

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

NO. 1.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays Excepted, AT VICTORIA, V. I.)

TERMS:

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Three Months, do 3 60
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Published every Tuesday morning.

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INDIAN MURDERS.

The narrative published in another column, of the seizure of the schooner Royal Charlie and murder of the crew, brings up again more forcibly than ever the question of whiskey selling to the natives. It is quite clear from the memoranda of the Labouchere as well as from the incidents connected with the Royal Charlie, that the Indians along the North-west coast, despite Vancouver Island and British Columbia law, are plentifully supplied with intoxicating liquors. This is a fact the danger of which we cannot well exaggerate. Not only the whole trade with the Northern Indians is jeopardized, but the two colonies are liable to be plunged at any moment into an Indian war. The injury to the fur trade would be a misfortune of a very serious character. Next to gold, furs and skins are the principal exports of the two colonies. If we take the number of men who are employed directly and indirectly by the Hudson Bay Company, in this business along the coast, and the number of men similarly engaged on their own accounts in trade and industry, we shall find that no insignificant population are making their livelihood out of a branch of trade that is liable at any time, by the indiscriminate supply of ardent liquors, to be suddenly disrupted. If we come to the more serious matter of a general war with the Indians along the coast, liable to be created by the same means, we are brought to consider a calamity that would almost hopelessly ruin the prospects of both colonies. The question with the people and governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia is to take steps while there is yet time to ward off these more than problematical evils of the future. It would seem that many of the vessels employed in the Indian trade take brandy or whiskey on board as a cheaper medium to transfer in exchange for Indian furs than either blankets, trinkets, or money. Even the ill-fated captain of the Royal Charlie employed it as the most effective means to induce some Indians on the coast to give the natives on the fishing stations notice of his arrival. When these latter Indians arrived it appeared that they were under the influence of ardent spirits, and to that fact and it alone is to be attributed probably the murder of the Royal Charlie's crew. In the memoranda of the Labouchere we are also told that "the Indians are very troublesome at Fort Simpson, on account of there being so much liquor in the camp," and that the Nanaimo Packet was compelled to leave the Tongas coast very summarily, on account of the threatening attitude of the natives.

There is but one remedy for this disgraceful and dangerous state of things and that is a law that will enable the authorities to seize liquor wherever it may be found—in sailing craft along the coast or in the vicinity of Indian encampments, to confiscate every vessel engaged in the Indian trade that have more ardent spirits than a certain quantity that might reasonably be allowed to the crew, and to punish with flogging if necessary every person caught in wilfully supplying the natives directly or indirectly with intoxicating liquors. This trade must be suppressed at all hazards; the whiskey-selling ruffians and their Victoria accessories must be treated, if the nefarious traffic cannot be otherwise put down, as English law treats the garrotter. We cannot afford to have the lives of legitimate traders sacrificed nor our prison filled with Indian whiskey sellers, and it will be found that a dozen or two lashes will be the most effectual preventive in the one instance as well as the most inexpensive mode of punishment in the other. If this is not done we shall have a larger crop every year

of these abandoned rascals and a larger crop of murders. It will be unsafe for anything but a gunboat to proceed up North and the fur trade will be brought to a summary termination.

The duty of the Government is to protect the white man as well as the Indian; but it is not the slightest use sending up gunboats to terrify the native tribes, if we allow almost in their wake the vendor of ardent spirits. All the wholesome lessons that physical as well as moral power can teach, are obliterated at the first sight of the brandy bottle. It is true that in many cases retributive justice overtakes the men who deal out the intoxicating draught, and the whiskey seller is slain by the savage who has got drunk on the liquor supplied him; but the

victims. Under any circumstances the sooner most stringent measures are adopted against carrying whisky up North, the sooner an unscrupulous gang of scoundrels will be rooted out and the Indian population brought to feel the benefits instead of the injuries of the white man's civilization.

ARRIVAL OF THE LABOUCHERE.

Another Massacre by Indians

FOUR WHITE MEN KILLED.

The Schooner Royal Charlie Captured.

The H. B. Company's steamer Labouchere, Captain Lewis, arrived from her usual fall trading voyage to the North on Saturday. She brings intelligence of the murder by the Kake Indians (a powerful tribe in the Russian territory, about 80 miles north of Stekin River,) of Captain Thomas Goin and three white men belonging to the schooner Royal Charlie. The first intimation of this sad occurrence was published in the Colonist of October 26th, and was furnished by a correspondent on board the Telegraph Company's ship Golden Gate, but the details were wanting. Captain Lewis gives the following account of the affair which he collected from two Indian survivors. The three other men killed were John Cashman a seaman belonging to Ireland;—Abbott, formerly belonging to some hotel on Yates Street, and a man called Tom, the trader, who came to this colony from Australia. The Royal Charlie was on a trading expedition, and was supposed to be engaged in whiskey traffic. The two last named came down with the Labouchere on her last voyage and proceeded up again shortly afterwards on the schooner. At Fort Simpson the party were warned by the Russian agent against carrying on an illegal trade in the Russian Territory.

On our way down from our most northern post, we heard that a schooner had been taken and all hands murdered by the Kake Indians; on the 7th of October we arrived at Kake; on the 10th, after we had finished trading, we collected all the Chiefs together and asked them if it was true that they had murdered four men on board the Royal Charlie; they confessed to it immediately but said the actual murderers were not there, but at their village about thirty miles off. From what we could glean from them they all said that Tom Goin fired the first shot and wounded one of the Indians, and that the Indians were all half drunk at the time of the massacre; they also told us that the Stekin and Bella Bella boys that were working on board were saved and had gone to Stekin.

On our arrival at Stekin the Bella Bella boy who was made a slave of by the Stekins, came on board, and from him we got the following information:

The schooner Royal Charlie was two days trading at Kake, and on her arrival there the captain dispatched three Indians away to fetch the others from their fishing stations, and promised to pay them half a gallon of whiskey each. On the third day three small canoes came alongside at daylight and appeared to be quite friendly. After breakfast the schooner got under another weigh with the intention of going to another anchorage, when a large canoe came off, the Indians all armed and half drunk. On their coming alongside five Indians came on board all apparently unarmed; the chief immediately cut the halyards of the mainsail with a large dagger and let the sail come down. Tom Goin, who was steering, immediately asked Tom the trader (name unknown) who was on deck with the rest, for his pistol, on getting which he fired at the Indian who cut the halyards, and wounded him in the wrist; the Indian then ran his knife through him; he (Tom) then took his revolver and struck the Indian on the head and also kicked him, then called out to John Cashman to bring up his gun and shoot him. The same Indian then stabbed Tom a second time and killed him. John Cashman then immediately killed the Indian. The four other Indians on seeing

their chief killed went into their canoe, got their guns and fired, killing Tom the trader, John Cashman, and wounding the other man, Abbott, who with the assistance of the two Indian boys belonging to the schooner, got into the boat and went away. Abbott bled to death towards the evening and was landed on the beach by the boys, they then proceeded on to Stekin. The Bella Bella boy was told by the Stekin after the occurrence that before the large canoe came alongside the chief was heard to say that it was not good for the schooner to go to Victoria; let us kill the whites and take the schooner.

Such are the particulars we glean from the Bella Bella Indian. It appears that he did not see the other Indian killed and wounded, he was so scared that he ran below. The Indians intended to kill him

saying he belonged to Tongas. The two days that they were trading the boy says the Indians appeared friendly.

Choquette gleaned the following particulars from the Stekin Indian up the river; he says that when the Indians first came on deck, the chief stabbed John Cashman, when Tommy the trader asked below for his revolver, and immediately fired at the chief, but only wounded him; the Indian then ran at him and stabbed him but did not kill him, and the other Indians made a rush at him, when he fired two more shots but only wounded them; they stabbed him again on which he fell and they supposed him to be dead; during that time the other white men tried to get on deck but were killed instantly on showing themselves. The trader then got up and fired into the canoe killing an Indian dead and wounding another, upon which the Indians came on deck and finished him. The two Indian boys then got into the boat and Abbott followed them, but was shot through the back and bled to death soon after.

MEMORANDA.

The Labouchere arrived at Stekin on Oct. 13, six white men arrived from the river the day after to buy provisions, they all, with the exception of three, intended to winter up the river; before leaving Stekin after a great deal of talk and trouble, we purchased the Bella-Bella boy that was saved from the schooner and made a slave of. On Oct. 22, anchored at Fort Simpson, found the Nanaimo Packet, and Moses Phillips, lying there; they reported having a disturbance with the Tongas Indians, and that they had to leave. The Indians are very troublesome in Fort Simpson on account of their being so much liquor in the camp. Arrived at Bella Goola on Oct. 31, all quiet there; the two traders that were up the river, by the advice of Mr. Moss have removed to the mouth. On Nov. 3 anchored at Fort Rupert, passed a schooner supposed to be the Nonpariel bound south in Goletas channel, the sloop Native came into the harbor and left the next day. Nov. 8, about four miles to the southward of Cape Mudge, passed the gunboat Forward bound north. We have experienced a very wet summer; the northern Indians have behaved the same as usual (which is not saying much for them) with the exception of the Tacos where we again had trouble. The body of Mr. Ogilvie is on board. We have four passengers from Stekin, and two from Fort Simpson.

APPEALING UNTO CESAR.—Under this head we find the following in our New Westminster contemporary of Saturday. "Our attention has just been drawn to a paragraph in the Victoria Chronicle, wherein it is stated that 'Mr. Wallace, of the Cariboo Sentinel, has commented on an action for libel against the proprietors of the British Columbian.' If Mr. Wallace is really so completely lost to all sense of common professional etiquette as to seek to drag us into a court of law, under the circumstances, we have no desire to say anything calculated to prejudice his case; but in the absence of any legal proceedings having developed themselves here we are bound to consider the item in the Chronicle as an idle canard. It is hardly possible that a man who had been engaged for a whole season in libelling not only ourselves but the Government of the colony and the people of New Westminster—whose every issue was a standing libel, in fact, should now adopt a course so cowardly and so utterly at variance with the usages of the profession, of which we cannot say he was a very bright ornament. Why, there is something superlatively ludicrous in the very idea of libelling the late Cariboo Sentinel! The very mission of that paper was to libel us and the Government, and every man who opposed the political designs of its masters; and because we have acted on the defensive, and have succeeded in driving the scurrilous sheet from the colony, will its humiliated and discomfited editor, writing under the merited flagellations we felt it a duty, as public journalists, to administer, now go snivelling to a court of law for that satisfaction which he lacked the pluck or ability to extort in a legitimate way? If such be the case, if Mr. Wallace is really in earnest in asking twelve intelligent men to award him the wages of his iniquity and consummate folly, we have only to say, in the words of Macbeth, "Lay on, Macduff; And damn'd be he that first cries, Hold, enough!"

Our Cariboo Letter.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

FORT YALE, Nov. 9.

The British Columbian and Old Dominion Creek.

Though I feel no inclination whatever to run tilt against the British Columbian, I cannot overlook some statements made in its issues of the 1st and 4th inst., in regard to Old Dominion Creek, as such statements seem to impugn the veracity of facts advanced by me in a former letter.

In its issue of the 1st inst. that paper says: "Notwithstanding the assertion made by a correspondent of the British Columbian that this creek has proved a failure, the greatest confidence is felt in it." May I ask the well informed editor, by whom is this confidence felt? Is it by people who never visited Old Dominion Creek? for all those who went there on a prospecting tour came back, as I have done, entirely disappointed in their expectations.

In a letter of mine, bearing date the 17th ult.

The editor of the British Columbian goes on to say: "There is said to be extensive shallow diggings on this and neighboring creeks, which will pay good wages." It would be most desirable, however, that he should be a little more explicit in his statements, and make public the names of the parties who speak thus, and not dwell on generalities as he does.

The Columbian adds: "Several parties are wintering there, and it is asserted by Mr. Jennings and other miners, who came down on Monday, that they would not be surprised if these new diggings should give remunerative employment to as large a population as Williams Creek next season." No party whatever is wintering on Old Dominion or neighboring creeks, except Vaughn & Co., who are prospecting on North Star Creek.

As for Mr. Jennings, whose name is brought forward, I am pretty well informed that he never visited Old Dominion or neighboring creeks, and I must reasonably infer that such must be the case with other miners alluded to as long as their names are not made public.

Besides, Mr. Jennings and other miners spoken of by the Columbian give their personal opinion, as a matter of course, without substantiating it with one single material fact, and I would be just as well warranted in saying that I should not be surprised were there to exist some rich gold deposits in the mountains of the moon or in the Planet Venus.

To facts stated by me in a previous letter also the Columbian answers by generalities which prove nothing, not giving one single tangible fact in support of its statements.

In the issue of the 4th inst. the Columbian says: "From Mr. D. Ramage, who arrived from Williams Creek yesterday, we glean the following: Mr. Hilton, who had returned from Old Dominion, speaks very highly of that region, and expressed confidence that a large breadth of ground will pay from moderate to good wages."

Out of an old story the Columbian tries to make a new one. The above statement is calculated to lead people to the belief that the news brought down by Mr. D. Ramage is fresh, which is not the case. Mr. D. Ramage, who by the by, I set down as a gentleman incapable of telling wittingly an untruth though he may be liable to be taken in as well as anybody else, started from the creek on the 19th ult., while Mr. Hilton was back on the 12th of October at Williams Creek where the news brought down by him did not create any excitement that I know of as I stated at the time. The news was thus summed up by the Cariboo Sentinel of the 14th of October: "Mr. Hilton, of the Aurora claim, returned on Thursday from Old Dominion Creek and gives it as his opinion that wages can be made on it. He left three men provided with provisions to sink a shaft and test the place thoroughly. Mr. Hilton is an old Cariboo pioneer miner and is cautious in expressing an opinion about the new creek until it has been properly prospected."

Now the three men left by Mr. Hilton on "Old Dominion" creek on the 14th or 15th ultimo, after having sunk a shaft 19 feet deep, without striking anything, and they had no disposition whatever to revisit "Old Dominion" creek, having no faith in the general features of the country as a gold bearing field. Mr. Hard Curry, one of the Government party, told me that he did not think anything of "Old Dominion" and neighboring creeks, but had strong hopes that good diggings might be found ultimately on the other side of Fraser river. Mr. Martin Duncan, another member of the Government exploring party, talked to me in the same way in regard to that section of the country. Mr. Perrin expressed his opinion to the same effect in conversation with a friend of mine. Such are the plain facts. I leave it now to the public to decide whether the British Columbian is justified or not in trying to create an undue excitement about "Old Dominion" and the neighboring creeks.

There are a class of people who are of opinion that the best mode to get the country prospected is to raise excitement, but this is a very poor way of managing matters. My fourteen years' experience as a miner has fully convinced me that to "wild excitement" succeeds general depression, and that the individuals most likely to be excited are, generally speaking, poor prospectors, yielding as easily to despondency as to buoyant hopes.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOUL MURDER.—A man by the name of John Morgan, a Scotchman by birth, from 35 to 40 years of age, was foully murdered on the 24th ult., five miles below Soda creek, within thirty yards of the wagon road, near a small spring where he had been cooking his breakfast. His body was found a week ago yesterday in the bushes. Deceased was in the employ of the Telegraph Company.—He started from the camp on his way down on the morning of the 24th ult. Ten or fifteen

minutes after he had taken his departure, two other men, James Petersen and Philip Farnson, started from the same camp. I traveled with the latter individual from Siska Flat to Fort Yale. On our arrival at the latter place Farnson was arrested on suspicion by Constable Coffee, and brought up before the magistrate, Judge Sanders, who, after having heard the evidence of Mr. McClure, surveying engineer of the Telegraph Co., committed Farnson to jail for remand. The accused is a Canadian by birth, only 22 or 23 years of age, with rather timid, unsteady looks. The deceased, who had about him from \$200 to \$300 and a gold watch, was shot with fowl shot through the side and ransacked of everything. His head was out with a hatchet, and presented a fearful appearance. Petersen has not been heard of since. The weapon was found lying by his side with human hair on the blade.

To an Horse.—On the 6th instant Judge Beebe passed sentence of death at Lytton

of their countrymen at Lillooet some time ago, and on a Siwash who had killed another Indian at Fort Kamloops.

RACES.—Mr. Cornwall, one of the largest landed proprietors in the country, purposes establishing spring and fall races in British Columbia to encourage the breeding of horses. One hundred dollars have been raised by his efforts among neighbors, he having himself contributed the largest portion of the sum. The first race is to take place on the 8th inst. at his own ranch, 24 miles from Spence's bridge, on the Thompson road. Six horses are already entered, the entrance money of \$25 is to be added to the \$100 to constitute the prize of the winner. The second best is to save his stake. One-mile heats. After the principal race a Cayoose race is to take place, stake \$5, 400 yards heat. To wind up with several other races. I have the implicit promise of Cornwall's partner that the readers of the Colonist shall be supplied with particulars of the races.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.—The telegraph wire was cut one day last week and I believe is so yet between Eddie's and Murphy's ranches at the 136 mile post, if my memory serves me right.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

From Mr. Todd, merchant, of Barkerville, who left the Creek on the 4th inst., and whose statements can entirely be depended on, I sum up the following items:

The St. Andrew Tunnel Co., behind the Bank of British Columbia, were reported to have struck a good prospect on the bed rock.

The Wake up Jake Company cleaned up, on 29th ult., 166 ozs. and odd dollars for 2 1/2 days' work.

The Aurora incline had partly given away.

The Saw Mill Company were taking out from 50 to 60 ozs. daily.

The Aurora incline had partly given away from 1 to 1 1/2 ozs. a day to the hand in an upper stratum.

The Oram Company were averaging about the same.

The Raby Company were doing as well as usual.

The most part of the companies had ceased working for the season. Things on the creek had a dull appearance. The snow had melted away.

The prices of goods were unchanged, except gum boots, which had advanced to \$20 per pair.

B. D.

ON BOARD THE "ENTERPRISE,"

November 11.

SHAMEFUL.—I am told by Mr. J. G. Evans, who has in charge 2200 lbs. of quartz from the Williams Creek Silver and Gold Quartz Mining Company, which is to be sent down to be assayed in San Francisco, that he had a good deal of trouble with the authorities at New Westminster. He was not allowed to have the quartz shipped until he had given a written pledge that he would pay the Gold Export Tax according to the assay. Does the Government sanction such proceedings? If so, it is a shame, for everything at this juncture ought to be done to encourage people to prospect our quartz lodes, instead of putting difficulties in their way. One official, I am happy to state, did all in his power to smooth difficulties, and I tender him the thanks of miners.

Mr. Evans wishes me to state that Capt. Fleming, of the steamer Lillooet, brought down the quartz free of charge from Fort Yale to New Westminster. What a contrast to the conduct of the Government!

B. D.

DISASTROUS FLOOD AT LEECH RIVER.—

A reliable authority, writing yesterday from Kennedy Flat, Leech river, to a friend in this city, gives the following: "Great excitement at Leech this morning. The water is now much higher than it has ever been seen since the river was first discovered. The flumes, sluice-boxes, pumps, wheels, and everything on the river are all swept down as clean as a new broom could sweep a floor, without any exception. The ditch is now the only thing to keep the miners here, as no one will ever attempt the river again this season. I send these few lines to you in haste; perhaps you will please make them public in the Colonist. I am rejoiced to hear that the Leech River Ditch Company is in progress."

DIARIES FOR 1866.—

Messrs. Hibben & Carswell, of Yates street, have placed upon our desk a specimen of their very neat and useful diaries for 1866, just received and for sale at their stationery establishment. The diary will form a most useful addendum to every merchant and trader's desk, containing, besides adequate space for daily memoranda throughout the year, a calendar and several valuable tables for reference.

The Weekly British Colonist. TELEGRAPHIC.

Later from Europe. ENGLAND & AMERICA. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, October 26.—The Africa from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 15th have arrived. The English papers generally have articles on the correspondence between Adams and Russell, and regard it as most important.

The English papers generally have articles on the correspondence between Adams and Russell, and regard it as most important. The Times says it is the most important discussion in reference to the rights and duties of neutrality that has been carried on for many years between the representatives of two great maritime powers.

The Times, in another article, contends that if England chose to be angry or inconsiderate, she would have greater reason to complain of America's position as a neutral in the Fenian movement than ever America had to regard England's position towards the South.

CALIFORNIA. Later from Russo-American Expedition. SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The new steambark built for the California Steam Navigation Co. was successfully launched from the Company's yard this morning.

party safely in the bay, where she left them, with a complete outfit, and prepared to pursue their explorations of the Anadir River, and thence across Obotsk Sea. During the coming winter they will use reindeer for the purpose, which are found to be plenty in the vicinity.

THE MAIL STEAMER AND THE ACTIVE.—A special despatch, which we received yesterday morning from Puget Sound by the Eliza Anderson, dated Portland, 12:30 p.m., Monday, Nov. 6th, announces "that the steamer Orizaba, from San Francisco, had just arrived."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Tuesday, Nov. 7. THE CIRCULATION WAGER.—Notwithstanding the wilful misrepresentations of the Chronicle, our \$200 have been since Saturday forenoon in the hands of our stakeholder, who has not declined to act, as stated in that journal, and we have done everything possible on our part to bring matters to a point.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Mr. J. P. Cranford has presented to the Institute the following valuable and handsomely bound works: American Journal of Science and Arts, 22 vols. from 1835 to 1856, half calf, with general index; edited by Professor Silliman, B. Silliman, Jr., and J. D. Dana.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Chambers, arrived last night from Nanaimo with five passengers and three prisoners, two of whom were Indians. She brought despatches from the fleet to the Admiral. This is the last trip the E. Harris will make.

THE CIRCULATION WAGER.—Our morning contemporary, after making several false assertions about our not coming to time last yesterday on application at the office of our stakeholder that the \$200 was not only deposited, but the conditions of the reference prepared as stated by us.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR CO. NO. 2.—Last evening the election, by ballot, of a Lieutenant and Ensign to serve in this Company took place at Buckley's Hall, with the following results: For Lieutenant, Wood (Attorney-General), 27; Toller, 16.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION met yesterday at three, p.m. Dr. Tolmie is the chair. The most important business decided was in reference to the awarding of the contract for the Nanaimo school house, which was postponed in consequence of the tenders being higher than was expected.

THE CLOSING SCENE.—The Municipal curtain was finally dropped last night, and the term of office of the present Mayor and Council ceases with the election of the new incumbents to be nominated this morning.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, a man forced the lock of Freeman's variety store on Government street, and effected an entrance, when he awoke the clerk, who was asleep inside, and finding that he was detected ran off.

THE VOLUNTEER PRIZES.—Companies No. 1 and 2 and the band of the Volunteer Rifle Corps will parade to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Drill Hall, in full uniform, for the purpose of marching to Beacon Hill, where the prizes won during the recent rifle matches will be presented by Mrs. Kennedy.

THE WAGER.—The public probably have been surfeited with this dispute, but as every publicity has been given to the proceedings so far, and every attempt made to create a belief that we were backing down, we deem it right to state that in order to meet the views of our contemporary, who declared in yesterday's issue that he would place his money and terms in the hands of a respectable merchant, and that if the matter were not clinched yesterday further communication would cease.

MR. SPENCER'S SOL-FE SINGING CLASS.—The attendance last evening of the members of this interesting class, now numbering nearly one hundred of both sexes, was most encouraging to the teacher, and their improvement both in "time" and "part singing" was very evident.

AN INDIGNANT EDITOR.—Mr. Wallace, the hibernating Sentinel, objects to our using his name. We are sorry to have given the sensitive gentleman so much pain; and when on any future occasion we are required to give him the benefit of publication we shall rectify his terrible injunction.

CHARGE OF WHISKY SELLING.—Michael Cris was charged yesterday with supplying a glass of brandy to a kitchman. The police having proved the offence, accused stated that he had been in the country since '58 and had only returned last week from Cariboo. The case was remanded for one day for further enquiries.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL CO. LIMITED.—Messrs. Tronace and Moorehead, who were deputed by the Company to proceed to New Westminster to arrange matters with the Government of that colony, returned yesterday by the Enterprise, having succeeded in obtaining their lease and all privileges sought for, which will enable the Company to work on a satisfactory footing.

HOME PRODUCTIONS.—Messrs. J. Begg & Co. are about to occupy new premises on Government street, near the Theatre, where they will offer for sale 16,000 Island grown fruit trees of every variety, as well as garden and farm produce of every kind, and will carry on a general agency for the purchase and sale of farming stock on a small commission.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE NOTICES.—To-day is proclaimed by official notice a holiday at the public offices. Tenders are required by the Government on or before the 15th instant, for repairs to the Metochin Road from Vines' to Parker's.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In angry or indolent sores, and all skin diseases originating in impure or weak blood, or depraved secretions, the joint agency of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is perfectly irresistible. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, or how sluggish and obstinate, or malignant they may seem, the daily application of the Ointment to the parts affected, and a course of these matchless Pills, will most certainly effect a cure, no temporary or superficial, but complete and permanent. Both the Ointment and Pills are composed of rare Balm, unmix'd with mercury or any other deleterious substance.

Dinneford's FLUID MAGNESIA! HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. MANUFACTURED BY D. LEA & PERRINS, 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Caution. LEA & PERRINS. Beware of the public against spurious imitations. 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.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSINE. T. MORSON & SON, Wholesale & Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice. ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

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.

The Infallible Remedy. Contracted or Stiff Joints. All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would barely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints, whereas if this invaluable ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the effects will be immense.

Holloway's Ointment. Scorbatic Humours.—Scald Head and Skin Diseases. Scorbatic humours arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of skin disease.

Diphtheria, Sore Throats, &c. These maladies are of so serious and dangerous a nature that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means have failed, if applied immediately, and is delayed until the patient is beyond recovery.

Gout and Rheumatism. Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time and only assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. The essence of these diseases lies in the blood, which has floating through it the poisonous particles which vitiate and inflame the tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement of the joints so characteristic of gouty and rheumatic maladies.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c. MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S. Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Grocer. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STRAINERS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

MERRY CHIMES. A NEW JUVENILE MUSIC BOOK. By L. O. Emerson, Author of "Golden Wreath," "Harp of Judah," &c. Containing Elementary Instructions, Attractive Exercises, and Several Hundred popular Songs, Superior to all Similar Works in many essential points, and destined to be the Most Popular and Saleable Book for Schools, Seminars, and the Young Folks at Home ever published. The Songs are not old and time-worn, but New, Fresh and Sparkling, suited to all occasions, and alive with the Spirit of the Times.

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The Weekly. Tuesday, Nov. 7.

A MINISTER. In our yesterday's many of the diplomarmerston. In his pol although by no mean theless been rema while in his twenty forward by the To University as a cand honor. His oppon Lord Henry Petty, Landsdowne. The turned, but in the Lord Palmerston ob held until 1834, wh account of his Liber represented Bletchin the Reform Bill su Then came South E out of this place a election, on account The representation vacant, he solicited frages of the consti representative till b In all of Lord Pe career, we find o stantly and forcibly a love of constitu such as the Engli his eyes the perfect and he strove to ke the eyes of all natio ever, was in overlo the fact that there v forms of governm archy. When Belg he gave them, muc a king. Prince I proved a sagacious respected by every Palmerston might running contrary to try he intended to b fortunate in Sicily, ran Italy with Fre terminated to resist Emperor, and with drove the French o was then made by to the Sicilians the Government should of the future, be m gress of Vienna Sic old despotic mas faith was ignomin revolutionary per the Sicilians took a wrest their liberty They asked Englan to recollect her fo Palmerston respon the insurgents to h from Great Britain if they would plac of Sardinia on the were, however, sic ruler elected by the In striking con glect of popular as treatment of Swit ferred to maintain he knew that any despotic powers w of the republic. writing notes to t certing schemes f in order to gain t by might and ma of the war again Secession in the S as it did in the N ure, and Palmerst One of the mo life of the late Pr bate in both Hou measures with th opposition of attacked and se as an indemnity committed on B of Derby in t introduced a motio policy of the Go porter of Lord F in the Lords wa, man who had be itical life, the Ma debate was the vote was overwh ment. When Lo in the Common against this cen warmly in defen that the vote did one way or the pay the slightest ter was, howev motion of Mr. F erment, and ca bate by forty-s speech of the c Lord Palmerst The whole foreig was reviewed a office until th was his defence cheered again have shown.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 14, 1865.

A MINISTER'S CAREER.

In our yesterday's issue we gave a summary of the diplomatic feats of Lord Palmerston. In his political course his success, although by no means so brilliant, has nevertheless been remarkable. In 1805, and while in his twenty-first year, he was put forward by the Tory party of Cambridge University as a candidate for Parliamentary honors. His opponent on this occasion was Lord Henry Petty, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne. The Whig candidate was returned, but in the next general election Lord Palmerston obtained the seat, which he held until 1834, when he was rejected on account of his Liberal tendencies. He then represented Bletchingley, a borough which the Reform Bill subsequently swept away. Then came South Hants, but he was thrown out of this place at the subsequent general election, on account of his supporting reform. The representation of Tiverton becoming vacant, he solicited and obtained the suffrages of the constituency, and continued its representative till his death.

In all of Lord Palmerston's extraordinary career, we find one characteristic constantly and forcibly prominent, and that is a love of constitutional rule. A monarchy such as the English people possess was in his eyes the perfection of earthly government, and he strove to keep this constantly before the eyes of all nations. His great fault, however, was in overlooking or rather ignoring the fact that there were other constitutional forms of government besides limited monarchy. When Belgium asked for a republic he gave them, much to their dissatisfaction, a king. Prince Leopold, as it happened, proved a sagacious ruler, and made Belgium respected by every power in Europe. So far Palmerston might have been excused for running contrary to the opinions of the country he intended to benefit, but he was not so fortunate in Sicily. When Napoleon overran Italy with French troops, Sicily was determined to resist the aggressions of the Emperor, and with the aid of British soldiers drove the French out of the island. A pledge was then made by the English Government to the Sicilians that their newly constituted Government should, under any contingency of the future, be maintained; but by the Congress of Vienna Sicily was turned over to her old despotic master—Naples—and British faith was ignominiously broken. When the revolutionary period came round, however, the Sicilians took up arms and endeavored to wrest their liberty from the Neapolitan tyrant. They asked England through Lord Palmerston to recollect her former promises, and Lord Palmerston responded favorably. He allowed the insurgents to have arms and ammunition from Great Britain, and promised recognition if they would place the brother of the King of Sardinia on the throne. The Sicilians were, however, sick of thrones, and desired a ruler elected by their own people. From that moment Lord Palmerston deserted them, and the cause of Sicily was lost.

In striking contrast, however, to this neglect of popular aspirations was the Minister's treatment of Switzerland. There he interfered to maintain the Confederation; for well he knew that any active interference of the despotic powers would end in the subjugation of the republic. Accordingly, when he was writing notes to the various powers and concerting schemes for a general arrangement in order to gain time, he was secretly urging by might and main the vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellious Cantons. Secession in the Switzerland Republic proved as it did in the North American one, a failure, and Palmerston came out victorious.

One of the most important events in the life of the late Premier was probably the debate in both Houses on his rather energetic measures with the Greeks. Despite the opposition of all the other powers, he attacked and seized the Greek shipping as an indemnity for certain outrages committed on British subjects. The Earl of Derby in the House of Lords introduced a motion of censure on the foreign policy of the Government. The only supporter of Lord Palmerston on the occasion in the Lords was, strange to say, the nobleman who had been his first opponent in political life, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The debate was therefore all on one side, and the vote was overwhelmingly against the Government. When Lord John Russell was asked in the Commons what he intended to do against this censure of the Peers, he replied warmly in defence of Palmerston and said that the vote did not affect the Government one way or other, and that they would not pay the slightest attention to it. The matter was, however, brought up in the House on motion of Mr. Roebuck to sustain the Government, and carried after a four days' debate by forty-six of a majority. The great speech of the occasion was the speech of Lord Palmerston which lasted five hours. The whole foreign policy of the Government was reviewed from the time he had taken office until that moment, and so masterly was his defence that the House cheered and cheered again and sustained him as we have shown.

On most great public questions Lord Palmerston was on the liberal side, although his early public career evinced strong Tory principles. He supported the Catholic Emancipation and Reform Bills and became an ardent free trader. He was however but a passive reformer. One of the few political blunders he made in his Ministerial position was recognizing, without consulting the Cabinet or the Queen, Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat. This caused his withdrawal from Lord John Russell's Administration, which fell shortly afterwards on a motion of Lord Palmerston against a Militia Bill introduced by the Government. Lord Derby then succeeded to power and offered Palmerston his old position; the latter however declined becoming a member of any Ministry who were opposed to free trade. Lord Derby's Administration was afterwards defeated on the budget and Lord Aberdeen took the reins of Government in hand. Palmerston accepted the office of Home Secretary until the Crimean war brought him, on Aberdeen's defeat, to the head of the Government. A bill called the Conspiracy Bill was introduced immediately after the attempt on Louis Napoleon's life by Orsini and others, and it was supposed that the Premier brought forward the measure at the instigation of the French Emperor. This was enough for the House of Commons and the country generally, and he was obliged to retire. Lord Derby again became Premier. In 1859, however, the Conservatives were defeated, and Palmerston once more ruled England. From that time up till the hour of his death he was one of the most, if not the most powerful Ministers England ever possessed. As an orator, he was not generally very brilliant, although on some occasions, like the one we have above alluded to, when his usual sang froid gave way in the excitement of a most trying ordeal, he was one of the most effective speakers in the House. His style was more conversational than rhetorical, but many a brilliant speech of his opponents was rendered entirely ineffective by his quiet irony and shaming humor. Few men possessed the tact of ruling a Parliamentary body like him. In the strongest debate his were the oily words that brought calmness to the troubled waters of excitement. His place will be difficult in this respect to fill; but in constitutional Government there is an elasticity that soon fills up the void caused by nature's ravages; and great as Lord Palmerston has been there is no dearth of public men in England to lead the nation in its onward march of liberty and progress.

OCEAN TRAVEL.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The recent consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship lines, under the sole management of the latter, has already been noticed in these columns. The new arrangement will go into effect on the 30th instant. In connection with it an additional steamer will be put on, making three a month, the same as prior to last May, when one steamer per month was dropped. The days of sailing on this side have been fixed for the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, except that when those dates fall on Sunday, as heretofore, the steamers will leave on the day previous or the day after, as circumstances shall govern. The following first class and well known steamers will form the line between here and Panama: Colorado, 3557 tons, Capt. J. T. Watkins; Sacramento, 2647 tons, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth; Constitution, 3315 tons, Capt. George H. Bradbury; Golden City, 3642 tons, Capt. W. F. Lapidge. On the other side, between New York and Aspinwall, it is not definitely known what steamers will compose the line, except that the Henry Chauncey, 3543 tons, and Atlantic, 3793 tons, will be two of them. The other two will probably be the Baltic, 3731 tons, and the New York, 2325 tons. These steamers are all first class and compare favorably with those on this side. The sailing days from New York have been fixed for the 1st, 11th and 21st. This new system will be inaugurated, as before remarked, on the 30th inst., when the Colorado will be despatched from this port to connect at the Isthmus with the Henry Chauncey from New York. Following are the rates of fare by the Colorado: First cabin, outside rooms, \$210; inside rooms, \$162 50; second cabin, \$95; steerage, \$60. The new arrangement will afford great satisfaction to the commercial and travelling public, both because it will afford more frequent facilities for freighting by the Isthmus route and increase the comfort of passengers.

THE COMING COMET.—The approaching comet, between which and the earth some sensation astronomers have predicted a collision, is now flitting its tail at a distance of only one hundred and ten millions of miles from our faces! Think of that and "blink." But more's to come. This celestial traveller is known as Biela's comet, and is the same one that was a visitor, at a "respectful distance," in the year 1846. As yet, it is, of course, invisible to the naked eye. On the 1st of November it will, on its way to its perihelion, approach the bright star Markab (Alpha Pegasi), one of the four bright stars which form the square of Pegasus. Then pursuing a southerly course, it will cross the celestial equator about the middle of December; cross its old path of 1846 near where it separated into two comets, and by the end of February, its presumed nearest approach, its distance from the earth will be something less than twenty millions of miles. The above statements are founded on scientific authority, and are probably "worth their face." Whatever fate earthquakes and the cholera may eventually bring upon us, it is tolerably safe to conclude that the comet "won't fight."—Call.

CITY COUNCIL. Monday, Nov. 6th. The last meeting of the Council prior to the annual election to take place to-morrow, was held last evening at 7:15. Present—His Worship the Mayor and a full Council.

VIEW STREET DRAIN. Mr. Titus' claim for \$1772 90 balance due for construction of the above drain came up for consideration.

Mr. Carey was afraid that under the present condition of the city affairs, there being no taxes to levy or funds in hand the Council could not entertain the claim. The papers relating to the contract had been placed by the contractor in the hands of Messrs. Drake & Jackson and were not forthcoming, he thought Mr. Titus' remedy was against the solicitors.

Mr. Fell called Mr. Battle forward, who said he had been one of the parties who had obtained the signatures to the petition for the construction of the drain and he was prepared if necessary to swear that there was not a single forged name to it. The object was to drain the swamp. A number of questions were asked Mr. Battle relative to the proposed course of the drain and the mode in which it had been carried out. He had been compelled to carry his wife out of his house through two and a half feet of water after the drain had been completed. The petition was sent in in good faith and the parties were quite willing to bear their share of the expense.

Mr. Carey said the ability of the Surveyor had never been doubted since the Council was incorporated, and as it was a complicated affair he moved that the claim be handed over to the incoming Council for settlement.

Mr. Smith was of the same opinion and although it was hard that the contractor should be kept out of his money still the Council had no money in hand and it was perhaps the best way of having the matter compromised.

Mr. Thorne did not think it right to leave the matter to the next Council to determine, although the previous one had shirked it. Mr. Fell considered the Council liable for the bungling acts of its servants and he should like to see the matter deferred so that the next Council might see the drain rendered effective by the expenditure of a little money. The Council had also bungled in the mode they sought to recover the money from the property holders.

Mr. Thorne pitched into the City Surveyor for the statement he had made at the last meeting, and did not consider him fit to hold the office; it was he who was liable and not the Council.

Mr. Carey said the City Surveyor was a skilful engineer. According to Mr. Battle's statement a small outlay might complete the drain, and he saw no reason why the matter should not be handed over to the next Council who might consider whether they could not expend \$200 to complete the work and recover from the proper parties.

Mr. Carey's resolution was put and carried. The Mayor said the contractor had a clear remedy against the incoming Council, his contract having been a bona fide one with the Corporation.

JOHNSON STREET. The claim of Messrs. Jeffray, Bray and Reynolds for \$210 for extra work performed on Johnson street came up again for consideration.

Mr. Carey said he had been credibly informed that the contractors had been paid and settled with and had no claim against the Council.

Mr. Fell remarked that one of the previous Councils had told him that the extra work had never been certified by the Surveyor, and had been rejected by the Council.

Mr. Reynolds asserted that the extra work had been certified, and was referred to a Finance Committee, since which time they had heard nothing more about it. The contract was to the intersection of Johnson with Government street, and the Surveyor told them to carry it further, which they did.

The contract having been read by the Clerk—Mr. Hibbard moved that the account stand over for the consideration of the ensuing Council.

Mr. Carey withdrew his motion and seconded that of Mr. Hibbard, which was carried.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Mr. Thorne moved that the Mayor be instructed to summon Mr. Bishop to show cause why he has neglected to pay the various sums recovered by him on behalf of the View street drain. He desired to see the contractor get this money at all events. Mr. Hibbard seconded.

The Mayor said Mr. Bishop had promised him that he should hand in his account and settle with the Corporation at this meeting, but he had not done so. He should have no objection to issue the summons.

Mr. Carey thought it would be rescinding the instructions given to the Corporation Solicitor.

Mr. Fell considered that the Contractor had the proper right to recover from Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Thorne withdrew his motion, remarking that he was delighted that the Council's term of office was so soon to expire as there was too much turning going on, and he wished to be out of it.

FINES AND PENALTIES. Mr. Carey moved for a return of all fines and penalties during the Municipal year.—Carried.

RETURNING OFFICERS. On motion of Mr. Smith Mr. Swanwick was appointed Returning officer for Johnson Street Ward; Thomas Gorrie for James Bay Ward; Mr. Norris for Yates Street Ward.

VOTERS. On motion of Mr. Smith it was agreed that a notice be inserted in one or more of the morning papers notifying that the persons qualified to vote for Mayor and Council are those rated upon the Municipal Assessment Roll.

he finished before they retired into private life. A resolution was then passed calling for returns of the actions at law undertaken by the Council and all legal expenses paid during the year. After a desultory conversation and tedious questions on the finances and payments of the previous year, and other wholly irrelevant matters the Council, on motion of Mr. Hibbard, adjourned till this evening.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR,—When Governor Kennedy landed on our shores the best triumphal arch erected to his honor was surmounted with this inscription: "Develop our Resources." He found a loyal and industrious people with representative institutions which were neutralized by a want of settled population, and those free institutions, the boast of every Briton, used as a political engine by a clique for the complete suppression of a permanent settlement on the lands of the colony. He found this same clique with "free port" emblazoned on their shield eloquent with every variety of absurd impossibilities; degrading agriculture as impracticable, yet purchasing the land; raising money from the people by direct taxation to improve the value of what they paid little or nothing for, and, by demanding all the advantages of improved property from the immigrant, outstripping his means; as a natural consequence, the lands remained locked up neglected, idle and waste. Not content with laying the permanent settler under the contribution of buying land at a fictitious value, or occupying a forest, they placed his "waste howling wilderness" in competition with the most highly cultivated lands in the world, plus the freight. In the meantime the settler must pay a speculative price for provisions and have a speculative market to realize on his produce. I ask in the name of all common sense and retributive justice how can we ever hope for permanent settlers on these iniquitous terms. The allurements of a gold excitement sink into insignificance by comparison with the more durable occupation of the soil, which stimulates a domestic trade, employs labor, and is the pole star of every country seeking independence and national life. It is folly to overlook the fact that other nations with far inferior resources are peopling their country and growing yearly in importance and wealth by the adoption of a more liberal policy, but our legislators feel disposed to stare at the vacant, anxious for their safety, are availing themselves of all the medical talent in the colony which is required in the House. A government sustained by such irrationality would do well to consider the propriety of exporting these prodigal legislators lest the community be driven ere long "to fill their bellies with the husks which the swine did eat."

Yours respectfully, MENTOR.

ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

DATE TO NOVEMBER 2d. [From the Columbian.] This morning J. L. Smiley and company sailed from this port in the Pilot boat for Manzanilla, from which place they are to proceed to the spot where the mail steamship Golden Gate was wrecked for the purpose of recovering if possible the remaining portion of the treasure sunk in that vessel. The amount still submerged is between \$250,000 to \$300,000.

The opposition steamer America, which sails on Monday, the 13th, will connect with the company's new steamer Santiago, said to be one of the finest boats on the Atlantic.

Two companies of the 6th Infantry, C.V., were mustered out of service at the Presidio yesterday.

Two girls, aged respectively fifteen and eighteen years, were arrested this morning on a charge of grand larceny preferred against them by Sarah Palmer, keeper of a house of infamy on Waverly Place. These girls arrived here with two others from New York on the steamer Colorado. They assert that they are the daughters of respectable parents residing near Boston and that they were engaged ostensibly to work at an honorable business in California. On their arrival they were taken in directly to Palmer's house and inducted into the life of infamy; they left her house on Tuesday for another of a similar character, and carried with them certain articles of female apparel which they had on at the time, and which are claimed by Palmer as her property. The charge against them is nominally the larceny of these articles, but the real object of the arrest in such cases generally is to regain possession of the persons of the runaway girls; the charge being then compromised and dismissed upon their promising to return to the roof of the party claiming her as her property.

The income tax is now delinquent. The delinquents number about three-eighths of the whole number of incomes. It is thought about two-eighths out of three-eighths can be collected. Since the 1st of September the whole receipts at the Collection office, including income tax, taxes on manufactures, excise tax, license, etc., are one million ninety one thousand. The receipts for October were \$704,000, a much larger amount than ever before paid into the office in a single month.

Judge Dwinelle to day denied the application of Sarah Jane Horton for divorce from Thomas R. Horton.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President: "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, during the year now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved land from the fearful horrors of a civil war, and to permit and bestow the blessing of peace and unity with a great enlargement of civil liberty. Whereas our Heavenly Father has also during the year delivered us from the horrors of foreign war, pestilence and famine while our granaries are full of the fruits of a successful season, and as virtue is exalted while sin is a reproach to any people; Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby recommend to the people thereof, the first day of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings. I do further recommend that the whole people make confession of our

national sins against His infinite goodness, and with our hearts and our minds improve Divine guidance in the way of national virtue and holiness. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be attached. Done in the City of Washington, D. C., this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 90th. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

A TRAIN RUNNING THROUGH BURNING WOODS.—On Sunday, while the fire in the woods at Cedar Swamp, was at its height an extra train of sixteen cars, bringing the Fourteenth Maine Regiment on their way home to Augusta, came over the Eastern Railroad. On either side of the line the flames rolled forty feet high, the noise drowning the sound of the train. It was a fearful sight to behold. The oil on the wheels took fire, and along the train were seen revolving wheels of fire, while the seven hundred officers and men of the gallant Fourteenth were nearly smothered in the dense smoke. Fortunately the long train drawn by the "Cape Ann" went through the terrible ordeal without accident, and as the ears emerged beyond the burning district, the smoke rushed from the car windows into the air, giving an appearance of a train on fire.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, Sept. 18th.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Should Mr. Gladstone be summoned to the Premiership of England, which is by no means improbable, the difficulty will be to find a statesman competent to occupy his place. Public opinion points to Mr. Laing, the Indian Finance Minister, as his probable successor. Mr. Laing is a near relative of Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, late of this city, and should be elevated to that proud position might be the means of inducing Mr. Sproat to some snug Government sinecure.

INSURANCE OF LIFE.—By a special notice of the City of Glasgow Life Insurance Company, appearing elsewhere, it will be seen that among other advantages conferred by this company is one, only granted we believe by one other Insurance Company in England, viz.—that policies will be paid abroad to the heirs or administrators of the assured within three months, after the production of sufficient testimonial proof, or letters of administration.

OPUM SMUGGLING.—The Mountaineer is informed that the large force of Chinamen now at work on the Columbia, near Colville, are supplied with opium smuggled overland from the adjacent British provinces. This lucrative trade is encouraged by the absence of any force in the section of country where the trails from British Columbia cross the boundary. There are also circumstances which give rise to the belief that illicit traffic between British Columbia and other parts of the upper country is carried on; the articles being jewelry, lace and the like. The commercial relations of the people of the two nations along the boundary line affords a fine field of official inspection. Whenever it is undertaken, the developments will startle the Treasury Department.—Oregonian.

"HYDRA JOE."—A correspondent writing from Port Townsend on Monday last, mentions the following:—On Sunday night about 9 o'clock Hydra Joe, a celebrity well-known in the Victoria police court, broke into the Post office at this place, and had robbed the drawer, and set the office on fire in two places when he was discovered and arrested. He had about a hundred dollars' worth of stolen goods and money in his possession. It was the intention of the citizens, at the time, to give the Hydra a good thrashing on his bare hide and send him home; but he was finally given over to the civil authorities and is now lingering in "durance vile" at this place. He will be sent to Stielacoom by first opportunity to await his trial.

VERY INTERESTING.—Among the last telegraphic items from British Columbia is the following:—"The celebrated dog 'Bummer,' who has figured in nearly every sketch or caricature of San Francisco life for several years, died last night." We do not, however, find one word concerning either, the time the mail steamer Active would leave for Victoria; whether she had arrived at Portland, or was ever again to leave for this place. The public must unquestionably feel deeply pained at the sudden death of "Bummer," though the removal of a few more of his confederates from this coast would be no serious loss to the community.

THE FIRST COLORED JUROR.—Brooklyn enjoys the distinction of being the first city to put a colored man in the jury box. This occurred some weeks ago in the city court. It was a curious sight, and excited much comment. But the colored citizen was a property holder, and as such enjoyed the right to vote, and of course to be a juror.

THE CANADIAN PUBLIC DEBT exceeds \$75,000,000; more than three-fourths of which, strange to say, has been incurred within the last ten years. Political affairs in the Provinces are represented as in a very "ticklish" condition.

CONTENT OF COLOR.—In Massachusetts a law has just been passed forbidding licensing of any "exhibition intended or calculated to bring any person into contempt on account of his color." The intent of this law is to suppress minstrel performances.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER in the civilized world is the Gazette de Paris. It is now in its two hundred and thirty-fifth year.

Remedy. London Dispensaries... Dintment. Eff Joints. Old Wounds, Sores, etc. Cures, Jams, & Co. LACKWELL, THE QUEEN, LONDON. CHIMES. MUSIC BOOK.

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 14, 1865.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Our English newspaper dates are up to the 24th September, and our telegraphic intelligence to 15th October. The most important incident in the latter is the advance of the cholera at last to the shores of England.

Our newspaper accounts of the cattle disease show no diminution in the ravages which this plague is making in England.

The Fenian excitement still continued, and arrests were numerous. The "Order" has turned out to be much more widely spread than was at first supposed.

The American Captain in a waist belt with two a rifle, and four works in Brigadier General's Tactics, three volumes on military movements by Lieutenant in late United States A. B. C. of skirmishing infantry, by William Royal Middlesex Rifles; a manual, by Stephen Twenty Fifth New York book is well got up every information of troops.

Not only in trade, but in politics, there was a profound lull. Preparations for the coming Bhootan campaign are being vigorously pushed forward.

How could the little question as to the title to a group of small islands in the inland sea, and known by the name of the largest, San Juan, be thought of in such a fraternal baptism?

THE ELECTION BURLISQUE.

This laughable piece was acted on Saturday to an admiring audience. Mr. Franklin is the imaginary Mayor, and six respectable citizens have consented to become imaginary councillors.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

While the majority of the inhabitants were making the most of the holiday on Thursday, and were out of town seeking enjoyment in various ways, those interested in municipal matters were canvassing the empty streets in search of electors to vote for a Mayor and six Councillors.

At the close of the poll great anxiety was manifested to know the result, but considerable delay was occasioned in checking the votes.

The returns show how the voting went in the three wards. The greatest interest shown was in Johnston street Ward, where Mr. Gowen, who is one of the most popular men in the city and will, we believe, make a good honest, sensible and independent Councillor, took the lead by two over Messrs. Hebbard and Thorne.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Franklin, Copland, Johnson street Ward-Gowen, Hebbard, Thorne, Allart, Yates street Ward-Francis, Laysell, John Jeffrey, W. B. Smith, Richard Hall, James Bay Ward-Lewis, Jeffrey, Elford, Carey.

We have Calcutta journals as late as August 8th.

Not only in trade, but in politics, there was a profound lull.

The proposal to place the management of the port of Calcutta in the hands of a River Trust does not meet the approval of the Lieutenant Governor.

Out of a force of 750 men at Patla Kowa 580 are sick in the hospital, and out of eight officers five were on the sick list.

A notable instance had been afforded of the progress of European ideas in the formation of a company by the natives for the insurance of native lives, the risk of which the European offices refuse to accept.

THE LATE ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST SIR,—I see a mistake in the returns given by the three papers in reference to the polling of Johnson Street Ward, on Thursday last, which I would like to correct.

VISIT TO VICTORIA, V. I.

Mr. Richardson's account of the visit of the Colfax party to this colony has already been published. The following interesting sketch sent to us this mail, is from the pen of Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, who writing from Victoria on the 28th July, says:

Out of the sound and straight across the Strait, 20 miles, we encounter the rocky shore of Vancouver Island; searching along we meet a hidden hole in the wall, and steaming in, there opens out a little wash bowl of a bay; and here is Victoria. It is a charming surprise—the prettiest located and best built town on the Pacific coast, and next to Portland in size and business—a healthy co-partnership of American enterprise and enthusiasm and English solidity and boldness.

Over across the Gulf of Georgia the same thing is repeated; there stretches out the vast region of British Columbia, with another 7000 population, largely mining and American, but scattered from the capital of New Westminster at the mouth of Fraser river, north and east to the Cariboo country and the valley of the Kootenay, 500 and 600 miles away; duplicating this formal and expensive machinery of government, with English castles almost for gubernatorial residences, and \$15,000 a year salaries to live in them with, and a long retinue of imported British officials to match; raising revenue on this side the gulf, however, from customs duties and a 50c tariff on every ounce of gold dug, in part; and giving nothing back to boast of but better roads to the mines than the American States offer.

Victoria is the chief commercial port for these two British provinces, and in part, also, for Washington Territory; and much profitable smuggling goes on across these waters and imaginary territorial lines.

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Our day and a half in Victoria has been a very pleasant experience indeed. The Americans gave Mr. Colfax and his friends cordial welcome; the English were no whit less cordial in demonstration of good feeling and respect: there was what the French call a "grand dinner," the eating whereof lasted from seven to ten p.m.; and the speaking whereat continued from ten to three a.m.—the result of which was that all little international differences and accounts were amicably adjusted.

How could the little question as to the title to a group of small islands in the inland sea, and known by the name of the largest, San Juan, be thought of in such a fraternal baptism?

Nothing but war between the two countries could ever make it of the slightest practical consequence. The question turns on whether the boundary line runs from strait to gulf by one channel or the other, this side the islands or that? Meantime, each government supports a captain and corporal's guard of soldiers in San Juan—only distinguishable, probably, one from the other, by the blue and red of their uniforms—and fraternizing daily, doubtless, over a game of cards and a

whiskey bottle. All these differences do indeed grow small and impractical as you get near to them; and it is difficult to appreciate what a precious row one of our generals kicked up here a few years ago by insisting on the whole of what the half is a burden. Palpably, by the map, and by the course of ocean travel, the American claim to these islands is the right one; but in view of the certainty of all this apple falling into our lap as soon as it is ripe enough to be really valuable, the present status may as well as not go indefinitely on.

Up here, above the latitude of Quebec and Montreal, we bask in the smile of roses that are denied to you in New England. Mounts Shasta and Hood of California and Oregon are more than rivalled in deep snow fields and majestic snow peaks by Mounts Rainier and Baker of Washington; sailing down Puget Sound we take in the former from base to three peaked summit of 13,000 feet in height, all aglow with perpetual white—a feature of deep beauty and impressiveness; all along the sea coast, on the opposite side, the hills also rise to the region of continuous snow, and look down unbarred through the long summer days into the tropical flower gardens and orchards and hot streets of Victoria; and here, everywhere under these wintry shadows, reigns a year that knows no zero cold, and rarely freezing water or snow; that waltzes furiously and the most delicate roses, English ivies and other tender plants, and summers them with rioting luxuriance; that grows the apple, the pear and all the small fruits to perfection, and only can't grow our Indian corn. [Mr. Bowles is here mistaken.]

The climate of all this Pacific coast certainly presents many solaces and satisfactions in comparison with our own New England. I do not wonder the emigrants hither find new health and life and much happiness in its great comparative evenness; but I do not yet recognize that which would compensate for the loss of our slow, hesitating, coy spring times, our luxuriously advancing, tender, red and brown autumns, and our clear and crisp cold winter days and snow-covered lands, with the contrasting evergreens, the illuminated sky, the delicately fretted architecture of the leafless trees, the sunset, the nerve-giving tonic of the air—Surely there is more various beauty in the progress of a New England year than any which all the Pacific coast can offer.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY

The public holiday on Thursday was generally observed by the inhabitants. The public offices, the banks and places of business were closed. Flags were flying at an early hour from the numerous staffs; carriages, vehicles of every kind, and equestrians were passing to and fro, and everything gave indications that the citizens intended to have a day of thorough recreation.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At half past ten o'clock the Volunteers mustered at the Drill Hall and marched, headed by a few members of the band, to Beacon Hill for parade. At 11 o'clock the Governor's carriage, in which were seated His Excellency, Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Kennedy and the Governor's Private Secretary, drove on to the ground and the Volunteers, who included Companies No. 1 and 2, in all about 50 strong, having been put through sundry movements by Capt. Lang and Adj. Winter, the winners of the prizes and medals recently shot for were marched up to the Governor's carriage and Mrs. Kennedy thus addressed the corps:

"I feel greatly obliged to Captain Lang and the Volunteers for having again done me the honor of soliciting me to distribute the prizes which have been so creditably contended for, and I hope to see the same honorable rivalry continued in years to come. It is needless for me to repeat that I take the deepest interest in the Victoria Rifle Volunteers and all that tends to increase their numbers and efficiency."

Mrs. Kennedy then herself affixed the gold and silver medals, and presented her own prize of a handsome silver cup with the valuable rifle presented by Mr. D. Scott to their rightful claimants. After a few remarks from His Excellency who complimented the men and more especially the newly formed No. 2 Company on their efficiency, the two Companies were again put through various military evolutions, which they performed with accuracy, and three cheers having been given, at the suggestion of the Governor, for the Prince of Wales, the band playing the national anthem, and at the request of Captain Lang, three hearty cheers for the Governor and Mrs. Kennedy to the air of Rule Britannia, the Volunteers filed past and marched home.

THE RACES.

At two o'clock a large number of persons collected on Beacon Hill to witness the turf sports. The races were three in number, viz. the "City Purse," "Prince of Wales' Stakes," and "Gentlemen's Purse." For the first race three entered—Bunster's sorrel mare "Lucy," Williams' bay horse "Flying Dutchman," and Shipper's bay mare "Lucy." The last named mare, in the first heat, got away with the lead, but was collared after the first half mile by the first "Lucy," who won both heats easily. Only two ran for the "stakes," Williams' sorrel mare Volceese, and Knox's chestnut horse Boston Colt, the third horse having been drawn. Considerable interest was felt in the race, and a good deal of money was risked on the result, both horses being of good metal. The disappointment was, however, great when the mare was permitted to win both heats easily, without any apparent effort on the part of the rider of the Colt to tackle her. The most interesting race by far was the Gentlemen's Purse, for which six ran. The whole truck got away well together. Bowman's Express horse, ridden by Mr. G. Brown, took the lead at the first turn, and had the race all to themselves, ending in a most exciting contest at the finish, Bowman's horse winning by scarce a head and neck.

The weather, though lowering and threatening throughout the day, was mild and fine. In the evening the Volunteers attended the Theatre, and spent an agreeable evening witnessing the exciting and appropriate drama of "Jessie Brown."

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Panama Star and Herald.)

By the Linnea we have received files of the Australasian, Melbourne, to Aug. 11th, containing dates from Auckland, N. Z., to 1st Aug., and Nelson, N. Z., to the 3rd.

The war in New Zealand may be looked upon as over, and the colonists are being left to govern themselves. Five regiments of the regular army go home at once; amongst them are the 40th, 60th and 65th. General Cameron had arrived at Sydney on his return to England, and was to sail on the first out-going mail steamer. Colonel Neill returns with him; Col. Pitt follows, and Brig-Gen. Carey goes to Melbourne to assume command of the forces in Australia. The command in New Zealand devolves upon Major-General Chute, an officer of Indian experience. It is believed that whatever differences remain between the settlers and the Maories may now be adjusted without further appeal to the sword. The arming of the friendly natives, so long treated with distrust, and the calling of some of the principal chiefs to parliament, both of which are now proposed; and the party which has been held with Thompson, the King, Rewi, and others, would show that an effort is about to be made to conciliate those warlike leaders of hordes, and to bring them back quietly to their allegiance. Thompson is said to have proposed that Her Majesty should be addressed, asking that an Imperial Commissioner should be appointed to investigate the nature of the Maori grievances and claims. The war, we may presume, says the Australasian, is over, and we can have little doubt that better days—days of peace and plenty—are in store for New Zealand.

The Maories at Taranaki, in ambush, attacked Captain Close, of the 43rd Regiment, at the head of a hundred men, with guides. They fired a volley, killed the captain and two of his men, and wounded one of the guides.

The rush to the Grey River district is turning out well. No less than 15,500 ounces of gold were received in Nelson within a week from the Hakitika and Grey diggings.

An unusually large number of shipwrecks are reported in the Australian papers. The Sydney Morning Herald says that Mr. Wardell, the colonial architect, of Victoria, will be entrusted with the design for the new Catholic cathedral.

A dispatch from Sydney says: At the Fiji Islands a government has been organized by the confederation of eight of the principal chiefs, under the presidency of The Kom Baus.

POLICE COURT.

Bearskin, an Indian, was charged yesterday, with attempting to break into the house of Mrs. Wallace at Kelly Point. Mr. W. S. Green said he was called by Mrs. Wallace's servant and found the prisoner in the garden, he had been battering at Mrs. Wallace's house with a bottle. The prisoner said he was drunk and did not know what he did. The Bench ordered him to find two sureties in the sum of \$25, and himself in \$50, to be of good behaviour for two months or suffer four teen days imprisonment.

Several tradesmen who were summoned for not paying their trades licenses, having produced the receipts were ordered to pay the cost of summons. The case against Thomas Barry was postponed until Tuesday next.

Two hotel keepers were fined \$5 for neglecting to take out their license. The Magistrate said the law required the licensed houses not only to pay the money for the license into the Treasury, but to bring the Treasury receipt to the Magistrate and to take out the License form.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The British bark Northern Queen has arrived, after forty days passage, from Shanghai. We are in receipt of the North China Herald, Daily News, to August 31st.

The clipper bark L. da Vinci and British ship Harkaway were to have immediate despatch for this port.

The fete Napoleon was celebrated in grand style. Guns were fired, and all the vessels in the harbor were gaily decked with flags. Cricket matches are all the rage in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting August 23d, at which the subject of the dangerous approaches to the port was discussed, and a resolution adopted that representations be made to the Foreign Ministers at Peking, also a resolution that the system adopted by the Customs of not granting drawbacks on repacked teas, as heretofore, being arbitrary and unjust, the Chamber recommends that the matter be brought before the notice of the Foreign Ministers.

The Herald laments the loss of Dr. James Henderson, who died in Nagasaki on the 30th of July. All the foreigners of that place attended the funeral.

Samples of American cotton, grown in Shanghai, are said to be far superior to the native product.—Alta.

REVENUE CUTTER FOR THE SOUND.—We understand that official notice has been received by Collector Wilson, of the sailing of the first-class steam revenue cutter Lincoln, John W. White, commanding, on Sept. 16th, from Baltimore, with orders to report for duty in Puget Sound Collection district. Capt. White will be remembered as formerly in command of the cutters Jeff Davis and Joe Lane on Puget Sound.

SUMMARY.

SEPTEMBER 24.

MOVEMENT.

September 24th caused by the Fenian unabated. Another in the garrison at the Second Regiment says further made among the troops. On the other that notwithstanding, there seems to be the Fenianism, and there are troops as a body ready to aid in an outbreak.

The Fenian detectives, and were found upon the American port with the common Dublin were on the Liverpool and still at work. The Liverpool were circumvented on a large military officers some of whom had Liverpool.

of the 21st says: to state that no ex- against the prisoners Saturday (the 23d.) and documentary, voluminous charac- impossible to so that time be brought. No additional ar- been made."

cially ridicules the still sufficient to suppress it. It is of the ridiculous significant proportions. It is something also that the American such participation in and as Irishmen have and perhaps the ex- ill incidents may p nearer that pro- agitation has so

of the evening of the continues to cruise off vessel reported to American port with out Ireland."

of September 21st in this city, and of which the before they stop locality prominently movement will be taken proceedings are taken, hehended without any the fact quickly gets arrest the excitement based. Yesterday the in every person's mind as to get news about sations are now seen sive than was previ- successive days' "act."

the American Captain a waist belt with two a rifle, and four works in Brigadier General's Tactics, three volumes on military movements by Lieutenant in late United States A. B. C. of skirmishing infantry, by William Royal Middlesex Rifles; a manual, by Stephen Twenty Fifth New York book is well got up every information of troops."

THE MOVEMENT.

Fenianism in Ireland, says September 13th, begins. This new associa- tion, where it is known of Irish botahe them- bread which their un- ot supply. The specu- tations, and a hatred demns them to a pain- dent them with a long- English rule, and to public. They are ac- squisition of all pro- of all the lands among dy knows that in Ire- duct and the English question is com- one. The American arms and emissaries to l. The movement has e that the English Gov- ernment alarm. Not content squadron to the south- id, to watch the creeks intercept suspicious com- ven orders to Admiral Bantry Bay with the

PHOTO.—MR. A. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

examination before the his qualifications for the t, Fraser River, and the t between those places and has been declared duly acancy, and has received the British Columbian

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 14, 1865.

MUNICIPAL TESTS.

To-day is the twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the good people of Victoria, as dutiful and loyal subjects, will celebrate the occasion by a municipal extravaganza.

The steamer Enterprise arrived last night from New Westminster with 130 passengers, bringing a Cariboo Express and a few thousand dollars in treasure.

FROM CARIBOO.—The news from Cariboo is to the 31st ult., but is unimportant. The weather continued cold, and operations in many of the claims had been suspended.

EXPORTE.—The ship Aquila, Captain Sayward, cleared on Saturday for Cork with the following cargo:—251 spars; 138,705 feet lumber; 435 hides; 67 bales wool; 12 boxes coal; 1 barrel salmon; 3 barrels cranberries.

ROAD TOLLS.—The amount of road tolls collected at Yale during the month of September last was \$3612 40, and during October \$4346 63.

A NOBLE STAG.—We learn that about two weeks ago Mr. William Anderson, of Green Lake, shot a stag which weighed 300 lbs., with fat one and a half inches thick on the brisket.

THE QUESNEL ELECTION.—Through private channels the information has reached us that the election of a member to represent the District of Quesnel in the Legislative Council was appointed to take place on Monday last.

IMPORTS.—According to the returns published in the Gazette, the value of goods imported into this colony during the quarter ending 30th September last amounted to \$460,608 22.

bold and energetic population to work out the salvation of these two colonies, and how can we establish a better standard than this?

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CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, November 4th, 1865:—Duties (import) \$865 15s 4d; duties (export), \$172 15s 5d; harbor dues, \$38 12s; headmoney, \$15 8s; tonnage dues, \$74 0s 6d; fines and seizures, \$2 12s 11d; total \$1172 4s 2d.

LETTER FROM THE MOUTH OF QUESNELLE.

September 30th, 1865.

THE TELEGRAPH CO.'S EXCITEMENT.—An individual in the employ of the Telegraph Co. created a kind of excitement here in the early part of last week by reporting that he had struck a new gold bearing creek some fifteen miles from this place.

FARMING ALONG THE ROAD.—Judge Heat and Mr. John Boyd, who have bought the premises formerly occupied by James Way, on Cottonwood, have removed the buildings half a mile to the wagon road.

AROUND THE MOUTH OF QUESNELLE.—Farming is going on perhaps more briskly than in any other section of the colony owing to Cariboo affording a ready market for all the produce farmers can raise.

Mr. Pollock, who keeps a livery stable at the Quesnelle Mouth has a good ranch on the other side of Fraser river. He had this season 30 acres of land sown with oats and one fourth of an acre in wheat.

Some colored people have ten or twelve acres of land under cultivation. Messrs. Dragon and Baker have 80 acres under cultivation altogether.

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THE COUNTRY GENERALLY.—If I was disappointed in my late ramblings as far as gold is concerned, I was most highly pleased with the general appearance of the country.

CHISHOLM CREEK.—One single miner (an Italian) was mining on Chisholm Creek. He has been working there alone for the last two years, doing well.

BURNES CREEK.—I chanced to meet with a friend of mine at Van Winkle from this creek who supplied me with the following information:—The Discovery Co. were making good wages; and the CANADIAN Co. were not doing quite so well.

NELSON CREEK.—From the same party I picked up the following respecting this creek:—Three companies were working, doing very little.

LAST CHANCE CREEK.—All the companies but the AUSTRALIAN, composed of 16 members, have ceased work for the season, owing to a scarcity of water.

DAVIS CREEK.—A company of three men have been hydraulicking during the season, making good wages.

PETERS CREEK.—Is located opposite Beaver Pass. There are two companies, the SMITH Co., which took out last week a nugget weighing \$61 50, and a company of Welshmen who are running a tunnel from their shaft and finding gold all along, but not in paying quantities.

ORE FINO.—There are three men engaged putting up a bed rock flume. Two men too are prospecting within four miles of Beaver Pass.

PROSPECTING.—Seven or eight miles from Canon Creek there are two men working in a stream with the good results.

THE WAGON ROAD.—From Williams Creek to the Mouth of Quesnelle is in fine travelling condition and reflects the greatest credit on the Inspector of the British Columbia roads.

ROAD SIDE HOUSES.—SKINNER'S. From Williams Creek where meals are charged \$1 50 each, to Quesnelle Mouth, the miners are made to pay \$2 for every meal notwithstanding the low price of provisions and vegetables.

STILL POURING IN.—I met on my way down several pack trains going up, all loaded with provisions and vegetables.

LOST HIS WAY.—Mr. Gentile, with another gentleman, lost his way a few days ago on the top of Bald Mountain while engaged in taking photographic views.

TO RETIRE.—Mr. John Woolsey, Clerk to the Magistrate here and acting Postmaster, is to retire from service I am sorry to say.

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Our Cariboo Letter. [From our regular Correspondent.] October 26th. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. I started the day before yesterday from Williams Creek on my way down.

VAN WINKLE CITY.—There are at Van Winkle City three stores, two butchers' shops, and three bar-rooms, all doing a good business, though "on jawbone."

LIGHTNING CREEK.—The following companies were at work, the most part making preparations to wind up for the season, viz:—The DUTCH, CALIFORNIA, PAT KELLY, DISCOVERY (a hill claim), and the AYRESHIRE LASS, who were making wages.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT.—Lawrence vs. Mrs. Canty.—This action was tried yesterday before the Hon. Chief Justice and a jury...

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Last evening as one of the proprietors of this paper was leaving the office of Messrs. Peakes and Green...

THE STEAMER ACTIVE, Captain Thorne, with the mails, arrived on Thursday afternoon, having been detained inside the Columbia River...

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Keturah, Capt. Coupe, arrived on Thursday night, from Port Angeles, with Deputy Collector Whitworth...

THE MAYORALTY.—We are informed that Mr. Copland has taken steps to contest the return of Mr. Franklin as Mayor of this city...

Monday, Nov. 13.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE J. D. B. OGILVY.—The remains of this lamented gentleman who was killed at Bella Cooles some months ago by the murderer Antoine...

THE CIRCULATION WAGES.—After waiting for three days for an answer from the proprietors of the Chronicle to the application of our solicitor...

THE ACTIVE will leave Brodriek's wharf punctually at 8 o'clock this morning for Portland. The post office will be open from 6 to 7, a.m. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express opened last night between 6 and 8 o'clock.

GOVERNOR PICKERING, of Washington Territory, left for Puget Sound on Saturday, by Captain Coupe's handsome little craft, the Keturah.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with 107 passengers and \$70,200 in treasure for the Bank of British North America...

The latest news from Williams Creek, which is to the 3d instant, will be found in the letter of our talented and respected correspondent Mons. B. Duffin...

The Columbian has the following items of news: Mrs. Lawless died at Quesnelmouth on the 2d, of disease of the heart. She was buried on the following day.

FROM KOOTENAY AND BIG BEND

The Hon. P. O'Reilly and staff arrived from the Kootenay country yesterday. The news, though of a general kind, is of the most buoyant and satisfactory character.

GLADIATEUR AND THE ST. LEGER.

The chief talk of the day is the new triumph of this world-celebrated horse. You will have heard by the telegraph the fact of his success...

The race was appointed at 3:15, and up to the last available moment the crowds continued to pour into the Moor, and when the course was cleared for the contest on which everyone's mind was intent...

In the stirrups she lashed out, and sent her rider on to her neck. The field was larger than had been anticipated, fourteen out of the twenty-two coloured assemblage...

The race is described at length below, and we need only refer to its salient parts. Klarinka led the way for a mile, when she gave way to the Duke...

Per steamer ACTIVE, from San Francisco. Puget Sound:—27 sks oysters, 10 bbls flour, 2 bbls trees, 13 calves, 69 heads of cattle, 35 sheep, 9 hogs, 1 horse, 3 dressed hogs, 30 bxs bread. Value \$3,750.

one of the best horses of modern times, and in winning the Two Thousand, Derby and St. Leger, he has eclipsed West Australian, by adding another splendid trophy in the Grand Prize of Paris.

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COMMERCIAL IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound:—27 sks oysters, 10 bbls flour, 2 bbls trees, 13 calves, 69 heads of cattle, 35 sheep, 9 hogs, 1 horse, 3 dressed hogs, 30 bxs bread. Value \$3,750.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound:—Hutchinson, Frankel, Clayton, Brodriek, Reynolds, Hicken & Co., Wren, Order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ACTIVE, from Astoria.—Miss Leon, M. Hamond, J. Bien, Rev. T. Griffler and wife, B. Slowman, H. Morris, Miss S. A. Adams, Miss K. Reynolds, N. Koshland, J. Fern, J. L. Scroggins, J. Latham, J. Batlen, Miss G. Pate, A. Young, J. Webb, Mrs. Jenkins and 3 children...

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per brig BREWSTER, from San Francisco:—1 carboy acid, 571 sks barley, 221 sks beans, 2 cs beaver and bear traps, 12 cs boots, 6 cs bread, 9 doz brooms, 25 doz caps, 6 pgs sashes, 12 cs case goods, 14 pgs castings, 2 cs clothing, 67 coils cordage, 2 bbls drug, 5 cs do, 10 hb bbls dried apples, 11 cs dry goods, 12 bales do, 4 bxs farina, 100 bbls flour, 100 sks do, 774 qt do, 1 case hardware, 240 bales hay, 2 cs lanterns, 39 sks mangle, 2 cs matches, 35 rolls matting, 23 bxs middlings, 40 kegs nails, 30 cars, 4 bbls do, 188 sks oats, 100 cs coal oil, 1 cs paints, 19 fir butter, 5 cs cheese, 5 cs lard, 1 cs hams, 500 mats rice, 6 bales salt, 100 sks do, 1 cs ship chandery, 4 pgs do, 4 bxs hardware, 240 bales hay, 2 cs lanterns, 10 kegs spikes, 6 blocks, 6 compasses, 25 cs soap, 10 kegs spades, 20 stores, 20 kegs syrup, 2 bbls varnish, 630 sks wheat, 30 bks champagne, 36 pgs woodenware—Value, \$34,347.69.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Nov 6—Schr Industry, Carleton, Nansaimo Schr North Star, Spain, Stekin Schr Anna, Elvin, Saanich Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Schr Growler, Williams, Port Angeles Slp John Bull, Oakes, San Juan Nov 7—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Puget Sound Schr Marcella, Moore, Nansaimo Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Comox Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nansaimo Schr C. E. Glancey, Robinson, Port Angeles Stmr Enterprize, Mout, New Westminster Nov 8—Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Nansaimo Schr Shark, Clarke, Nansaimo Stmr Union, Coffin, New Westminster Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Nov 10—Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Stmr Active, Thorn, Astoria Slp C. Alexander, Newland, Port Angeles Slp Mayflower, Maxwell, Salt Spring Island Nov 11—Boat Harriett, Dirk, San Juan Stmr Labouchere, Lewis, N. W. Coast of B. C. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster CLEARED.

Nov 6—Schr Industry, Carleton, Saanich Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Bark Italy, Carmis, Burrard's Inlet Schr Gazelle, Goliacer, New Westminster Slp John Bull, Oakes, San Juan Nov 7—Slp Louisa, McGregor, Port Angeles Schr Anna, Elvin, Saanich Slp Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Nov 8—Schr Marcella, Moore, Port Angeles Stmr Alexander, Lemashopy, Nansaimo Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles Schr Josephine, Bogart, Port Angeles Schr J. K. Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Nov 8—Bark Metropolis, Howard, Burrard's Inlet Nov 10—Schr Growler, Williams, Port Angeles Schr Meg Merrilies, Pamphlet, Nansaimo Schr C. E. Glancey, Robinson, Port Angeles Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster Slp Mayflower, Maxwell, Salt Spring Island Slp Ocean Queen, Watkins, Cowichan Stmr Active, Thorn, Astoria Slp Louisa, McGregor, Chemalmus

MARRIED.—At New Westminster, B. C., by the Rev. E. Robson, Wesleyan Minister, on the 4th instant, at the residence of the Bride's father, John Gundry Jennings, Esq., of Cariboo, to Miss Annie Maria Holmes, daughter of William Holmes, Esq., of Brunette Farm, New Westminster.

DIED.—In San Francisco, October 28th, Augusta Gambitz, eldest daughter of Kady and Regina Gambitz, aged 1 year, 10 months and 3 days.

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