in the service of his lordship, and was much esteemed by him.

The agricultural laborers on some of the largest farms in Berkshire, England, have struck for an advance of 1s. per week. Their present pay is 9s. per week!

Two persons were married recently in England, whose united ages amount to 140 years; and it was the bride's third appearance at the altar.

A laborer named James Murray recently died at Charlton from exhaustion through loss of blood caused by the extraction of a diseased tooth.

Decidedly an attempt will be made to construct a tunnel from Calais to Dover. A body of engineers, under the direction of M. Thème de Gamond, have already arrived at Boulogne.

The new Irish Marriage Bill proposes that all marriages shall be equally legal, whether performed by a clergyman of the established Church or a Roman Catholic priest.

The Marquis de Boissy is so indignant at the refusal of the hanging committee of the French Academy to exhibit his portrait that he threatens to exhibit it in public himself.

Mrs. Carlyle, wife of Thomas Carlyle, the philosopher, died suddenly recently in her carriage in Hyde Park.

family—two boys, aged 15 and 13 years, and three girls, aged respectively 11, 9 and 7 years—got into a scow at Oakville, and the wind took them off to sea. The further they got from the shore the rougher was the sea, and to make matters worse, the boat leaked badly. By hard work the boys managed to keep her afloat and right side up until two or three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when she capsized and went clear over. The two youngest girls were drowned here. The other girl and boys clung to the boat and righted her. The boys say the boat went over three times in the same manner in the morning, and they righted her each time. They saw three vessels pass near them during the morning, but they had no means of making signals, and probably were not seen. When found, the girl sat in the bottom of the boat, her body reclining against a board used for a seat, and her hands clenched with the grip of death on the rowlock.—*Oswego Republican.*

Idaho.

On the morning of the 12th June, about 8 miles from Boise, the Indians made an attack on the camp of Columbus Gossett, situated in Flint district, and about one mile from the town of Oro. It appears that Mr. Gossett was alone, and no doubt asleep. He was shot through the arm, and in the body, his head split open with an axe, and from appearances they used a long handled shovel, beating his head and arms as he had no doubt endeavored to ward off the blows. On Tuesday morning, when his body was found, it was quite warm. It is supposed there are fifty or sixty Indians, from the great number of tracks, and the large district they travelled over gathering up stock. They took about sixty head of horses and some cattle. Other outrages having been committed by the band, soldiers and volunteers have started in pursuit.

Overmier & Miller's saddle train to Flint, consisting of five horses and one mule, together with all their rigging, was taken by the Indians on the night of the 12th June. It appears when the train arrived at Oro, they went to the corral, stripped the animals, left saddles, bridles and everything in the corral. The Indians drove the stock into the corral, caught, saddled, bridled, mounted and rode them off to the Forks of Owyhee.

That portion of the party that went on the Red Mountain expedition last spring, and remained in that section of the country prospecting and who were reported as killed, have returned all safe. We have had no conversation with any of the party, but understand they met with very little success in finding gold.

Immigration still continues to arrive at this place from California and Oregon. Silver City is fast being increased in population and improvements.

Still they come, by scores and hundreds. The tide of celestials is bound for Idaho and Montana. The Snakes don't seem to stop them; nevertheless they make sad havoc amongst them when they make a strike.

The "harmonious Democracy" of Idaho, had a pretty general row in their Territorial Convention at Boise on the 18th—a sort of knock-down and drag-out arrangement. The row finally culminated in a shooting spree, in which most of the copper magnates took a lively interest, Burmeister and D. W. Douthitt, took shares in it, and the latter, in a playful mode fired a revolver point blank at Street, the editor of the World, who was only saved from a trip to the next world, by the intervention of a pocket book in his breast pocket. Street at the same time gave vent to his hilarity and good feeling, by firing a shot at our D. Wm., which, however, overshot the mark and lodged in the ceiling. The row went on pleasantly and gaily for some time, but at last accounts, all was quiet on the border.

Holbrook was nominated for delegate to Congress.—*Oregonian.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of American independence will be celebrated to-day by the inhabitants of Victoria, without perhaps as much gunpowder noise as our cousins on the other side will indulge in, but in an equally genuine and appreciative spirit. The intermingling of nationalities soon eradicates national prejudices and jealousies, and consequently, our community with one consent, wisely unites in a close observance of our respective days of national rejoicing. At 9 o'clock the steamer Alexandria will leave the Hudson Bay wharf with a large party of excursionists, bound for the American garrison at San Juan, and thence on a cruise, while the numerous picnic and pleasure parties have been made up to proceed in different directions, so that towards afternoon, the town will be quite deserted.

U. S. Consul Francis, yesterday, in a short space of time, obtained 75 subscribers towards two national salutes of 36 guns, to be fired by the redoubtable "Insect" at sunrise and sunset, from a steamer off Beacon Hill.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—On the first of July the new mail contracts took effect throughout Puget Sound. The through mail from Olympia to Victoria is to be carried by the steamer Josie McNear now overdue from San Francisco. The new route from Seattle via the eastern side of the Sound to Sehome, will be run by the steamer Mary Woodruff Mr. Grainger, of Olympia, will take the mail from that place to Monticello, and is already stocking the road with fresh spirited teams. The Masons of Seattle are erecting a pavilion one hundred and twelve feet long, in which to hold the Independence anniversary ball, and are taking other steps to have a grand time. The U. S. Steamer Saranac, and the Revenue Cutter Lincoln are expected to furnish the gold lode and bright buttons to please the fair. Business is remarkably dull on the Sound, owing mainly to the general depression in the lumber business, but aided considerably by a very cold and backward season. Commissioner Farnsworth returned on Friday from an examination of the Snoqualmie pass with a view of its practicability for a road to connect Seattle with the upper waters of the Columbia river. He speaks very favorably of the route. Since the completion of the telegraph to Victoria, the company has been making heavy investments in opening a road northward from Seattle, the object being to maintain the line. About fifty miles of road and trail have already been cut out.

The Remedy for our Miseries.

Editors COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—I am not at all surprised, at the facts stated in Dr. Davie's able letter, (headed "A Remedy for Hard Times.") They must have been patent to every thinking person long ago.

Our land is as capable of cultivation as any land in the world; only get it out of the hands of speculators, and we shall soon find what can be made of it.

No country was ever supported by mining alone for any length of time: Without we cultivate our lands, this Colony will never become anything.

It will never do to let this question drop; agitate! agitate! The salvation of our Colony depends upon it. We may have Union, Retrenchment—any thing we like—but how can we expect to prosper if we cannot be self supporting. How is a man to live if he cannot support himself; a colony is a man upon a large scale, the principle which applies to the one, will apply to the other. This subject ought to be brought up at the next election, make it the watchword. We may talk about Protection when we have something to protect; at present there is not a barrel of flour produced on the Island.

Let us have the land to cultivate and depasture, that we may feed ourselves with our own hands, and then we shall not have to send \$150,000 a month out of the country (to pay for our food as we do now) that ought to be in circulation among us.

Don't let this dog-in-the-manger system be carried on any longer. Tax the unimproved lands, compel the speculators to cultivate, or sell the land to some one else who will, and then we shall see this Colony go ahead as it ought to do.

We all remember in the Trent affair how provisions went up to enormous prices. What would be the consequence to us in the event of war with America? Colonists, pause and think, "Why, simply we should be starved to death." P.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in the form of WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES A NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by

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GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE,
And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

Send their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations. Orders to be made payable in London. Sole AGENT—W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Victoria, T. C. 1.

Cookle's ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

BILE and INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, and all BILIOUS and LIVER AFFECTIONS are speedily removed by the use of

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY APERTIENT PILLS,
which have now been held in the highest esteem on all classes of society for upwards of sixty years.

Purchasers of this Medicine should take care to see that the name is engraved in WHITE LETTERS on the Government Stamp.

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Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Eucalyptus to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when used with the water of the Bath.

Fainting Turn, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria.

is a sure speedy relief' therapy. It is a sure speedy relief' therapy. It is a sure speedy relief' therapy.

Roughness, Blisters, Sun Burn, Freckles, and Pimples.

is as delicious as the Orto or "Bosch" and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Imparted with water it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

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IN LARGE BOTTLES.



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Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body re-dred unhealthily by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months. This food though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for

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of the MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES of Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scurvy, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disease arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The sufferer may rest assured that there is not one poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

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To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Filtration Steam Collar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality. 1025-17

PRIZE MEDAL.

Crinolines and Corsets

The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in

STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to **A. SALOMONS,** 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON.

The Cardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

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Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climates. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of **A. SALOMONS,** 35, Old Change, London. m4

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

The Police Enquiry.

Contrary to general expectation Governor Kennedy yesterday down a despatch to the House of Representatives to permit the attendance of Superintendent of Police before the Committee of Enquiry. This was taken in defiance of a precedent set down by Governor Douglas as followed by Governor Kennedy Crown Lands affair. The places Mr. Hankin in a very able position before the public, not doing him justice. Nine of the people will now be forced to conclude that where there is an evident attempt to prevent investigation there must be something concealing. The determination of the House to conduct the enquiry open doors was reluctantly arrived at by the members, because it will all the evidence to be published, will have a most damaging effect on the reason that the examination rendered *ex parte* by the non-attendance of the Superintendent. Hankin is debarred by the fact of his "superior officer" from making the statements that made against him; and while not place any value on the small and tittle-tattle that has been divulged in lately at the expense of the heads of the Police department are still of opinion that an investigation is at all times a good thing, is one that we would wish every official courting rather than seeking to avoid. The Assent it has any power at all, is the authority to order the enquiry. Has not the power it should direct at once, and the curtain should be rung down upon the miserable of representative institutions that have been played here so long. The members of a committee to ascertain the powers of the House is as wise as could well be adopted. There will be awaited with impatience the meantime, let the investigation proceed, and the fullest publicity be given to the evidence. If it should have injurious effect upon Mr. Hankin will have nobody to blame but himself or the Governor.

Callao—Commodore Rodgers' report of the Battle.

Washington, May 22.—The following patches from Commodore Rodgers were received to-day at the Navy Department UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT At Sea, May 10, 1866

To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 7th of April the Spanish Admiral Manuel Nuñez addressed a letter to the diplomatic corps in Lima declaring that the port of Callao was blockaded from that date; also other justifying the cause of Spain and announcing that he should give neutral bounties four days to remove their property previous to the bombardment of the city on the 30th of April. Admiral Pizarro anchored on men-of-war out of Callao, the fortifications of Callao. Merchants had some days before taken up position of the way of hostile operations. I thought that the attack would commence the first of May, when the time expired to neutrals for removal; but on the second day, about 10 o'clock A. M., the Spanish fleet got under weigh. Some time was spent in dressing their lines, and about 11 o'clock the squadron moved in two directions to attack the defenses of Callao, the first under Admiral Nuñez, consisting of the iron-clad Numancia, of seven thousand tons displacement, and the frigates Blanca and Resol, and the frigates Villa de Madrid, Belgua and Almazara pressing in front national and merchant vessels anchored in the bay, steamed at first slowly towards Callao, and then towards the north side of the city.

As these vessels approached they accelerated their speed and ran swiftly into port. At 12:45 the first gun was fired. I then from the Numancia quickly followed by the other vessels from the south side. The Spanish fleet carried about two hundred and twenty guns, mostly thirty-two pounders. The Numancia was armed with sixty-eight pounders, which was held in reserve to be necessary, and also, I presume, to cover transports.

The Peruvian batteries numbered 13 aggregate forty-five guns, five of them 100 pounders (Blakely's), and four Armstrongs, 500-pounders, mounted on the iron turrets; the rest were 22-pounders. The batteries were extensively used in the attack, and to which were added brickbats and some of adobe. The firing became of a warm character. About 1 o'clock the Villa de Madrid set her flag on fire, and ran out of the fight. She was disabled, and was taken in tow by the Numancia, with steam escaping abundantly

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

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Contrary to general expectation, Governor Kennedy yesterday sent down a despatch to the House declining to permit the attendance of the Superintendent of Police before the Committee of Enquiry. This stand is taken in defiance of a precedent laid down by Governor Douglas and followed by Governor Kennedy in the Crown Lands affair. The refusal places Mr. Hankin in a very unfavorable position before the public, and is not doing him justice. Nine-tenths of the people will now be forced to the conclusion that where there is such an evident attempt to prevent investigation there must be something worth concealing. The determination of the House to conduct the enquiry with open doors was reluctantly arrived at by the members, because it will permit all the evidence to be published, which will have a most damaging effect, for the reason that the examination is rendered ex parte by the non-attendance of the Superintendent. Mr. Hankin is debarred by the act of his "superior officer" from refuting the statements that may be made against him; and while we do not place any value on the small talk and tittle-tattle that has been indulged in lately at the expense of the heads of the Police department, we are still of opinion that an investigation is at all times a good thing, and is one that we would wish to see every official courting rather than seeking to avoid. The Assembly, if it has any power at all, is the proper authority to order the enquiry. If it has not the power it should dissolve at once, and the curtain should be rung down upon the miserable farce of representative institutions that has been played here so long. The motion for a committee to ascertain the real powers of the House is as wise a step as could well be adopted. The report will be awaited with impatience. In the meantime, let the investigation proceed, and the fullest publicity be given to the evidence. If it should have an injurious effect upon Mr. Hankin, he will have nobody to blame but himself or the Governor.

She was soon followed by the Berenguela, listed over to one side, and with smoke pouring from her ports. Just before she retired a puff of black dust had shot out at her water line on the side away from the battery. A ball had gone through her coal bunkers, I thought, and through both sides. We saw men over the side attempting to protect with canvas the ragged hole, which seemed some two feet square.

The Almanza moved to join the first division engaged with the southern batteries. Resolution and Blanca at about 2:30 steamed away from the southern division, leaving the Almanza and Numancia still engaged. These vessels drew off at fifteen minutes before five o'clock, the Peruvians firing at them as long as their guns could reach them. The action brought on by the Spaniards was waged on both sides with courage and persistency. The Peruvian guns, which were all en barbette never ceased firing, and the Spaniards, I believe, only left off when their ammunition was exhausted. The killed and wounded in the batteries were said to number eighty. In one of the iron-clad batteries a shell exploded, igniting other powder and disabling the guns. By this explosion Galez the Peruvian Minister of War and Marine, was blown to atoms. Next to the Dictator in power, of liberal views and marked ability, his loss will prove a serious one to the country. His Excellency the Dictator is said to have been everywhere in the thickest of the fight, animating, encouraging and directing the Peruvian batteries. I do not know the damage done to the Spanish fleet, but the loss was no doubt heavy. It was obvious that several of the vessels had been badly punished. The Spaniards, we thought, did not go very near the batteries, many of their shots falling into the water. The presence of torpedoes may have inspired caution. In coming away from a farewell visit Admiral Pearson picked up one floating adrift near our vessels. It was a red keg containing about fifty pounds of wet powder, with some yards of insulated wire attached inside to the arrangements for explosion by a galvanic battery. The senior Surgeon, Dr. Peck, was sent to the Villa de Madrid and Berenguela as soon as they anchored, with offers of assistance. His services were accepted by the Surgeon of the Villa de Madrid; but on board the Berenguela the officers gathered around him at the gangway and said they were deeply grateful, but needed no help. When the Numancia anchored Dr. Johnson was sent on board, while Dr. Peck, who had returned to the Vanderbilt, went on shore to tender his services to the Peruvians. I was sorry to learn through Dr. Johnson, that Admiral Nunez had been badly wounded by splinters, no fewer than eight injuries having been received in the head, arms, legs, and side. The Doctor was not permitted to see the Admiral, and I apprehend that he has been seriously hurt.

The Peruvian batteries were but little injured. The authorities on shore were confident on the morning following the bombardment they would be better prepared than at the first to resist an attack. There were two iron clad vessels on the side of the Peruvians—one, the monitor Loa, with a single gun, a 68-pounder, in a turret, and one, the Victoria, built in the shape of the Confederate ironclads, covered with railroad iron and having a 68 pounder at each end. The monitor was struck ten times, but received no damage. I do not know how the other fared. There were several small men-of-war, but their artillery was too light to be used and they were secured in the mole.

I have the honor to be ob't serv't, JOHN ROGERS, Commodore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, July 3.

MINERAL SPECIMENS.—We are indebted to Mr W. V. BROWN, at present at work at the Queen Charlotte Coal Company's mine, for a handsome and valuable addition to our cabinet of minerals and curiosities, consisting of specimens of copper ore from the Island; Gold Harbor gold quartz; a splendid specimen of anthracite coal; and a number of fossilized and carboniferous clams. The latter were taken out of a tunnel one mile from salt water, and one hundred feet into the base of Mount Seymour, about 250 feet above the level of the sea. Our friend Brown, in forwarding us these specimens, facetiously says: "Hearing that times are very dull in Victoria, and much-a-muck scarce, I send you a mess of preserved clams, hoping your digestive organs are all right."

DROWNED AT COWICHAN.—A young man named Thomas Botterell, brother of Matthew Botterell, butcher of this city, was accidentally drowned at Cowichan on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, while attempting to ford the river on horseback, after some cattle. The horse having got beyond his depth commenced plunging, throwing its rider and kicking him in the back. The accident was witnessed by a man in the deceased's employ, who was further up the river, but not being able to swim, he could not give the drowning man any help. The body was recovered by Indians diving for it.

COBONER'S INQUEST.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of "Jim," an Indian, alleged to have died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Taylor, was resumed yesterday. Dr. Davie made a post mortem examination of the body and found extensive indications of disease; the right lung and the liver were in a bad state, and death ensued from this cause; there were no marks of kicks on the body, but death might have resulted from kicks received a month previously. The evidence of Dr. Davie, jr., was corroborated by the above. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Examination of the Boys' School, under Mr Jessop's management, will take place to-day, commencing at 9, in the morning, and will probably last till 3, in the afternoon. We learn that several gentlemen have volunteered to assist in the exercises, so that there may be no doubt in the minds of the public as to the really efficient state of the school. The examination of the Girls' School will be held on Thursday, and that of Victoria District School, on Friday. The holidays will commence immediately and will last four weeks.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Our new evening contemporary—a juvenile Phoenix from the ashes of the Post—made its appearance last evening at 6 o'clock. The paper is half the size of the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE, and contains eight columns of reading matter—a good beginning, if our young contemporary can keep it up and pay for telegraphic despatches as well. The names of the publishers and proprietors are not given, but they are understood to be Messrs. McClure, Mitchell & Co.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—We learn that the hon. Speaker has been pleased to appoint J. R. Stuart, Esq., late a captain in H. M. 19th Regiment, to be Sergeant-at-Arms to the Legislative Assembly, vice Mr. Armstrong resigned. Mr. Armstrong, we learn, will accompany the Collins' Telegraph expedition to the North—which will leave in a few days. He carries with him the good wishes of the members of the Press, who have always received courteous attentions at his hands.

THE POLICE ENQUIRY.—The select committee, consisting of Messrs McClure, (chairman) Trimble and Pidwell, met yesterday at 11 a. m., and after sitting with closed doors deliberating whether the enquiry should be thrown open to the public or not, decided that the question should be submitted to the House of Assembly. Messrs Wilmer and Mitchell attended to give evidence.

INSPECTION OF THE FLEET.—Admiral Denman yesterday officially inspected the ships of the fleet now in Esquimalt harbor, consisting of H. M. ships Sutlej, Scout, Alert and Forward. The Grappler is laid up in ordinary, being unfit for service, and H. M. S. Sparrowhawk is still in Fraser river. The admiral found ships, men and stores in the most creditable order.

REMOVAL.—Mr J. L. Jungermann, the well known jeweler, has removed his stock to one of the handsome stores under Masonic Hall, opposite this office. Mr Jungermann has recently added to his extensive stock, and parties requiring articles in his line will find it to their advantage to call and examine.

THE "LINCOLN."—This U. S. cutter came alongside of Brodick's wharf yesterday and took in fifty tons of coal. Towards evening, having lost several seamen by desertion, she moved out and anchored at the entrance of James Bay.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for the above port this morning at 8 o'clock. The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday at 4 p. m. for the same port.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—We hear that this steamer will leave again for the Sound shortly after her arrival to-day, in order to convey 4th of July excursionists to Seattle to-morrow.

PARADE.—The Volunteers had a big muster last evening at their parade. The band was present and performed several airs. The corps marched to Beacon Hill for skirmishing.

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—The sloop Leonede, Capt. Hicks, will be despatched to-day for the Queen Charlotte coal mine with supplies, and powder and stores for the workmen.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL did not muster a quorum yesterday and adjourned till 2:30 p. m., to-day.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra left yesterday at 11 a. m. for New Westminster, taking passengers and freight.

RESIGNED.—Sergt. Wilmer, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Oughton, have resigned from the Police force.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter will leave on Thursday at 10 a. m. for the above port, carrying passengers and freight.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—There are only ten patients in this institution, who by a remarkable coincidence are all cripples.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.—A number of visitors yesterday took advantage of the invitation extended to them to inspect the new Masonic Hall.

CENTRAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Boys' Department.

The midsummer examination of this school, which is under the superintendence of the Mr Jessop, took place yesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. A large number of visitors attended, among them Rev. Dr. Evans, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Browning, His Worship Mayor Franklin, Messrs. Tolmie, Cochran and Dr. Powell, of the Board of Education; Registrar General Alston and Mr. Williams, Vice-Principal of the Collegiate School. A letter was read from the Governor expressing his regret that he could not attend. The number of ladies present was also large. Several of the visitors took an active part in the examinations, which were most satisfactory. The answers in several branches elicited great applause. In geography, history, philosophy, mechanics, geometry and algebra, the pupils showed great aptitude. When the examinations were concluded, several short allocutions were delivered by the Superintendent, Dr. Evans, Mr. Jessop, Rev. Mr. Garrett, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Browning. At the conclusion, Mr Jessop named the most deserving scholars, there being no distribution of prizes. These were, in the fifth class: 1st Master Rowbotham, general proficiency; 2d, Moote, do; 3d, Watson, do; 4th, Jamieson, do; in the fourth class—1st,

W. Cameron; 2d, Eyre; 3d, Morley; 4th, McMillan; 5th, Latham; 6th, Davies; 7th, T. Robinson. Third class—1st, C. Cameron; 2d, Dodd; 3d, Bone; 4th, Fox; 5th, Burgess; 6th, Hatch; 7th, Copeland; 8th, Masters Floita and McMillan. Second class—Humber, Scott, Watson, Lange, Fleame. The boys having sung a lively holiday air, were sent home with blithesome hearts to spend their vacation, and with directions to re-assemble on the first Monday in August. The examiners in general were much struck with the ready answers and progress of the pupils, and if one or two points of the examination were rather weak, taken as a whole, it might with justice be considered as most creditable to the teachers.

A Revolving Steamship.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Some years ago, when Thomas Wicans projected his wonderful cigar ship, the attention of the maritime world was excited for the result of his invention, which he is still prosecuting. But before that is perfected another invention has been given to the world by George F. Snyder, of this city, which promises to be a still greater wonder than anything that has yet appeared upon the face of the waters, not excepting even the application of steam by Robert Fulton for the propulsion of vessels. The vessel invented by Snyder is a cylinder, and has a rotary motion. A working model of the vessel is now lying at the shipyard of Brewster & Potter, at Canton, and the trials made with it have been entirely satisfactory, a speed of six miles per hour having been made by hand power. As stated before, the vessel is a cylinder, through the center of which passes a shaft, which is stationary, and supports the decks for freight, passengers and machinery, and which remain in the same position, whatever may be the motion of the ship. In the working model there is a cog wheel in the centre of the lower interior surface, working into a cog which entirely belts the interior, and is the motive power propelling the rotary progress through the water.

It is now designed to build a vessel of forty feet diameter, into which will be placed two steam engines of fifty horse power each, and with that it is expected to make a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour. The vessel will draw, when lying still, not more than ten or twelve inches of water, and the draft will be reduced when the machinery is put in motion. On the outside surface will be paddles set two feet apart, besides which there will be four keels, one at each end, and two at the centre. These keels are intended to prevent the vessel from drifting in time of high wind, and to protect the paddle in the event that the ship should strike upon the bottom. The new "revolver," as the style of vessel has been called, will be of 300 tons burden, and, besides freight, will have capacity for about 300 or 400 passengers. Her steering apparatus consists of a small inclosed boat, the bow of which is worked by pulleys attached to two beams running from the centre shaft around to one side, or the stern of the ship, and it is claimed that she can be turned in the space occupied by her length in the water. A number of gentlemen in this city have taken hold of the thing and will push the new vessel to completion, so that she may be ready to make a trial trip on the 4th of July next. A model of the new wonder is at the office of John S. Selby, No. 71 Second street, where it may be seen by those who feel an interest in the advancing science of the age. The small draught of water will render the vessel, if successful, of incalculable value for the navigation of the rivers which penetrate the heart of the great West, while its speed far outstrips that of any other ship. The same principle may be applied to land vehicles on ordinary roads, and may be guided as easily as those drawn by horses. Some prominent engineers who have examined the principle declare it feasible, and much curiosity desire will await the advent of the new vessel in the Patapsco.

The Visit to Leech River.

VICTORIA, V. I., June 2d, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.—I was somewhat surprised to read in your report of the Governor's visit to Leech, that some men had shown the party four dollars in gold washed from a few buckets of dirt taken from the bank indiscriminately, about 30 feet above the stream. The parties who did so can be no other than the two, who stated to the Governor that they could not pay \$1 per day, among at that time 5 men, for sluicing, and \$1 50 for 60 inches, for ground sluicing. By their own showing these two can make from \$40 to \$50 per day sluicing, to the hand, yet could not afford to pay for their water and wanted it free. Those two men who are now there, must evidently have salted the boxes or the pan, if not, they have shown that they have got first rate diggings and yet can not afford to pay for water, or perhaps they took a very wrong step to induce the Governor to carry out the big ditch scheme. R. J. McDONNELL.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.



CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 11s, each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. *Orders to be made payable by London House, de28 law Government street, de26-1yW

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Ointment.

"This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure. Gout and Rheumatism.

To sufferers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After fomentation with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds.

his class of diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat, chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety—indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.

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 cannot be treated with a safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act so powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained.

Dropsical Swellings.

Be aware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint which, frequently creeps upon us by slight oedema or trifling jaundice, of which little or no notice is taken until the legs begin to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and right side where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, false delicacy concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer for years from Piles and similar complaints when they might as well be cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect their own cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailment to anyone.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if this Ointment be well rubbed twice a day, into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys to which it will gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a thorough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Cancer, Scalds, Ringworm, Scurvy, Scrofula, King's Evil, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, Dropsical Swellings, Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation, Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dropsy, and all other complaints arising from impure blood.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 44 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. w16-1yew

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

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Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS First-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B.'s goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by their firm for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruits, Sauces of all kinds, Jams, Potted Meats, Durham Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mushroom Catsup, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality, and are prepared with the most complete attention to Purity and Wholesomeness. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain Whiten Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, ad Mulligatwny Paste, fe26-wv1y

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Warning to the Miners and Travelers in that Region.

The sudden change of Climate, as well as of diet, renders imperative the Selection of Beverages.

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SQUARZA'S PUNCH

Is the only Beverage adapted to the Climate of that Country.

MARK ITS PROPERTIES: TONIC, NUTRITIVE, DIAPHORETIC, DIURETIC, ANTIBILIOUS. It imparts strength and activity to the Intellectual faculties, materially aids the digestive organs, it gradually fuses a new spirit into the faded faculties without impairing the heating excitement followed by prostration, which is produced by the use of raw liquors.

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