



Saturday, July 10, 1869

THE action of the Chamber of Commerce has been prompt, as we anticipated it would be when business men were appealed to. Like business men they only regarded the facts of the case, which could not be misunderstood on the subject of Free Port, and their decision almost unanimous was the immediate result. The conclusion at which the meeting arrived was generally anticipated by the public; but the subsequent arrangements to be followed were entirely dependent on the good sense of the gentlemen forming the meeting. The address embodying their views will be duly approved at a future meeting and presented to His Excellency Governor Musgrave. We predict for it that attention that will secure to the petitioners the object prayed for. The steps taken by Governor Musgrave can only be surmised; but we presume he will most likely dispatch the address to the Home Government with a strong recommendation in its behalf, as he will at once perceive the necessity for a change and the strong current of public feeling in its favour. It will thus be presented at London and Ottawa with backing sufficiently strong to sustain it against any pressure brought upon it by the Protectionists, or those whose interest it may be to oppose it. The progress of the petition after leaving the hands of our merchants, may appear likely to involve a long period of time; but there can be very little doubt that the mission of Governor Musgrave has Confederation as its principal motive; and as all parties to the Union are ready to execute the necessary documents, and as each are anxious to bring the affair to a conclusion, there can be no fear of any obstacle such as the creation of a Free Port here being allowed to interfere with so important a consummation; particularly as its existence can in no way inflict an injustice upon the Eastern Provinces, which are under the regulations of the present Tariff. There can be no doubt that this Island being throughout free to entry, would rapidly change the features of affairs. This city would always be the metropolis and the depot; but a dozen smaller ports where the various descriptions of merchandise could be obtained would spring up in various portions of the Island, and give rise to a profitable and increasing trade with the increasing population of the Sound, which would soon afford every one occupation. The entire coast would quickly be enlivened by the sails of large and small vessels seeking cargoes or supplies; and steamers would not confine their trips to the eastern side of the Island. Our mines and whale fisheries would receive new life and become really what they ought to be, a substantial and expanding source of wealth. Shipbuilders' yards and iron foundries would rapidly multiply. Our farmers would lose the present protection against imported produce, but they would have a population at their doors to buy their products, and thus still possess a great advantage over all outside competition. Freed from taxation, except trifling imposts of a local character, their position would be far superior to our neighbours over the Sound; and with a liberal annual subsidy granted by the Federal Government, and a liberal land system, our internal improvement would be rapid, and our prosperity as a member of the Confederacy assured.

THE movement in Canada towards securing the independence of the Colonies is significant of a still greater change. The London Times, ever foremost in following the devious course of popular sentiment, in the article we give this morning re-echoes the keynote struck by the Premier in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st of June. The colonies may have their independence if they desire it. Great Britain will not raise a hand to stay the movement. On the contrary, she will assist it, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies hints, by "compelling each Colony to bear the expense of protecting it." The policy of the Gladstone Ministry is to part, certainly with the North American Colonies, and, perhaps, with all other of the Colonies, save India, the only

one it pays to hold. Consolidate the empire from ocean to ocean, and then follows independence. And after independence the Confederation will as surely obey the natural law of gravitation and fall into the outstretched arms of the United States, as did the apple that fell upon and bruised the philosopher's head. Annexation may be ten or twenty years delayed; but were we an annexationist (which we are not) we should advocate Confederation and Independence as the shortest cut to the accomplishment of our aim.

Tuesday July 6  
ISLAND FRUIT GROWING.—A few years ago it was supposed and asserted that good fruit could not be grown upon this Island. We forget, now, all the reasons adduced why we should never grow our own fruit, but cold nights, late frosts and dry summers were among the combination. It has, however, been demonstrated to a certainty that fruit will grow here in abundance; that it can be made and has become a source of great profit to its growers. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, apples, pears and plums grow here as luxuriously as in any part of California, and if they come later into the market than the same varieties in the Golden State, they possess the advantage of being much finer flavored. The other day we visited the garden and orchard of Capt. Pritchard, and were surprised to find his two and three year-old trees bearing beneath the weight of luscious fruit. Particularly was this the case with a cherry tree of the variety known as the Royal Duke. Its branches were propped up to keep them from breaking short off! Apples, pears and plums are coming on finely in the same gardens. Delicate little trees, scarce two years in the ground, bend beneath the weight of fruit that clusters thickly in their branches. The yield is truly wonderful. It excels anything ever seen in Eastern Provinces, and is not behind the most famous orchards of California or Oregon. And, we are told, Capt. Pritchard's orchard is a fair example of other orchards where equal pains have been bestowed upon the culture.

THE WRECK OF THE "JOHN BRIGHT."—Any statement that will throw additional light on the circumstances attending the wreck of the bark John Bright and the massacre of her people, will be read with interest by our citizens. We therefore reproduce from the Port Townsend Message a statement furnished that paper by Mr. J. G. Swan, a gentleman who has had many years' experience with the Indian tribes on Puget Sound and the West Coast of this Island, and who understands their language thoroughly. From the mass of contradictory evidence brought out on the trial, it required a very nice discrimination on the part of Judge and Jury to elicit sufficient of a reliable character to warrant the conviction of the two savages who are now awaiting sentence of death. For instance: a portrait contained in a brooch was handed to one of the witnesses, who identified the brooch as belonging to and the portrait as that of the Captain's wife, barbarously murdered by one of the prisoners. In conversation with Mr. Swan, a few days ago, he informed us that the brooch belonged to an Indian of the Nitinat tribe and that the portrait was that of a female relative of Mr. H. A. Webster, Indian Agent at Neah Bay. We mention this circumstance, not with a view to discredit the evidence on which the Indians were convicted, but to show how untrustworthy is Indian evidence as a rule.

CAPTAIN JOHN TITCOMB, whose sudden death we announced yesterday, was a native of the Eastern Provinces, born of Irish parents. He came to California in 1849, and ran as pilot on the steamer Comanche, the first boat to ascend the Sacramento river from San Francisco to the town of Marysville, for J. J. Southgate, Esq., now of this city. He subsequently piloted other steamers running on the same river, until 1858, when he came to Victoria and has remained here ever since. He was known as a competent, careful pilot, and was thoroughly conversant with the most intricate passages and channels in these waters. Captain Titcomb's many friends throughout the Colony will be sincerely sorry to learn of his sudden demise. The deceased was a member of the Victoria Lodge I. O. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

THE ENTERPRISE.—We are the victims of misplaced confidence. We reposed confidence in our morning contemporary and have been deceived. Yesterday we ventured upon his authority to state that the Enterprise would sail for New Westminster only once a week until further notice; but during the day learned to our dismay that the steamer would continue her semi-monthly trips as usual. Alas! alas! either our contemporary must be more careful in his statements, or we shall have to start a column of "editorial" small change specially devoted to "note"-ing his blunders.

THE WIND continues down. The burnt district is extending along the shores of the Sound. The wind yesterday favored the flames but scattered the smoke.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.—This affair came off with all the éclat that Scotchmen usually manage to clothe all their fêtes with, and throughout proved a splendid success. The platform for dancing was splendidly finished and afforded a fine standing-ground for the listeners to the speeches, which were delivered by Messrs. Robson and Harnett and the Rev. Mr. Somerville. We were not present at the delivery of the several orations, but from what we can glean they were all extremely creditable. The dancing was commenced and kept up with slight remission during the whole time, and seemed to be the attraction most preferred by the great majority, the ladies particularly, the indefatigable exertions of some of whom deserve commendation. The ground chosen for the fête was remarkably well adapted for the purpose, there was space for every amusement, and sufficient of the picturesque to make the scene remarkably effective. The refreshments were provided by our friends Messrs. J. Piper and J. Mady, and we defy any public caterers to do better than they did to satisfy every craving of humanity. The amusements were carefully arranged for all, so that while the more mature were enjoying themselves in the fascinating dance, the little ones had swings and all kinds of diversions in other parts of the grounds, while those who sought for exercise of a more decided character, had the various games which have become national in Scotland, such as quoits, throwing the caber, putting the stone, &c., after which there were foot races, sack races, bag races (so far as the head was concerned) and races in which some of our stout citizens distinguished themselves; all these, we are unable to give the particulars of until to-morrow, inasmuch as they were not concluded when we left the grounds. From all appearances the Gathering would add considerably to the funds of the Institution, as there were 600 and 700 visitors present.

THE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC. The children of the Wesleyan Church Sunday School (Rev. Mr. Russ) accompanied by their parents and lady and gentlemen friends, numbering in all 150, proceeded yesterday to Mount Douglas for a picnic. The day was delightfully clear and the spot selected—one of the beautiful natural terraces of the Mount—admirably adapted to the purpose. Upon arriving on the ground, the well-filled hampers were unpacked and the contents spread upon snow-white cloths, huge camp fires were lighted, and when coffee and tea were announced, grace was said by the pastor, and the company sat down and partook of a hearty repast à la Gipsy. After lunch, swings were erected and the youngsters "made the welkin ring" with the sound of their merry voices. During the afternoon there was singing, quiet playing, jumping, &c. The day was passed most pleasantly by all who participated, and the company returned in the evening tired and happy.

PIC-NICING.—The streets were deserted and business was suspended in honor of the Fourth. All the flags were flying, and the suburbs were visited by crowds of picnickers and athletes who enjoyed themselves to the full bent of their inclinations. In addition to the Wesleyan picnic and Caledonian gathering (noticed elsewhere) many private parties of pleasure-seekers repaired to Elk and Langford Lakes and Goldstream. In town a stiff breeze rendered outdoor existence uncomfortable; but the favored localities selected for sport were sheltered by wood and mountain from the rude blast.

METCHOSIN WOODS ON FIRE.—Mr. Ogilvie, who started for Sooke yesterday, was stopped by a tremendous fire in the Metchosin woods. The timber on both sides of the road was on fire and the road itself blocked with fallen timber. The Albert Head bridge was in imminent danger, as the fire was spreading with rapidity through the dry brush towards it. A fire had been raging in the Metchosin woods near the mountains several days, and spread to the road on Sunday.

ORDINANCES ALLOWED.—A notification in the Government Gazette announces that Her Majesty's Government has allowed the following Ordinances:—"No. 19, of 1869. An Ordinance entitled the Game Ordinance, 1869." "No. 20, of 1869. An Ordinance to enable the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria to establish a permanent fund for the support of the Fire Establishments of the said City." "No. 23, of 1869. An Ordinance respecting the property of religious institutions in the Colony of British Columbia."

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Polikofsky came over from Port Madison on Sunday, with Dr. Powell as passenger. Mr. Meigs, to attend upon whom the Doctor was summoned, is much better. The Polikofsky with Doctor Powell again on board, returned to the Sound at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

ATHLETIC.—At the Caledonian picnic yesterday the Mayor and Mr. J. Heywood opposed each other with the "Caber". Heywood made a good throw, but our burly Mayor was the victor by several feet.

CROPS, FISH AND GAME.—We regret to hear that the vicinity of Gold Stream is suffering from the continued drought, the crops look thin and weak, and even the wild-fruits of that section are withering away for want of rain. Fishing, however, in that neighbourhood as in our own, is unusually good, the trout especially being fine and numerous; Messrs. White and Peterson of Leech River caught one hundred and sixty-five splendid fish in three hours last week in Sooke river. On crossing Wolf Creek on Saturday on their way to town Messrs. Harnett and White saw an enormous panther, which coolly sat in the trail several minutes looking at them. As neither party had any fire-arms on advantage could be taken of the brute's impertinence. We learn from the same parties that grouse promise to be numerous this season.

ARRIVAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The aviso La Motte Pique arrived yesterday from San Francisco by sail and steam in eleven days. She carries four guns and a hundred men. The Officers are as follow: Captain St. Hillaire, Lieutenants B. DeBord and Granger, and Dr. Baude. She will remain until further instructions from the Admiral, who is expected to arrive here in a few days in the frigate l'Astree.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PIONEER.—Mr. Joseph J. Brown, a respected pioneer citizen, died yesterday morning at his residence on Yates street, of consumption, leaving a widow to mourn his loss. Deceased had been ill for a long time, and his demise was not unexpected. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The new Press of the London "Times." [From the Court Journal.]  
The Times is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three laborers to print off the whole edition of the Times. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides and divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole Times' machinery. The new machine is called the "Walker Press," in honor of the chief proprietor of the Times. It will quite supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marinoni machine upon which the Echo is printed.

A SANGUINE ENVOY.—A curious illustration of the over-sanguine temper of Mr. Revere Johnson came within my cognizance accidentally since his departure to his own country last week. Though depicted on a difficult mission by an Administration which had but six months to live, Mr. Revere Johnson, on his arrival here in August last, forthwith entered into a contract for a residence in Portland place for a period of five years, at a much higher rent than that which had been paid by his more plegmatic predecessor. The agent of the owner, though little of a politician, had shrewdness enough to introduce a covenant in the lease providing for the payment of a very large sum as compensation in case the Minister Plenipotentiary should find it convenient to leave England before the period had expired; and under this stipulation Mr. Johnson I understand was obliged to pay before quitting England a forfeit of upwards of £2,000.—Manchester Guardian

Kleptomania Neatly Punished.  
The Paris Figaro tells this story: Mme. X., an elegantly dressed lady, entered one of the emporiums of fashion the day before yesterday, and requested to see some Valenciennes lace, but after some time, not finding any to suit her, withdrew without making any purchase. She had, however, been observed by one of the shopmen to slip a piece of the goods under her shawl. Nevertheless, she returned home as it were unnoticed, but on reaching the door of her house was accosted by a messenger, who handed her a small parcel and a letter, which was thus worded: "Madame, I am afraid that the yards of lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress; I therefore take the liberty of sending you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept it." The signature was that of the master of the establishment. It is needless to say that the lady was only too glad to escape, by prompt payment for the whole from some very unpleasant consequences.

LIES BY CABLE.—There seems to be no fabrication concerning European politics too absurd for currency in New York. Some one, being in want of news, telegraphed to the papers there an announcement that a triple alliance had been entered into by France, England and Spain against America. The message was at once carried to the President, but says the reporter who witnessed the thrilling incident, "Grant looked as if he didn't care"—another fine example of his self-possession and fortitude. For some days the tale was fully believed in by the public and seriously discussed in nearly all the papers. Even assuming that it pays to print such silly falsehoods in America, it can hardly be worth while to keep correspondents over here to make them up and go to the expense of telegraphing them. They could be concocted just as easily in New York, and while the editor was in the mood he might as well tell another lie and say they came by cable.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.  
—BY—  
Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving the most distressing cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all the various forms of neuralgic affections of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and exerts the most wholesome influence over the internal structure. It heals by cleansing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

**Gout and Rheumatism.**  
Persons suffering from rheumatism or sciatica should use this Ointment with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

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

**All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy.**  
This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and all the various skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can not be cured with the safer or more speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment, assisted by the Pills, which act powerfully on the constitution and so purify the blood that these disorders are completely eradicated from the system, and a permanent cure obtained.

**Dropsical Swellings.**  
Persons suffering from dropsical swellings of the face, neck, arms, or legs, should use this Ointment, three times a day, upon the affected parts, and it will be found to be a most powerful and safe remedy. Persons suffering from dropsical swellings of the face, neck, arms, or legs, should use this Ointment, three times a day, upon the affected parts, and it will be found to be a most powerful and safe remedy.

**Flies, Fishes, and Internal Inflammation.**  
These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, (also deluging concealing them from the knowledge of the most intimate friends. Persons suffer from various Flies and similar complaints when they might use Holloway's Ointment with instant relief, and effect a permanent cure without the annoyance of explaining their ailments to anyone.

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

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

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bal-Breasts,	Contracted Sore Nipples,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Skin Joints,	Scrophulous Diseases,
Bunions,	Scrophulous Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Fistulas,	Sore Heads,
and Sand Flies,	Gout,	Ulcers,
Cheney's,	Glaucoma,	Wounds,
Chige-foot,	Ings,	Yaws,
(In)blains,	Lumbago,	
Chapped Hands,	Piles,	
Crabs, (Soft),	Rheumatism,	

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 464 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. per Pot.  
\* There are considerable savings by taking the large size.  
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every respect are affixed to each box.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIMES" OF INDIA, STATES  
"that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination, and is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient."  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. F. Macnamara, Esq., the following information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from "Medical Times," January 12, 1866.—Is prescribed by scores of eminent medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London as to its efficacy in cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we have not only forcibly urged the necessity of adopting it in all cases, but from A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: 'Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, and I have used it with the most successful results. It restores to health after, eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed.'"  
It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the printed name, and are deficient of the true properties of the original. viz.: DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case Browne vs. Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was DELIBERATELY UNTRUE.  
Sole Bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 12s. 6d., by the Sole Manufacturer, J. F. MACNAMARA, 35, Great Street, Bloomsbury, London. j64 law

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. Juror, 1862.

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PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.  
In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.  
PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATIC POWDER, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.  
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable dietetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.  
CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.  
CREASOTE (Creosol)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British Manufacturers.  
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.  
Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch.

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Manufacturers of  
Surgeons' Instruments,  
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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

Saturday,

THE Bay of Nipero from the United States were received with banners, is one of the harbors of the Queen. The invaders were on landing and lost bulk of the force. The Spanish volunteers themselves. The mandated by Colonel Confederate army, the island a mutiny and the ringleaders order could be re-stated that the escape an American port American steamer ma claims and further remarkable case. be remembered, all fish port, went to se furnished with g leagues distant from In the Nipo Bay a secrecy observed a vessel was fitting erment authorities intimation of capture, and wer cognizance of the ish Consul, alone, remits in his dut what was going o plaint before the A in the Alabama ca ister protested a of the vessel; bu protest the ship partly drawn fr dockyard. The U ment seems to be wards Cuba tha its claims against while they winked the Nipo Bay Ex the arrest of the York city, a few stance of the Span

To-day is appo tion of the indep States, and we event in the his more worthy of serv. The not early settlers in cast off the yoke 's only paralleled patriotic whole-h ers of the movem have obtained la aid, if given to reckoning wealth as no hing comp possession of fre on the altar of Their success on to the principles every true seekm mit to this day. framed by these try was the not labor. The anni ation of Independ trust it will cont in all future time its importance in ics, and will be h to nations yet un the constitution gave up all, that nation great in e nation, as a hom heavy-laden, the pressed.

A GREAT deal against the pro Island grown fa toms duty; but produced on eith definite conclusi the face of this g ledge, furnish et of head of catt the v rious distr cluded; may be has led off in t are bound to say as the number of goes, is unfavou other districts m

BUY IT AND TRY coffee. The best o pure and healthful

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, July 10, 1869

THE Bay of Nipe, where 700 filibusters from the United States landed and were received with open arms by the Cubans, is one of the best and most commodious harbors of the Queen of the Antilles. The invaders were attacked immediately on landing and lost 200 men before the bulk of the force got out of the way of the Spanish volunteers and entrenched themselves. The filibusters were commanded by Colonel Jordan of the late Confederate army. On the run down to the island a mutiny occurred on board and the ringleaders were shot dead before order could be restored. It has been stated that the escape of these men from an American port in a well-appointed American steamer prejudices the Alabama claims and furnishes a parallel to that remarkable case. The Alabama, it will be remembered, although built in a British port, went to sea unarmed and was furnished with guns and men when leagues distant from the British coast. In the Nipe Bay affair there was little secrecy observed at New York while the vessel was fitting out, but the Government authorities received no official intimation of the intended departure, and were not bound to take cognizance of the matter. The Spanish Consul, alone, appears to have been remiss in his duty in not ascertaining what was going on, and laying the complaint before the American Government. In the Alabama case, the American Minister protested against the departure of the vessel: but in the face of this protest the ship put to sea with a crew partly drawn from the Government dockyard. The United States Government seems to be pursuing a course towards Cuba that will not prejudice its claims against Great Britain, hence while they winked at the departure of the Nipe Bay Expedition they caused the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York city, a few days ago, at the instance of the Spanish Minister.

TO-DAY is appointed for the celebration of the independence of the United States, and we doubt whether any event in the history of the world is more worthy of being religiously observed. The noble devotedness of the early settlers in their determination to cast off the yoke of the mother country, is only paralleled by the sincerity and patriotic whole-heartedness of the leaders of the movement. These men could have obtained large rewards for their aid, if given to the Royal cause, but reckoning wealth, comfort, even life, as nothing compared with the sublime possession of freedom, they offered all on the altar of that Divine Goddess. Their success only proved their fidelity to the principles they fought for, and every true seeker after liberty will admit to this day that the constitution framed by these fathers of their country was the noblest record of their labor. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has been, as we trust it will continue to be, celebrated in all future time, with due regard to its importance in the annals of America, and will be held up as an example to nations yet unborn. The framers of the constitution of the United States gave up all, that they might make the nation great in every sense as a moral nation, as a home for the weary and heavy-laden, the poor and the oppressed.

A GREAT deal has been said for and against the propriety of protecting Island grown farm produce by a Customs duty; but few facts have been produced on either side to warrant any definite conclusion. Why not, then, in the face of this general want of knowledge, furnish statistics of the number of head of cattle, sheep, swine, &c., in the various districts, so that some conclusion may be arrived at. Nanaimo has led off in this particular and, we are bound to say, the showing, so far as the number of acres under cultivation goes, is unfavourable. Can farmers in other districts make a better showing?

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—James McGilvray, who for a long time has annoyed pedestrians on the public streets by appeals for money, was brought before the Police Magistrate on Saturday charged with vagrancy. The wretched man pleaded inability to procure work, but there was not wanting evidence to show that he had work had fallen out long ago. He was remanded for two days. On Friday a young Indian woman, engaged in picking berries on the reserve, was attacked by a large dog belonging to a tannery, and very badly bitten on the left arm. The girl complained at the Police Barracks and the owner of the dog compensated her with money for the injuries she had sustained. A man was handling a pistol at the American Hotel, on Friday night, when it went off and shattered a large mirror. He was arrested; but upon the facts becoming known to the Police Magistrate on Saturday morning was discharged. The steamer Gussie Telfair, Capt. Sholl, sailed from Brodriek's wharf on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock for Portland. She carried a very few passengers the mail and express and a small freight.

ANOTHER DRY SEASON.—The brush on either side of the Fraser is reported on fire and the chances for another smoky summer appear good. Rain is sadly wanted. The climate must be changing. When Cariboo was first settled the universal complaint was that the summer season was too wet. Now, after eight years of occupancy, the cry arises from the miners that it is too dry. The poet, wishing to convey the idea that the genus homo is by nature discontented, wrote: "Man never is, but always to be blest." Had he lived in Cariboo the two last years he would have grumbled in spite of his philosophy.

LEECH RIVER.—A letter from Mr. Harnett appears in this day's issue. The writer is evidently greatly encouraged by his prospects, and brings a few ounces of palpable grains of truth to substantiate his statements. His partners are equally well satisfied with the result; but it appears that, whilst the company have been throwing cold water on the bank, a party in town has been less reputedly engaged in throwing cold water on the enterprise. We are glad to know that while hydraulic operations on Leech have proved partially successful, the hydraulics in town have signally failed in their purpose.

NEW STEAMER AND EXPRESS ARRANGEMENTS.—For the remainder of the summer months the steamer Enterprise will make but one trip to New Westminster each week, leaving Victoria on Friday morning and returning on the following Wednesday. Barnard's Express for the upper country will be dispatched from the office here on Fridays, and the down express will arrive here on Wednesdays. From New Westminster the steamer Lilloet, Capt. Fleming, will start for Yale every Saturday, returning on Tuesday.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—Yesterday, the 93d anniversary of American Independence, was observed by throwing to the breeze all the bunting in the city. American, British, and Hawaiian ensigns waved side by side—evidences sufficient, if any were wanting, of the cosmopolitan character of our population, and of a sincere desire on the part of all classes to show respect to the occasion. To-day the event will be celebrated from one end of the continent to the other; and British Columbians will not be behind their brethren on the other side of the line in "demonstrating."

PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SAILORS ON A STRIKE.—Yesterday evening ten or a dozen sailors belonging to the American ship General Cobb, now lying at Sayward's Mills loading pines for San Francisco, came to town in a farmer's wagon. They report that yesterday being 4th of July they were ordered by the "old man" (Captain) to wash down the decks. They refused, on patriotic principles, to obey the order, and the Captain beat them off.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening, bringing a few passengers a small mail and express from the lower river. The non-arrival of the Cariboo express is attributable to the change of day for the arrival of the up-river steamer at Soda Creek.

MANY of the telegraph poles in the wooded districts of Washington Territory have been destroyed by fire. From indications it would seem that the devouring element is determined to finish the work this year that it commenced last summer.

AMONG the passengers by the Gussie Telfair was W. C. Ward, Esq., manager of the Bank of British Columbia in this city. Mr. Ward, (as previously announced,) will remain at Portland, Oregon, during the absence at San Francisco of Mr. Russell, manager of the Portland branch. Mr. W. W. Francis succeeds Mr. Ward at this office.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The children connected with the Wesleyan Sabbath School will engage in a picnic to Cedar Hill to-day. Williams' busses will run all day between the Hill and the city, and the Committee of arrangements promise participants much enjoyment.

THE CALEDONIAN GATHERING.—To-day our citizens are offered a rare opportunity for enjoyment at a nominal cost; there will be amusements suitable for every taste and every age. The brawny athlete will astonish the natives with his powers of propulsion, and the lovers of the may dance find their enjoyment to the strains of sweet music. All who have the time to spare should be at the Caledonian gathering on the grounds adjoining Jay's Nursery. After the games the Caledonians will "dance all night 'till broad daylight and go home with the girls in the morning."

DEATH OF CAPT. TITCOMBE.—We regret to learn that Capt. John Titcombe, one of the British Columbia pilots, died about half-past 10 o'clock last night. The deceased had been suffering from ill health for some time. Capt. Titcombe was a most efficient pilot, and will be missed all over the coast. He will be generally regretted.

PORT TOWNSEND.—We have the Message of the 30th. The locals of interest are that several of the houses are being painted, and that the Good Templars are preparing to erect a new hall.

SIX ships are on the way from San Francisco for Barrard Inlet.

LEECH RIVER.—In the delirious but amusing account of Leech River, published in your paper after your visit to us, you make one mistake, which though slight in itself, nevertheless bears so strongly on the wisdom of first attempting the hydraulic pipe in that district, and upon the consistency of still persevering, that I desire the privilege of correcting it to avoid any evil effect it might have hereafter. At the same time, perhaps, it will not be altogether uninteresting to your readers in general, if I give a short statement of what has been done since your visit, the period of our first unfortunate wash-up. The mistake I refer to is that of your reference to a supposed lead of gold existing in the banks and adjacent hills; you say, "such a theory is supported by the history of other gold countries, but whether the present company (meaning ourselves) will be the lucky finders of that lead in this instance requires a [practical test to prove]." Thus you make the existence of the lead suppositious, instead of positive, for it does exist in distinct form; and, if I could have commenced pipping upon this lead at the point where we have since been ground-slucing, the operation would have been successful from the start. It was impossible however, for me, under the circumstances, to commence at that point, and the first failure arose solely from attempting to intersect the lead from the point where I did commence, which became impossible from the bed-rock dipping so rapidly that I was utterly left without fall for the delivery of the dirt.

The formation of this lead appears to be governed by two extensive deposits of a sedimentary clay, about two feet apart, caused by extensive washes ages ago, beyond the limits of which, so far as yet known, there appears to be little or no gold in the benches. This lead has never, I believe, been found on the east side in other than small and detached spots, but from our ground to Bacon Bar, over half a mile on the west side, it shows itself as I have already stated. Above the upper clay the gravel is loose, of a bluish grey color, and prospects according to our test half a cent to the bucket; between the two clays the gravel is very handsome, paying according to our test a cent to the bucket; below these clays to the primitive bed-rock nothing is known, as no one has been able to get down from the surface for water; it has however been followed deeper than the level of the present river bed. The whole formation, between and below the clays, bears evidence of an immense wash at all periods, the surface of the calcareous, porphyritic and granitic rocks especially being polished like a mirror, far more so than those exposed in the river. I have no doubt of the river originally going through this bar.

Now, sir, to open up this lead, considering the results it would have upon this city, appears to me a laudable, as I have no doubt it will eventually be a profitable undertaking. Dirt that prospects for thirteen feet deep, as this lead does, would be considered good dirt in any mining country, and all it wants on Leech River to make it pay well is to be worked on a large scale. As soon as the fall rains come, we shall put in a two foot flume on the lower clay, use about two hundred inches of water, and then I have no doubt we shall make it pay well. So far, for sixty feet in the bank, we have only worked on the outer edge of the lead, and we cannot yet tell its actual thickness, but the last day we worked we picked up a piece weighing \$1.50, one 75 cts., one 50 cts., showing the gold to get heavier as we go in. From the

last washing we took out over \$70, over half coming out of the top dirt, while working under many great disadvantages. It is no great thing, I admit, but it proves what I want to find out, that the lead is worth working needing only, as I have already said, the application of a rapid and large sea of working.

Those who have reposed confidence in me to carry this operation if possible to a successful issue, have a right to demand that I make every effort to do so. So far I have done so; to the end I pledge myself to be faithful, uninfluenced by the jeers or scoffs of the ignorant or the lazy. To me the experiment has now become a matter of pride as well as of profit, of judgment as well as of interest, and I shall allow nothing to turn me aside from the investigation until I am satisfied it is no longer justifiable. The man who is true to himself will always be true to his supporters. In the end, if successful we shall reap a crown of glory; if otherwise, we shall still be treated with respect. In conclusion, permit me to say I have been and shall still be well supported by Messrs. Peterson and White, who have been with me from the beginning and intend to remain to the end.

LEIGH HARNETT.

VICTORIA, July 5th, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL FACTS.

Young chickens are the best protection to young plants in the garden. Toads will do similar work when the chicks are asleep.

The best answer to be made when newspaper or book farming is made light of is that experience is none the less valuable because it is printed.

There is a spinning jenny in Williamatic that can make a thread 67 miles long from a pound of cotton. At that rate a bale would reach around the world.

It pays to make a cow comfortable in as many respects as possible. Every hour she suffers from any cause, the milk account suffers correspondingly.

It is easy to equal any fancy bred cow with a native as a milker, but if the daughter of the native is as good a cow it is an accident; not so in thorough bred stock.

A farmer in Massachusetts has tried steam in his stable for food for five years. He says it costs a third less to winter his cows, and they give a fourth more than when fed on raw hay and grain.

The French Emperor has nine example farms in Gascony, eight in Champagne, three in Cologne, one in Limesau, and one in Italy. These 22 farms pay him on an average four per cent on the capital invested.

If you want bone and large development of red flesh in your hogs, give them as good pasture through the summer as your beehives have. It costs less every way to make a big hog weigh 500 by Christmas than to get two small swine up to 250 apiece.

Matthew d'Hombaste, a fancy farmer in France, took a poor tract, and without regard to expense manured it till he harvested 33 bushels a acre of wheat and 17 tons of sugar beets. He could carry the land no further, and he lost money every year he farmed in that way.

Mr. Dalton of England, by careful experiment, has shown that where there is a yellow mellow soil three feet under any crop, it can defy the weather and come to maturity without a drop of rain after the 1st of June. This shows that successful tillage husbandry on the arid plains of the Far West depends wholly on deep plowing.

A farmer at Oak Hill, N. Y., made a careful experiment in potato planting last year, which has convinced him that the best seeding is to use two cuts of two eyes each, giving four stalks to a hill. He harvested 50 bushels to the acre more from this planting than on the rows where he used one large potato whole.

Useful Hints.

To cure foundered horses: Take a lump of the size of a walnut powder it and

be drenched with this liquor, and it will throw him into a perspiration, and he will soon be as well as ever. This should be done as soon as you ascertain his condition. The cure is said to be effective.

Large trees, evergreens or deciduous, can be safely removed and the most of the roots preserved, if a moist day is selected. In desperate need try the mischief. Tree roots stand currents of hot air about as well as fish do. Small trees are better every way—if one can wait. The man who has not yet learned the pleasure of watching growth has one pleasure yet in store for him, if he will put himself in the way of it. A love of painting comes with the practice of it—like any other virtue.

When the Blackfriars Bridge over the Thames was built in the latter part of the last century, Dr. Johnson predicted that the documents and medals placed in the cornerstone would not be disturbed for a thousand years. The bridge which he thought would stand so long has already been torn down; but the prophecy is quite likely to be fulfilled, for the greatest pains have failed to find the foundation-stone, which was probably buried in a hole dug to receive it, and will now be covered by the new structure.

The Northwest Territory.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, June 24.]

The main question is, what opening does the Territory present for emigration; and what advantages does it offer to the British Empire? Lord Bury, whose acquaintance with the country well qualifies him to speak on the subject, paints the prospects in colors of poetic warmth. A boundless field for the farmer, he contends, lies in the backwoods of our North American possessions, and so rich is it in navigable rivers that, if we build locks at a few rapids, our ships can sail from England up the St. Lawrence, through the great Lakes, and up the Saskatchewan River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains without breaking bulk. Some other speakers employed less glowing terms. Mr. Hamilton urges that between the end of Lake Superior and the fertile land of the West lie three hundred miles of trackless forest. "Sir Westworth Dilke does not think that the route described by Lord Bury will ever be of much service to the India and China trade, because although it would be far shorter than that which is at present open to our merchants, it would necessitate four transshipments. We do not affect to underestimate those difficulties; but the fact remains that in the Hudson Bay Possessions we have a magnificent territory and almost unequalled means of communication with the West. The forest of which Mr. Hamilton speaks will not present an insuperable barrier. Since the country beyond that wilderness of pines is an Eden of fertility, it will sooner or later be cleared by the axe of the settler. The pressure of population from the Old World will serve to make a way towards a world so little known that it may find its way, in a novel sense, that title of New World which is already borne by America. In the future the annexation of the Hudson Bay territory to the North American Colonies will seem a great event. It is an event with which the statesman who now presides over our Colonial Empire may be proud to link his name.

England's Attitude and its Cause.

[From the London Times, May 25th.]

We assert, and what is more, we do not believe any reasoning American can deny, that the escape of the Alabama, whether chargeable against us or not, was, at any rate, absolutely unconnected with the "misdirected sympathies" which American opinion places to the wrong side of our account. Our Government may possibly be held responsible for negligence, tardiness or other sine of omission, but it was certainly not guilty of connivance, or malice, or any wilful design against the interests of the Federal Government. In plain terms, it was not because Lord Russell himself, or any of his colleagues, or any of their subordinates, high or low, wished ill to the Federals or well to the Confederates that the southern cruiser succeeded in getting to sea. That is our position. The position taken by the Americans rests entirely, from first to last, we will not say upon opposite convictions, but upon opposite pretensions. The Americans are not, we fully believe, convinced to the contrary, but they choose to assume the contrary, because in no other way can they bring their real grievance to the front. That grievance, as expressed by one of their best friends in this country, Mr. Bright himself, is, that at a most trying time of their national fortunes we treated them with an "icy coldness." Possibly, but Mr. Bright himself would be ready to declare that "coldness is not a cause of war, and he would, we are sure, allow that such coldness did not affect in the slightest degree the acts of our Government. We did endeavour, whether successfully or otherwise, to keep clear of all international offences. Whatever may have been our speculations on the result of the civil war, we never intended to affect it by our conduct. We could not possibly ignore the existence of the war itself, and as the Neutrality Proclamation was necessarily issued, but after that, though much more was hoped from us by the Confederates, and pressed upon us by our allies, we persisted through the severest of trials, in that non-intervention which the Federals so earnestly desired. Whatever wrong actually happened under these circumstances happened so purely through sheer accident or private trespass, as any incident of the blockade. We assert, therefore, and we most resolutely maintain, that the claims resulting from the Alabama depredations are identical, in all but degree, with those originating in any other possibly wrongful captures. We cannot permit them to be taken out of the category of such demands on the ground that "unfriendly spirits" preceded the escape of the deprecator, and that such spirit must be atoned for. That demand is of another character altogether. We resist it, and on this plain ground—that whatever direction our sympathies may have taken, we owe no account on such a point to any international tribunal.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years—viz, that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, disease of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and in truth all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these diseases quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases, the Ointment has succeeded in affording a perfect cure after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

Hardly is there a disorder affecting mankind which is more relentless or dreadful in its effects than that which bears the name of "St. Vitus' Dance." It will visit the intricacies of the fathers upon the children, etc. Insidious in its approach, it hangs with fatal tenacity upon its victims, and consumes slowly but surely the organs it attacks and finally destroys life itself. Nothing else more indisputably powerful the great renovating powers of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters, than the cures it has made. No other medicine could so effectually purge out from the blood, this inveterate and deep-seated disease.

COMFORT FOR ED-RIDDEN. —BY— y's Ointment. ment acts like magic in relieving rashes, bad legs, ulcers, and is rubbed on the surface it penetrates to its passage, and exerts its influence on the internal structure of the animal fluids which it comes in contact with, and is permanent and Rheumatism. racking pain of rheumatism and prove invaluable. Afternoon, the soothing action of this Ointment; it seems at once to lessen the swelling, restore natural the disease. For the above com- tinent and Pills are infallible ap- and Sore Throats, Coughs and Colds. may be cured by rubbing this a day upon the throat chest and it will soon penetrate and give im- d stages of influenza, Colds and of Rheumatism which efficacy has never been known to fail. Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scourvy. certain cure for Ringworm, Scourvy Pills, and the most inveterate skin disease are subject. They can- er and more speedily removed than any other medicine. The Pills, by on the constitution and so pro- disorders are completely eradicated. Swellings. dangerous and stealthy complaint upon us by slight uneasiness which little or no notice is taken well. The cause of the evilment ver and stomach, therefore set to- ing Holloway's famous Pills ac- instructions and rubbing the Oint- over the pit of the stomach and organs. The most obstinate cases of a combined influence of the Oint- and Internal Inflammation. most distressing to both body concealing them from the know- friends. Persons suffer for ar complaints when they might it with instant relief, and effect the annoyance of explaining their Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. loved and ultimately cured if this ed twice a day, into the small of the kidneys to which it will ed in almost every case give im- erance will be necessary to effect and Pills should be used in the of cers, and Sore Nipples, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Sore Heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws, ment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY (ple Bar.) London; and by all re- Dealers in Medicines throughout the following prices: 1s 1/6, and 2/6 each Pot. erable saving by taking the larger the guidance of Patient's Inve- ry each Box 1/6-1/900

Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, ery, and Fever. OF INDIA, STATES very of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S water blessing to the human race of Vaccination, the various diseases, and is indispen- ble, and Families, a few doses being WINE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right mented to the College of Phy- that he had received inter- at the only remedy of any service dyne.—See "Lancet," December OWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract January 12, 1866.—In pre- sion medical practitioners, of thus singularly popular did it not a place. WINE'S CHLORODYNE is the best yne in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, etc. WINE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract of Health, London as to its eff- strongly are we convinced of the a remedy that we cannot too- ily of adopting it in all cases. y, Esq., late Inspector of Hos- dyne is a most valuable remedy and Dysentery. To it I fully owe th after sixteen months' severe other medicines had failed. For the public attention, serious bear the pirated name, and are operies of the only genuine, viz., 1868, as was proved before Vice- ad, in the Court of Chancery, in man, when the Vice-Chancellor Freeman being the inventor was 21, 22, 94, 48, 64, and 116, by of W. & Sons, 33, Great New- 1044 law

Medal Awarded, Paris 1867. Juror, 1862. & ALL NEW MEDICINES SON & SON, mpton Row, Russell Square, Lon- don. ES, HORNSBY ROAD, AND L. WORKS, HORNWATON, WILTS. DALS AND ALL NEW PREPARATIONS, in- g specialties: tive digestive principle of the agreeable and popular remedy, Lozenges, and Globules. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, containing the active from the Pancreas, by which the stition of fat is effected. D WHEAT PHOS- phate is the most valuable for in- ble dietetic preparation for in- supplying the elements for the (Morson's), the universally ap- tion)—from Wood Tar, of which only British Manufacturer, is per- fect and economical substitut- scuted with care and dispatch 1869

W & SON, manufacturers of Instruments, G BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c. ers in all kinds of S' SUNDRIES and GATE ST., LONDON, E. C. GUES forwarded to the Trade of Business Card. 1041 a w y

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 10, 1869

THE United States Government has invoked a Frankenstein in the Alabama claims, and would doubtless be very willing to get rid of the subject if it were possible to relegate it to Hades with anything like decency. Our eastern brethren are bestirring themselves on the subject of their expenses and losses incurred in the Fenian raid, and they certainly make out a case fully as good as the Alabama claims. The raiders were recruited, drilled, and armed in the United States; they did not conceal their intentions; indeed the public prints heralded their march and applauded their designs. A pretended effort was made to restrain them, but done so bunglingly that only a portion of the rascals were prevented from reaching the Canadian shore. The attempts of the United States officers to prevent an infraction of the neutrality law was something similar in a later case: we allude to the Cuban raid, when Col. Jordan was taken into custody and then allowed to escape, taking an armed body of men with him to plunder and desolate the province of a country at peace with the United States. The raiders into Canada had no injustice to complain of at the hands of the Canadians; they were perfectly uninterested in Irish grievances; the pretence assumed for the attack. However much Great Britain had offended in inflicting wrongs upon Ireland, there was no possible argument that could be adduced making the inoffensive settlers in Canada responsible. That these claims will have to be paid, the Government of the United States may rest perfectly sure; when, it may be difficult to say. But these are but a portion of the account. The Rebellion of 1837 was fomented and assisted not only with material of war, but with men, from the United States. The cost of that unfortunate affair would cover the entire Alabama claims alone. Sir Francis Head is busily preparing the bill, and it will be quite ready when the Alabama claims are next brought on the tapis. We have not, however, concluded our list, for it seems that the Confederate Bondholders in London have also a pretty heavy account which they desire to have settled at Uncle Sam's earliest convenience, that gentleman having appropriated a great deal of property which he was carefully informed was hypothecated. In order to make this lengthy account a little more awkward to settle, the Canadian Government is roused into a desire to fix up other little difficulties which they are deeply interested in. They want the San Juan Island question settled, and that they will undoubtedly accomplish; and they want American fishermen to keep to their own part of the coast, and this will also be settled as Canada requires. Verily Mr. Sumner has raised a pretty dust. It is quite immaterial how much Mr. Sumner may claim for his account, a proportionate increase can always be added to the others. It seems to us that the best thing our American cousins can do, will be to say nothing more about Alabama claims and cry quits. It is quite likely that John Bull may wait a reasonable time for the renewal of the Alabama claims, and failing any advances on the part of the Washington Government, may send in his own account. For the sake of peace and quietness the old gentleman has put up with an awful sight of abuse and insult, and even allowed himself to be diddled in certain treaties; but the Alabama claims as presented by Mr. Sumner have quite exhausted the old gentleman's patience, and having made up his mind, we may rest assured he will have things a little his own way in future.

The New York Chamber of Commerce and Reciprocity.

The Telegraph has furnished an abstract of a resolution introduced into and passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of Reciprocity with Canada. Yesterday we received the full text of the resolution, and in order that its importance

may be grasped, we give it entire below: One of the principal, among many boons to be gained by Confederation will be Reciprocity; and should the New York Chamber of Commerce exert the influence at Washington their position and wealth entitle them to, who knows but the resolution will have the desired effect?

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New York city heartily endorses the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means which unanimously passed the House of Representatives of the United States on the 23rd March, 1869, recommending the President of the United States to renew negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, and press them, if possible, to a definite conclusion for the arrangement of reciprocal trade with Canada, and securing to our citizens the freedom of the River St. Lawrence and the freedom of the inshore fisheries of the coast of British North America." Gen. Walbridge, in a lengthy speech, said, while opposing any measures looking to the acquisition of Canada by force, he would welcome its people when they were willing to link their political fortunes with the United States. He did not believe it good policy to attempt to coerce Canada, by commercial restrictions, into a union with the United States. Intimate commercial relations should be brought about upon terms mutually beneficial, and the political result will follow in good time. Gen. Walbridge stated the questions between the United States and the Provinces as: first, an interchange of the natural products of the soil upon such reciprocal terms as may be agreed on; second, an assimilation of excise duties, and of patent and copyright laws; third, free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and the enlargement of its canals; fourth, freedom of the inshore fisheries of the coast of British America; fifth, the regulation of the transit trade. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the resolutions and propositions above advanced, contending that while the Canadians will be satisfied with the convenience of selling in our markets in return for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals by them, free of cost, to the United States, and the freedom of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries, yet that the convenience of our markets to them will be really no competition to our farmers, and absolute benefit to our merchants, our capital and credit together. The fact that we have free access to the ocean at all seasons of the year, would be of great convenience to the Canadians, but their use also necessarily implies, that in using our capital, our credit and our ports, we desire the advantages that a capital and credit and ports give to a community; in other words, we become the merchants of four million people whom we are now driving away. The resolution was adopted, and it was voted that a copy of the argument be transmitted to the Secretary of State, who, it is understood, is about to take into consideration the proposition advocated by Gen. Walbridge.

The Prince Edward Island papers recognize, in the pacification of Nova Scotia, [the absorption of Newfoundland, and the indifference of the Imperial Government to the wants of the Island, a foreshadowing of their destiny: "Is it not high time for us to set our house in order, since a certain dreaded event is now at our very doors? With Nova Scotia pacified and Newfoundland on the eve of being confederated, how we would like to be informed, can P. E. Island expect to maintain her political isolation? With the policy of the Home Government set in array against us, with strange and unprecedented movements going on around us, which are evidently destined, at no remote period, to have the extent of Britain's vast Colonial Empire, it were sheer infatuation to dream of the possibility of abiding much longer where and what we are." With Prince Edward Island in line, there will be needed only the admission of British Columbia to complete the chain of Provinces extending from ocean to ocean.

Thursday July 8

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—Business on the Sound is very lively. At Port Gamble there were two foreign vessels loading for Chili, and the Guiding Star loading for Australia. At Port Madison the Tidal Wave was taking in lumber for San Francisco, and at Oakland the W. H. Gawley was loading for the same destination. There was a ship and a schooner being built at Oakland. At Seattle the Marmon was loading for San Francisco.

An Italian met with some curious Indians who desired to study his phrenological developments; and removed his scalp for that purpose; the Italian thought they were rude,

THE EXCURSION TO PUGET SOUND.—The Puget Sound steamers returned with the pleasure-seekers yesterday. We glean the following from one of them. At Olympia the thunder of cannon commenced at early morn; afterwards a grand procession was formed, the most attractive feature of which was a charming phalanx of 32 young ladies, each carrying a banner upon which was inscribed the name of a State in the Union. This bewitching battalion stopped at the Pavilion and sang "Marching through Georgia." The Firemen showed their prowess with the engine, and then in order to convince the people they were not the terrible fellows some folks might think, they gave a Ball at which between 300 and 400 assisted. Our informant says the ladies were strongly represented. The Ball was given by Columbia Co. No. 1. During the evening there was a grand display of fireworks. The people of Seattle our informant thinks are of a serious turn of mind, and pave their streets with sawdust in order to prevent their thoughts being disturbed. Our band did excellent service, exercising a sort of magic influence on the people wherever they went; for, no sooner did they appear than dancing commenced. They took a trip up to Tumwater with a long train of boats and great enjoyment resulted. When the Hunt was at Port Townsend some impression arose (probably suggested by some fair resident of that famous town) that it would be too rough to cross the Gulf on Tuesday evening, whereupon (our gallant Victorians being nothing loth) a Ball was improvised and the dancing was kept up with spirit until the sad moment for parting arrived. The woods are on fire from Port Townsend to Olympia. Everywhere on the road the reception extended to our citizens was hospitable, and the enjoyment unbounded. The Fourth of July oration by Mr. Mitchell was an eloquent effort, the orator being frequently interrupted by applause. The excursionists all speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were treated by the townspeople on the Sound, and of the kindness of the Captains and officers of the Wilson G. Hunt and Eliza Anderson in giving up their State-rooms and incommode themselves in other respects to render the passengers comfortable.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN NOT COMING.—Mr. Train, it appears, is not going to take British Columbia after all his talk because the country is not worth taking. He went to Portland, he remarked to an Irish serenading party a few nights ago, to complete an organization with which to go over and capture British Columbia; but since his arrival here he had learned enough of the country over there to satisfy him that its capture was not worth while, and he had accordingly sent the following dispatch to his Irish friends at San Francisco.

VANCOUVER, June 28th. Commander Fenian Expedition San Francisco: Notify Fenian Expedition, British Columbia played out—treasury bankrupt—country depopulated—mines failed—people demoralized—property worthless—honey-bee gone; drones remain—dead beat—not worth taking—perfect representative of home government.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN. The reading of the dispatch was received with great laughter and cheers. Before closing, Mr. Train called for three cheers for Ireland and the Irish people—given with a will. Then three cheers for the American Union—given enthusiastically. Then three groans for John Bull—responded with three deep, terrible groans, and laughter.

LAUNCH OF "THE BRUNETTE."—The racing gig "Brunette," built by Mr. John Murray of the Camp, Sapperton, is a perfect model of beauty and symmetry. She is a four-oared outrigger; forty-three feet long; built of the native white cedar, and is owned by some of the leading gentlemen of New Westminster. On Monday morning, the 5th inst, her owners assembled at Murray's building-shed, and having carried her in triumph to the Leviathan pier, launched her into the waters of the Brunette, from which stream she derives her name. The usual ceremony of "naming" was performed by Miss Woods, who having broken the bottle of champagne upon her bow, wished that "The Brunette may be first in every race she contests." It is intended, so soon as the crew shall have made the necessary arrangements, to challenge the boating men of Victoria to a contest and we hope to see a little friendly rivalry between the two towns both as to which can build the best boat, and pull her best when built.

FROM THE MAINLAND.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing Messrs. P. Fittere and Moutet, four or five other passengers, and a Cariboo Mail and Express. [The drought prevails on William Creek and only a few claims continue at work; these, however, are taking out large amounts of gold. The crops in the upper country look discouraging. Salmon is very plentiful at New Westminster and cheap—sixteen whoppers being sold for one dollar.

THE Seattle Intelligencer says that the vein of coal on the Stillaganish (what a jawbreaker!) is being opened up by Jemmy Jones. The coal is spoken highly of by judges.

THE BARCLAY SOUND MURDERERS.—WRIT OF ERROR APPLIED FOR AND REFUSED.—Yesterday Mr. Wood, Counsel for the Barclay Sound Indians now under sentence of death for murder, applied to the Chief Justice for a writ of error to be argued before Chief Justice Begbie, founding his application upon the facts that the first jury empanelled were allowed to go at large without finding a verdict; that the Assizes were adjourned for a lengthened period instead of from day to day; that an irregular question was asked Dr. Comrie, one of the witnesses. The Chief Justice declined to hear the application, saying he understood very well the motives which actuated it, and that he had lived sufficiently long in Vancouver Island to understand the people thoroughly. Mr. Wood excepted to the remark of the Chief Justice relative to the motives which actuated him, and withdrew. It is a source of deep regret to all that there is not in this Colony a Court of Appeal. The evil is one that Confederation will cure.

CAPT. TITCOMB'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Captain John Titcomb took place yesterday from the Lodge Room of the I. O. of O. F. The cortege was formed by the Brethren with their insignia, the Volunteer Band leading, playing in solemn strains the Dead March in Saul. There were about 200 in the procession, 90 of whom were members of the Lodge. On arriving at the Cemetery the Noble Grand, J. Gillon, Esq., read the service; and after singing the Funeral Ode the Chaplain of the Society, Rev. Mr. Somerville, closed the ceremony with prayer. The brethren then reformed and returned to the Lodge room, where they separated. The whole of the ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity, evincing high respect for the deceased.

OUR FRENCH VISITORS.—A steam launch from l'Astree, the French ship-of-war, towed a boat in which were Admiral Cloue and a number of the officers of the French vessels now at Esquimalt to Lachapell's landing yesterday, where they were received by D. C. Maunsell, Esq., who conducted them to the Government Buildings, where the usual courtesies were exchanged with the Administrator. Earlier in the day the Administrator visited l'Astree and was received with a royal salute. Salutes between the Satellite and l'Astree were also exchanged. The officers belonging to the l'Astree and the Pique yesterday occupied themselves in visiting the various points of interest in this city. We trust that everything will be done during their stay here to render the visit agreeable. We learn that Admiral Cloue contemplates a visit to Sitka in the Pique leaving the flagship at Esquimalt.

FROM PERRY CREEK MINES.—The Walls Walla Union says: "Wm. Stephens is just down from Perry Creek and the mines in that locality. The particulars he had not learned when he left Colville, but a party of the citizens, headed by Mr. Openheimer, who are accustomed to mining rumors and not easily carried away, have confidence enough in this one to start on a prospecting tour. They were to leave Colville on Tuesday last.

FIREMEN'S PIC NIC.—At a preliminary meeting of the officers of the Fire Department last evening, it was determined that the 24th inst. should be the day on which the picnic for the benefit of the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department shall be held. The ground and other details will be fixed upon at a future meeting.

AMONG the passengers returning by the Wilson G. Hunt, we observe the familiar faces of Mr. James Moore, and Mr. John Adair. Mr. Moore, who has been absent many years, returns to resume his profession of druggist. Mr. John Adair has been to White Pine where he saw the great inland serpent.

The Seattle Intelligencer learns that between Olympia and Portland the woods are on fire, and it is impossible to keep up any telegraphic communication. On Saturday day evening, at 9 o'clock, the stage, which was due at Olympia at 5, had only reached Skookum Chuck, owing to the bridges being burned and the road obstructed by fallen timber.

The San Francisco Chronicle is authority for the statement that a volunteer force of citizens is organizing there for the protection hereafter of Chinese immigrants on their landing and through the streets to their quarters. This step has been made necessary by the persistence of white ruffians and loafers in mobbing together and attacking the Chinese.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. J. Brown took place yesterday and was attended by a large number of our most respectable citizens. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ross, and a touching address was given by the Rev. Mr. Somerville at the grave. Mr. Brown was greatly respected and is deeply regretted a large circle of friends.

THE "WESTERN STAR."—Such is the title of a new paper that is to appear shortly in the horizon of Steilacoom, W. T. The prospectus announces that the Star will be independent. The Editor will be Mr. J. L. Allison.

Canadian Coasting Trade and Reciprocity.

Among the Canadian Parliamentary papers received yesterday we find the following report from the Colonial delegates of their correspondence while in England with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the coasting trade and the Reciprocity Treaty:— To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, G. C. B.; G. C. M. G., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—During our sojourn in England we had the honor to bring under the notice of the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, two important questions; one relating to the Coasting Trade and Navigation, and the other to Reciprocal Free Trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

In the first place with respect to the question of the Coasting Trade and Navigation, we had previous to our departure for England been instructed by Order in Council of 1st October, 1868, to take such steps as might be necessary to urge the British Government to recognize in the United Kingdom certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian vessels by the Canadian Government, and to define the Dominion of Canada as one British possession.

On these two points we had interviews with Earl Granville, and through him with the Right Honourable Mr. Bright, President of the Board of Trade, and were assured that the principle involved therein and contended for in the Order of Council referred to, and in our verbal representations met with the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, and were informed that a measure would be submitted to Parliament to meet our views respecting them.

Since our return to Canada we find that a Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, the object of which is to remedy the evils of which we complained. This measure provides that in the construction of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of the Acts amending the same, Canada shall be deemed to be one British possession and that a British possession is therein defined may by any Act or ordinance from time to time regulate the Coasting Trade of that possession under certain conditions therein specified.

With respect to the recognition in the United Kingdom of certificates of competency granted to masters and mates of Canadian vessels by the Canadian Government, the same measure provides that where any British Possession provides for the granting of certificates of competency to masters, mates or engineers on board British ships, and that Board of Trade reports that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show like competency and qualifications as those granted in England, and are liable to be forfeited for like reasons, Her Majesty may by Order in Council declare such certificates to have the same force and effect as those granted under the Merchant Shipping Act.

On the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade, we deemed it our duty to represent to Earl Granville that it was of the utmost importance to Canada that in the event of a renewal of negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with a view to establish reciprocity in trade between those States and the Dominion, no steps should be taken in a matter in which the interests of the people of this country are so deeply involved, without previous consultation with the Canadian Government.

We took the opportunity whilst on the subject, to bring under his Lordship's notice the Despatch No. 95 of 17th of June, 1865, from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monk informing His Lordship amongst other things, that on this subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Canadian Ministers then in England had represented the great importance to Canada of the renewal of that treaty and had requested that Sir Frederick Bruce might be put in communication with the Government of Lord Monk upon the subject and that the answer conveyed to them was that Sir F. Bruce had already received instructions to negotiate for a renewal of the treaty and to act in concert with the Government of Canada.

We were assured by Earl Granville, that the policy indicated in that despatch would be adhered to, and that nothing would be done in this important matter unless, with the concurrence of and in concert with the Canadian Government.

Respectfully submitted, GEO. ET. CARTIER, WM. McDOUGALL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK (Established under the "Savings Banks Ordinance, 1869.")

The BANK receives DEPOSITS varying from ONE QUARTER OF ONE DOLLAR TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS Repayable on ONE WEEK'S NOTICE. The present rate of INTEREST allowed to depositors is 5 per cent per annum, (the fractional parts of dollar and months not being computed.) At the end of each Year, the accruing Interest is added to, and becomes part of the principal, (provided principal and interest do not exceed \$1000.) The repayment of Deposits is secured by the Guarantee of the Public Revenue of the Colony. Deposits are received between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m., at the following places, viz: At the Treasury, James Bay, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; at the Post Office, Government street, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

First Victoria Directory, 1869. ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR this Publication will be received at the Colonist Office, say until the 12th inst. E. MALLANDRINE, Publisher.

Saturday,

It is a great misfortune that enterprise not assumed the are esteemed, a most profitable with good mining. timately, be the o not the slightest other things it require to be passed miners can be ind ter earnestly into to last year we plentiful supply of and in the present are the most imp world, always he for the morrow, s the water supply worthy of any pr hard pressure of about that which supposed the ex California mining brought forcibly now undoubtedly standing annual sequent rains, the parts of the dist pended on, and ditches is absolu ore the power posits during the they can be pr ously worked. the formation of a very heavy ou the character of ried on has been fined to tunnel might at any tim yield as to rend profitableat its l lls after a short but the gradual of the hydraulic convincing pro places where to ever paid, and fall can be obtain ultimately be a are many miles constructed that owners splendid years, that to t posed practice far as made, hav private undertak supplying one anything like dit sale of water on menced in Carib shall have take moneyed men o era of prosperity tered upon. The droughts is, that every undertak a great deal of prosecuted during wet ground is mo deep shifts requi in consequence o caused by the sc necessary funds to incidental expense as many of the as interested in claim pendy to meet calls upon them, work throughout paralysed for the readily understa serious are the dry season in Car the formation of perity. The late are very cheeri the beginning of all through the Ser in the creeks traced, the more proofs that tha the source when ariferous deposit debris carried do and the time is no only will rich all in the various ho intersecting the leads will be take a great n Considering tha in paying quant the base of the Mr. Moberly, in tions taken by formation of the

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 10, 1869

It is a great misfortune for this Colony that enterprise in the mines has not assumed the phase, when ditches are esteemed, as in California, the most profitable speculations connected with gold mining.

Mr. Ross, Secretary of the Caledonian Gathering Committee, has placed us under obligations for the following list of the games, the entries and the winners.

The Caledonian Gathering and Games.

Mr. Ross, Secretary of the Caledonian Gathering Committee, has placed us under obligations for the following list of the games, the entries and the winners.

Standing Jump.—Entered—Baker, Jarman, Tolmie, Fisher, Provost, Kennedy, 1st, Baker, 9ft. 6in.; 2nd, Kennedy, 9ft. 4in.

Running Long Jump.—Entered—Robertson, Jarman, Provost, Maynard, Fisher, Wootton, Ziegler, DeCosmos, Irvine, Kerr, 1st, Ziegler, 15ft. 2in.; 2nd, Jarman, 14ft. 1in.

Running High Jump.—Entered—Jarman, Pardoe, Provost, Crookford, Fisher, Tolmie, Jackson, Williams, 1st, Jarman, 4ft. 6in.; 2nd, Provost, 4ft. 4in.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Entered—Robertson, White, Fisher, Irvine, Hosier, Russell, Provost, 1st, W. A. Robertson, 35ft. 7in.; 2nd, Hosier, 33ft. 10in.

Putting the Heavy Shot.—Entered—Plummer, Sandover, Hamilton, Kennedy, Howitt, Irving, Ziegler, Russell, Harris, Lachapelle, Gibson, McCandlish, Steiner, 1st, Kennedy, 21ft. 6in.; 2nd, Plummer, 20ft. 4 1/2 in.

Putting the Light Shot.—Entered—Robertson, Murdoch, Milne, Kennedy, Wollacott, Harris, Howitt, Gibson, Plummer, Russ II, His Honor Chief Justice Needham, 1st, Plummer, 26ft. 2in.; 2nd, Harris, 25ft. 9 1/2 in.

Tossing the Coffer.—Entered—Kennedy, Baker, Charity, Page, Graham—Law, Kennedy, 36ft. 4in.

Throwing Heavy Hammer, 17 lbs.—Entered—Robertson, Conlan, Kennedy, Manson, Stone, Charity, Richardson, Jamieson, Irvine, W. A. Robertson, 59ft.

Light Hammer.—Entered—Conlan, Richardson, Plummer, Robertson, Murdoch, Hendry, Charley, Conlan.

Foot Race, 300 yards.—Entered—Tolmie, White, Gabriel, Irvine, Ziegler, Maynard, Hosier, 1st, Ziegler; 2nd, White.

150 yards Race.—Entered—Russell, Richardson, Pardoe, Williams, Hosier, Wright, Gabriel, Reynolds, Tolmie, White, Irvine, 1st, White, 2nd, Irvine.

Boys' Race, 200 yards.—Entered—Fell, Cook, Freeman, Jss. Smith, Norris, Davies, 1st, Norris; 2nd, Fell.

City Council. Tuesday, July 7th 1869. Council met at 8 o'clock. The Mayor in the Chair, and Councillors McKay, Russell, Allsep and Gerow present.

Communication from Mr. J. E. McMillan relative to the city printing, read and filed. Communication from H. Richardson and W. Fawcett, relative to tistles, referred to Select Committee.

Accounts from C. Smallwood, \$6; Drake, Jackson & Aikman, \$13 35; A. Strong, \$21; Fellows & Roscoe, \$1; W. Bond, \$6; read and referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from F. W. Green, as to state of Johnson street gutter, referred to Select Committee.

The Street Committee reported the completion of the contracts for grading Government and Douglas streets, and the repairs of Dallas road by George Stelly.

Schools Closed.—Mr. Harrison, teacher of Craigflower School, and Mr. McKenzie, teacher of Lake District School, yesterday closed the establishments and sent the children home.

FROM PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived about 2:30 this morning. She brings a mail and express.

GRAND FIREMEN'S PIC-NIC.—The officers of the Fire Department will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to fix a day for holding a Firemen's Pic-nic.

FINN, open winters in this latitude are precursors, it would appear, of dry summers. The past two winters have been unusually mild and the present summers have proved distressingly dry.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE L'ASTREE. This fine ship-of-war arrived in the outer harbor last night where she cast anchor. The L'astree is the flagship of Admiral Cloué and is commanded by Capt. Figne.

THE CORRECTOR BLUNDERING.—Yesterday we picked our flint, sighted our rifle and fired a shot at a cotemporary for leading us astray in the matter of the trips of the Enterprise; and in the very same paragraph the types led us into the blunder of saying that the Enterprise would in future, make semi-monthly in place of semi weekly trips to New Westminster.

At a meeting of the engine Company, held last evening, T. J. Burnes was re-elected Foreman; A. F. Keyser, First Assistant; James Orr, Second Assistant; Frank Sylvester, Secretary; Charles Lombard, Assistant Secretary; Henry Mansell Treasurer. These officers will serve for one year.

THE AMERICAN SHIP Shooting Star, bound from San Francisco for Nanaimo, and a German bark, supposed to be bound for Burrard Inlet, passed up on Monday evening.

FROST.—Early on Friday morning last, a sharp frost was experienced a short distance from town and some damage inflicted upon raspberries and potatoes. Across James Bay an entire field of potatoes was cut down.

THE SAVINGS BANK was opened yesterday for the first time by Mr. Berkeley, and deposits amounting to about \$180 received. It is conveniently located at the Post Office.

SOV GRAPES.—We hear that G. F. Train has been convinced upon a nearer view that British Columbia is not worth taking at present and has deferred the expedition until we have grown a little bigger.

Great Britain's Naval Strength. VICTORIA, V. I., July 6th, 1869. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you oblige me by inserting, for the consolation of timid Britisners, the following list of the ships of the British Navy taken from Mr Childers' statement to the House of Commons, March 1869:

"We have in the first class, two vessels protected by 6 inches to 9.4 inches of armour, speed 14 1/2 knots, and carrying 18 ton 10 in. guns, engines nominally 400 horse power, but working up to 2500 horse power.

In the second class, six vessels, protected by 8 to 16 inches of armour, speed, 13 1/2 knots carrying 12 ton 9 inch guns, and under; engines 250 horse nominal.

Class three consists of nine vessels, protected by 5 1/2 inch to 6 inch armour, speed 13 to 14 knots, and carrying 12 ton guns and under.

Class four, consists of eight vessels, protected by 4 1/2 inches of armour, speed 12 1/2 knots, carrying 9 ton 8 inch guns and under; engines 800 horse power; (the Zealous belongs to this class.)

Class five consists of four vessels, protected by 4 1/2 inch armour, speed 12 to 14 knots, carrying 9 ton guns and under.

Class six consists of two vessels protected by 4 1/2 inch armour, speed 12 to 14 knots, carrying 9 ton guns and under.

Class seven, consists of two sloops, protected by 4 1/2 inch armour, speed 9 1/2 knots, carrying 6 1/2 ton guns, and three gunboats, protected by 4 1/2 inch armour, and carrying 6 1/2 ton guns, speed 9 1/2 knots; the Boxer, expected here immediately, is one of this class.

We shall possess 11 turret, and special vessels, carrying two guns which are classed as follows.

Class one will include a new design, protected by 10 to 14in armour, speed 12 1/2 knots, carrying 25 ton 15 in. 600 pounders.

Class two, consists of two vessels, protected by 7 to 8in. armour, speed 14 knots, carrying 25 ton guns.

Class three consists of vessels protected by 10 to 12in armour; speed 9 1/2 knots, carrying 25 ton guns.

Class four consists of two vessels, protected by 10 to 14in. armour, speed 12 knots, carrying 25 ton guns.

Class five consists of two vessels protected by 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 in. armour, speed 12 knots, carrying 12 ton guns.

Class six consists of two vessels protected by 4 1/2 in. armour, speed 10 knots, carrying 12 ton guns.

The grand total of these figures will give us 47 armoured ships, carrying 598 guns, of which 18 are 25 tons, 9 are 18 tons and 111 are 12 tons.

Our unarmoured fleet numbers 66 vessels, besides a number of sloops and gunboats, and it must not be forgotten that the maritime, defensive and offensive power of England will consist in the future not only of ships but also of torpedo-boats.

In comparison with us, France will have 37 armoured ships, and 10 floating batteries, she has, however, no vessels that can compare with our first and second class broadside or turret ships.

The United States possess no sea-going armour plated ships, but they have an immense fleet for defensive purposes.

our citizens and the rising hopes of the country poisonous sentiments, but that he might correctly read and fairly state from a high; impartial, but republican standpoint, the great lessons of history.

We are a young people, it is true; but we are old and wise enough to direct our own steps, and we are strong enough, if need be, to defend our own interests.

We have said what we mean, and we mean to abide by what we have said. We can well afford to wait—to wait with calmness and with dignity.

Does Confederation mean Annexation? EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—If, as I gather from your editorial this morning, Confederation means Annexation, you may count one less in the Confederation party.

["England" is "mistaken in the view he gathers from our remarks. The idea we sought to convey is this: Independence of the British Crown means Annexation—not that either Annexation or Independence will attend as a natural sequence upon Confederation.

So long as Great Britain retains her hold on the colonies there would be no danger of Annexation; but once let her grasp be relaxed and the absorption of Canada by the United States would, in our opinion, be a question of a very short time.—Ed.]

Just Arrived and more on the Way! WM. DALBY, YATES STREET.

HAS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND per Steamer California, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and GENTS' Riding Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c.

Ladies' Riding Bridles from \$2 50 upwards Gents' " " " 2 00 " A Good Saddle 1 75 " Round Riding Martingales 2 00 " Racing Spurs 1 25 " Hunting do 1 25 " A Good Spur 50 " Malacca Hunting Whips 2 00 " Gut do Plated & Brass Hooks 3 00 " 2 & 4 Horsewhip Lashes 50 " Buggy Whips 1 50 " Riding Whips 25 " Leather Back Horse Brushes 2 00 " Wooden " 1 00 "

Concord Team Harness, plated hames \$55 00 do do plain hames 45 00 Short Fly Double Harness 32 00 Single Buggy do from 25 00 Double Buggy Harness, round traces 75 00 Mexican Saddles 20 00 English do hogskin seat and skirts 20 00

Concord Harness, Hook do, Clip do, Mexican Saddle Trees, Wooden Stirrups, Sinoches, Girths, Halters and Halter Chains, Dog Collars and Chains, Hickory Whip Stalks, Best Whalbone Whip Stalks, Roller, Girth, Rein and Halter Web, Buckles, plated, tinned and japanned, Saddlers' Silk, Mane and Curry Combs, Cards, etc., etc.

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc. Ladies' and Gents' Sole Leather Trunks made to order.

In fact if you want anything in my line give me a call! Parties in the Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount.

MILLARD & BEEDY, IMPORTERS. Commission Buyers & General Agents.

Particular attention given to selecting and purchasing goods for the British Columbia Trade. Agents for the California and Victoria Packet Line of Sailing Vessels. Cash Advances made on Consignments. Wharf Street, Victoria, 1869.

County Court. (Before His Honor Judge Pemberton.) Monday, July 6th, 1869.

P. Walsh vs. Mrs. Bartleman.—The plaintiff not appearing the case was dismissed.

W. Tippins vs. R. Lewis.—This case was postponed until Thursday, to allow the plaintiff to produce his accounts.

Ellen Phillips vs. Wm. Lush.—Mr Green appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and asked for the commitment of the defendant. The Judge refused on the ground that the case had already been disposed of, and besides, he did not consider that he had the power to commit the defendant.

asting Trade and Reciprocity. Canadian Parliamentary papers say we find the following resolutions of their committee in England with the Colonies as the subject of the coastwise Reciprocity Treaty.

By the Right Honourable Sir Baronet, G. C. B.; G. C. M. General of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—During our visit to England we had the honor of receiving the notice of the Right Majesty's Secretary of State on two important questions; the one relating to the question of the Coasting Trade and Navigation, and the other to Reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States.

On the subject of the Coasting Trade and Navigation, we were informed that the British Government had decided to take steps as might be required to give effect to the United Kingdom certificate granted to masters and mates of the Canadian Government of the Dominion of Canada.

On the subject of Reciprocal Free Trade, we were informed that the British Government had decided to take steps as might be required to give effect to the United Kingdom certificate granted to masters and mates of the Canadian Government of the Dominion of Canada.

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The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

aturday, July 10, 1869.

We published yesterday the very able letter of our correspondent in North Wales on the subject of emigration thence to this Colony. He evidently feels deeply interested in the subject, and throws out some valuable hints touching the character of emigrants likely to come out to us and the possible cost for passage, &c. His ideas on the subject of the number to be sent forward are perhaps a little in advance of the time; our capacity to absorb is not equal to such a number at present; but he shows very clearly that we can have all the material of the right kind we are able to receive and pay for. It would be injudicious to bring out a large number at one time; as the population increased here, the means of disposing of the immigrants would increase in proportion, and the number could be gradually increased after the third or fourth party had arrived. The passengers should be judiciously selected for each party; for instance, a proportion of single females should come out with a certain number of families; such parties could be alternated with single men and families, so that proper consideration could be given to the protection and moral conduct of all; the arrivals should not be more frequent than every two or three months to begin with, thus allowing of the whole of one party being comfortably settled before the next arrives. A proper place for their reception should be provided in this city, and a committee formed of our citizens, a proportion of whom being clergymen, who should attend in turn and receive the immigrants on their arrival, and see them comfortably housed and cared for until the farm or employment had been fixed upon. One thing is very evident: we must pay the whole expenses of the earlier parties: for, when our Colony becomes known at home by means of those whom we bring out in the first ships, assisted passages will then be sufficient, and in course of time, the flow will be strong enough without any aid from the colonists except that sent privately to assist immediate friends. We are glad to learn that the possible cost will be under the estimate formed here, so that immediate arrangements might be made for a first party, and that would give ample time for the dispatch of a second after the requisite funds had been subscribed here to be added to the Government advance. In this way we should soon people this Colony with an industrious, loyal and steady population, far superior to any newly-arrived immigrants as a body, on the American continent, and purely homogenous. The sexes would also be so well proportioned that we should save the press a vast deal of mispent sentiment usually wasted on the wandering bipeds that reach our shores from the neighboring continent like waves and strays, to be carried back whenever they have abstracted from our mines sufficient gold to give them some short-lived enjoyment in its expenditure in an alien country. Such people are an absolute misfortune for the Colony, as they are robbing us of the means that nature has so bountifully provided us with to build it up. We are fully convinced with our correspondent that the virtuous conjugal state, the sanctity of home and of home life, is the very basis and foundation of every nation's well-being. It is not to every inhabitant of this Colony that the paucity of population is one great reason of the slowness of our development. A matter like the increase of permanent population that interests everybody, should enlist the aid and sympathy of all. Let the whole Colony be canvassed, and let everyone subscribe his or her mite towards so beneficial a scheme; we feel quite sure that funds would be forthcoming for all the requirements of at least the three or four first parties; the movement would then have received all the necessary impetus and with very little stimulant would continue to increase in volume. Some advantage could be offered to subscribers of, say one hundred dollars, in having the preference, all things being consonant, in choice of a wife or domestic servant, as the case may be. The proposed scheme for the increase of our population is vitally important to the Colony, and everyone is interested

therein; with a population such as that suggested by our correspondent we should have the safest guarantee to capitalists who would eagerly invest their capital in a country where industry, frugality and morality prevailed. The natural wealth of the country is unquestionable; the population is the power of eliminating it; let us secure the population and the rest is easy. Who will refuse to help in so good a cause? If such there be, let him be marked; he is an enemy to the Colony.

We experience a feeling of satisfaction in knowing that we have gentlemen among us, who, having the ability, are prepared to exercise it for the best interests of the Colony when called upon. A number of our merchants assembled yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the future prospects of the Colony, and to take such measures as the circumstances made necessary to have the views of the citizens laid before the attention of the new Governor when he arrives. The most important question before the meeting was the advisability of asking that Victoria [or Vancouver Island] should be made a free port of entry which seems to have been almost unanimously agreed to. Other matters, such as conditions for the future confederation of this Colony with Canada, were also discussed, and a committee appointed to draft an address to His Excellency to be presented in proper course. We may be permitted without, we trust, being thought intrusive, to recommend that the whole of the conditions as previously discussed should be given due prominence, namely: Free Port, Reciprocity, Overland Communication and the Annual Subsidy. These considerations are so intimately connected that they should be made a sine qua non of Confederation.

Admiralty Court.

Friday, July 2nd, 1869. Re Byzantium.—The seamen claimed for their wages; the captain claimed for his wages and disbursements; and the executrix of J. W. Trahey for his repairs done on the vessel as materialman. Mr. Wood, instructed by Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for two of the seamen and captain St. Clair; Mr. Bishop for the carpenter; Mr. McCreight, instructed by Peckers & Davie, for Mrs Trahey, executrix of J. W. Trahey. The Chief Justice gave judgment for seamen's wages up to the time of going into Trahey's yard, and three months wages for expenses to take them home; no further sum to the seamen, as the promissory lien of Trahey as materialman, which had not been lost, continued from the time of taking the vessel into the yard until the seizure by the Admiralty Court. As between Trahey and Captain St. Clair the former was entitled to precedence. The fund in court was unfortunately insufficient to pay all parties. The costs of the seamen, of Trahey the materialman, and the captain, to come out of the fund in court.

CENSUS RETURNS OF NANAIMO TOWN AND DISTRICT.—The population of Nanaimo according to census returns by authority—1867; of which 32 are colored males, 40 colored females, and 31 Chinese males. 67 persons are engaged in agriculture; 185 in mining; 18 in trade; manufactures, none. During the year 1868 and three months of 1869, there were 58 births, 10 marriages and 7 deaths. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 62, of whom 10 were females and the greatest number in goal at one time was 8. In agriculture the district is advancing. There were 25 acres of wheat sown; 38 1/2 of barley; 299 1/2 of oats; 24 of peas; 86 of potatoes; 47 1/2 garden stuff; total acres under cultivation, 520. The horses number 32; cattle 1051; sheep, 30; pigs, 944. The total output of the coal for the year 1868 42,715 tons, and for the first three months of 1869 and 139 females. There are two schools, the average attendance upon which is 44. The resident freeholders are 46; non-resident 54. Of the adult male population, 98 are from England, 20 from Wales; 43 from Scotland; 8 from Ireland; 6 from British Colonies; 16 from foreign countries. We are indebted for these interesting statistics to a gentleman of Nanaimo. Why do not the Government improve upon the idea and have a census taken of all the towns and districts.

REAL ESTATE.—The house and lot on Pandora street formerly owned by P. M. Backus, auctioneer, were sold yesterday at auction by J. P. Davies & Co, for \$1400, in satisfaction of a mortgage of \$1000 and accrued interest. This property was the celebrated Angelo residence. Angelo was head clerk in the Collector of Customs' Office, in 1863, and embezzled large sums of money, for which offence he was convicted, sent to prison, and fined \$1000. To satisfy the fine the government levied upon the defaulter's residence, but owing to a technical omission in the writ of attachment, it was never enforced, and the fine was subsequently remitted.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body met yesterday at the store of Mr. Stahlachmidt, Wharf Street, to discuss the proposition of Confederation with Free Port. The meeting expressed itself in favor of Confederation provided Free Port could be secured, and a committee was appointed to draft an address—to be reported to a subsequent meeting—to His Excellency Governor Musgrave, setting forth the commercial advantages of Victoria, and how those advantages might be subserved with Confederation and a Free Port. The committee are: Messrs. G. Sutro, Barnaby, Findlay, L. Franklin, Stahlachmidt, R. Wallace, and Graciani. The tone of the meeting did not appear to be in favour of opening negotiations with Ottawa or London until after the presentation of the address to Mr. Musgrave.

THE SALT SPRING ISLAND MURDER.—Tobunabusset, the Chemana Indian, convicted for murder at the last sittings, and condemned to suffer death at the scene of his crime, has been taken up the coast for execution. On Thursday, Hon. D. B. Ring, the Counsel of the condemned man, accompanied by W. S. S. Green, Esq. Solicitor, waited on the Chief Justice and submitted the statement of several Chemana Indians, which went to establish an alibi on behalf of the prisoner. The Chief Justice listened attentively to the statements, and said that he regretted that the statements were not made at the time of the trial. Mr. Ring explained the difficulty of procuring Indian testimony at the proper time, and the Chief Justice said he would take care that the statements should be laid before the Administrator of Government.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—To perpetrate a bull, the fourth of July falls upon the fifth this year, and the loyal Americans of Puget Sound and elsewhere are preparing to celebrate it in a manner becoming to the great occasion which it represents. At Olympia and all the Sound towns, there will be a general suspension of business. On San Juan Island most extensive preparations are being made. The Wilson G. Hunt, which sails hence this morning with excursionists, will return on Tuesday evening before dark.

FROM NANAIMO AND WAY PORTS.—The Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday from Nanaimo and way ports, bringing six passengers, among whom were J. Trutch, Esq., and J. Mowley, Esq., J. P. She also brought; 4 head of cattle, 2 calves, a number of pigs and other produce. The Satellite arrived at Nanaimo on Thursday afternoon. She has on board the Indian to be hanged at Salt Springs, and those to be hanged at Barclay Sound. The ship Cowper was loading at Nanaimo for San Francisco.

We are in receipt of a circular from W. S. S. Green, Esq., asking our citizens to aid him in the compilation of a pamphlet for distribution in England describing our resources, lands for pre-emption, remuneration for labor, &c. We cannot imagine a more important undertaking, or one so deserving of public aid, and we trust that every assistance will be extended Mr. Green, not only in the information required, but in suggest one in relation to whatever might be valuable in such a work.

THE FREE SCHOOLS.—We learn that the Government decline to recognize or liquidate the claims advanced by the Free School Teachers for the last quarter's services. This is like refusing to pay for a dinner after it has been eaten. We hope the Government will reconsider its decision so that the valuable services of the Teachers may be recognized and required.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE appears doomed to fail a prey to the devouring element. Yesterday morning it was again on fire, and but for the timely appearance of the indomitable Josephs, City Messenger, would have been destroyed. Unless some plan can be devised to save this fine structure from destruction through the wanton carelessness of smokers. With the water so near, he must indeed be a lousy man who would drop a lighted match, or a cigar end, or knock the ashes from his pipe on the bridge.

The cargo of furs lately taken by a steamer from the Alaska to San Francisco, has been seized for an alleged infraction of the laws which forbid the killing of female fur seals and pups. The value of the cargo is \$500,000.

THE SAVINGS BANK at the Post Office was opened yesterday. It will be conducted by Mr. Berkeley, of the Treasury, and will remain open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. Several deposits were made yesterday.

It is reported that the deficit in the revenue occupied the attention of the Executive Council yesterday, to the exclusion of other matters.

SIDEWALKS.—The warning of the Municipal Council comes not a moment too soon; a more dilapidated condition than some of the sidewalks are in it would be hard to describe.

A Physician Refuses to Vaccinate His Child.

At Bow-street Dr. Skelton, M. D., M. R. C. S., of 105, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, was summoned for unlawfully neglecting to "take or cause" his child to be vaccinated without reasonable excuse. The proceedings were issued at the instance of the Board of Guardians of the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, under the Act 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 84. Dr. Skelton pleaded "Guilty" and stated that his objections to comply with the Act were founded on conscientious belief that vaccination is injurious. During a practice of 14 years he had seen terrible results follow from the adoption of this system, and the worst cases were those in which the patient had been vaccinated twice and even three times. So far from being prophylactic, it was a great cause of the propagation of disease. He therefore refused to vaccinate his own, or any other child. With regard to his own child, a perfectly healthy boy, he preferred to accept any ill which Providence may visit him rather than by his own act incur others, of the extent of which neither he nor others could have any knowledge. Mr. Flowers said he was reluctant to impose a penalty upon any one whose refusal to comply with the Act was based upon scientific objection, but he was afraid he had no power to give force to such an objection. He had only to administer the law, and he must impose the penalty. Dr. Skelton was quite aware of that. He came to the court under the impression that the magistrates could deal with the law as it stood, and until it was altered by legislative enactment he was willing to abide by it. He said the law prohibited inoculation, also under penalties and yet the present system of vaccination was really a form of inoculation. As a rule the matter was conveyed from child to child, and he could not see how it was improved by being passed through the cow again. There was not a medical man in London who could conscientiously say that he had seen any original matter, even as much as one pustule, for the last forty years. Mr. Flowers said he had seen in the Lancet an advertisement that matter was to be obtained direct from the heifer, and he had naturally inferred that it was original matter. Dr. Skelton said that was not so. It was produced by vaccinating the heifer from child to child for years. There was no original matter to be found except, perhaps, in some very remote places. Mr. Flowers said he was compelled to fine the defendant, but instead of imposing the full penalty of £1, he should mitigate it to 5s. He feared, however, Dr. Skelton would be summoned again and again. Dr. Skelton said he had no doubt of it. He was quite prepared for that. Mr. Flowers observed that Dr. Skelton would probably be compelled to have the child vaccinated at last. Dr. Skelton said he did not think so, and paid the fine.

A Jewish Divorce.

From the Washington Star, May 21st. Yesterday morning a rather novel religious rite was performed in this city by Rabbi Phillips and Rabbi Michler, of New York, who came here expressly for the purpose. Lately there had been considerable talk among the Israelites of this city in regard to domestic difficulties in the family of Mr. Bernard Burnstone, pawnbroker, Thirteenth street. Mrs. Burnstone alleged ill treatment on the part of her husband, and it was understood that her father and brothers and her husband came in collision in consequence of these difficulties. Mr. Burnstone, on his side, made allegations against his wife, and, although affairs got to such an unpleasant condition that a mutual separation was deemed advisable. It has been reported that the service divorcing Mr. and Mrs. B. Burnstone would take place at the Jewish Synagogue, on Eighth street, about noon yesterday, and a considerable number of persons assembled there, but were informed that the services would take place in private, at the residence of the parties, about three o'clock. The Rabbi above named, Mr. J. S. Jacobson, the reader of the congregation, Mr. M. Mandelheim, and a few others assembled at the residence about one o'clock, and articles of divorcement having been agreed upon were transcribed on parchment. The formal separation took place about as follows: Rabbi Phillips having taken his position with Rabbi Michler and Mr. Jacobson on either side, the parties were brought in, and, facing the Rabbi, certain passages of the Pentateuch were read, as, also, the divorcement article on parchment. The wife was then called forward and her face uncovered and her hands were placed together, the thumbs upward and extended. Rabbi Phillips asked certain questions of the husband which were answered, and placed the parchment in his hands and he advanced toward her, placing it in her hands, and in turn the Rabbi took it. Messrs Jacobson and Mandheim having attested their names as witnesses to file with the record of the church, the ceremony here closed and shortly after Mrs. B. left the room.

By this ceremony, founded on Deuteronomy xxiv, 1, 2, 3 and 4, the parties are separated and free—the husband to marry another at any time, and the wife to marry after ninety-one days have passed, but not to a descendant of the tribe of Levi.

Our civil laws, however, would prohibit either party from marrying again, unless they first obtain a decree of divorce through the Courts.

It is understood that in the articles of divorcement Mrs. B. is well provided for, and in a few days the necessary legal papers

will be executed vesting certain property in her. Both the parties are well known in this city, and were married in New York about six years since, but have no children.

Disraeli.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine gives a sketch of the late Prime Minister, which may find a place among the curiosities of politics and literature: "In his youth, Mr. Disraeli had the reputation of being one of the handsomest men about town. He and Bulwer Lytton and D'Orsay were the heroes of Lady Blessington's soirées. Those who knew him then tell you of a youth of lithe and limber figure, of handsome features, of dark flashing eyes and ambrosial curls; of a youth who, like his own Vivian Gray, was the envy of men and the admiration of women, and who too, like Vivian Gray, was distinguished by his wit and eloquence and his wild ambition, not less than by his personal traits. But time and time's attendant, thought and passion, have wrought their usual havoc. Those ambrosial curls are nearly all gone. The rich olive complexion has lost its bloom. The eye alone retains its lustre, and that is still deep, glowing and brilliant as it was thirty years ago. In that you may still trace the Adonis of Greece House. But the glittering son of Aurora is now on the shady side of sixty, and is at the highest point of his daring ambition; and the long and often bitter struggle of those thirty years have left their mark upon him. There is a haggard expression about Mr. Disraeli's features, which say even more than his words: 'I have come to this assembly like one comes from the heat of combat, to repair to the pure flow of some pellucid stream to slack the thirst of battle.' The proud disdainful smile which plays upon his lips speaks with mute eloquence to the House of Commons. You may trade in that Vivian Gray's motto a smile for a friend and a sneer for the world; and though I believe Mr. Disraeli is in private one of the most genial of men, the most marked and distinguishing expression of his face is an expression of pride and of deep and bitter scorn. Yet no one ought to be surprised at either of these expressions who reflects on Mr. Disraeli's origin, his pride of race, his daring ambition, and the long and bitter personal contests he has gone through in the House of Commons to attain the high position which he holds to-day by favor and command of his sovereign."

Thunder and Guns.

From the New York Times, June 1. Rev. Newman Hall has just assured the London Peace Society, Mr. Henry Pease in the chair, that he has received a letter from an eminent American clergyman, declaring that 'unless England offers a satisfactory settlement, she must expect from us the thunder of Armstrong guns and the rattle of Minnie balls.' At first, one might be incredulous about such a menace from an eminent American clergyman; but unfortunately there is certain intrinsic evidence of authenticity in the letter which dispels doubt. It is precisely such a fire-eating authority that would labor under the impression that our batteries consist of 'Armstrong guns,' and our infantry weapons of 'Minnie' rifles. And, besides, it is curiously true, that in proportion to one's own profession or purpose is removed from actual sharing in the strife, by so much do his words become bolder and more beligerent. After all, it is the 'men of peace' that are your real men of war at the outset. Senator Sumner's earliest laurels were gathered on the tranquil arena of a 'Peace Society'; and his last challenge to England is particularly described by its author as an effort in behalf of peace. Senator Chandler does not, it we understand his recent speech, propose to invade Canada in person, but to applaud while the 'Michigan veterans do it. And so it is with Train and the rest. The great militants in brief are non militants, the foremost beligerents are the non combatants; and hence we cannot but believe that Rev. Newman Hall did receive such a warning from an eminent American clergyman.' However, certain still more, eminent American soldiers have given the country to understand that the watchword of the hour is 'Let us have Peace'; and their well known moderation and habitual abstinence from insulting menaces, may form a less doleful prospect for the London Peace Society to meditate upon.

MR. ROEBUCK AND SHEFFIELD.—Mr. J. A. Roebuck, in a letter dated the 26th inst., acknowledging the Roebuck testimonial, writes as follows to a Sheffield Alderman:—"As I suppose this will be the last political act of kindness that I shall receive from my friends of Sheffield, I seize upon it as an opportunity to express, if possible, the strong emotions of my heart, roused as they are by the recollection of all that has passed during the many long years that I have acted as their representative in the House of Commons. The generous confidence always bestowed on me by the great body of the constituency was I believe never betrayed by me; selfish considerations, I sincerely believe, never influenced a vote given in their name; and every act of my political life, whether wise or unwise, was prompted solely by a desire to promote the welfare of my country. These may seem proud and swelling words, but without fear I say they are true words; and had I not so acted I should indeed have been unworthy. They who chose me honorably trusted me; they confidingly put a great power into my hands, believing that I would use it only in a way that I should deem conducive to their good, swayed by no party or personal objects, thinking only of the great interests of my country, making her happiness, her honor, and her glory the light by which my path was to be guided. And now we part, my many friends giving me this last token of their approbation and respect, and I in these weak words recording the gratitude and affection which I feel in return for their unflinching support and kindness."

The Recent Debate in Commons.—Great Britain the Independence.

[From the London Times] The House of Commons political life, which can be the growth of a thousand up a pin. If this thought viewing the discussion night on the arrangement son's Bay Company and ade, we trust the new I the comparison. To the is an apology due. \* son's Bay Company he Stafford Northcote was night, as, indeed, he is we may assume that al on behalf of the incorp by him. What was the leged in the first place, portion of the land incli the Company was unfini ment. We may adm and still hold that the ritory comprised within that one-half of the land ted to its control was l or anything else, utely ble settlement; would description of it in a company from the char nizing the remainder? eration shows that this goes, is valueless. Sir S pressed last night what declared in the most e vote of the Company— of the Association with comended by the arti the Dominion of Canada sign of contesting an dles, once for all, a que a source of embarrassment in the rapid history of counted as generations. We fear we cannot the anticipations some, ture of the land hitherto son's Bay territory. I great things last night which Mr. Blyden more e be wished even a part high expectations of fu the country might be fu wish a *naivete* that was ing, declared it had o 'even in private school' was taught but that of we look at the map we to abate Lord Bury's en in truth, too great a fe prophecy. Minnesota ite territory on the side o was to have been the stance of the coloniza Republic, has lagged realize the hopes so san of it a dozen years since worth Dilke declared lar tural advantages of a the continent were too by Canadian rivalry, a peat of artificial aids to terbalance them. But refuse to subscribe to the ases which have been p abilities of this Far West, to underdate its impo Henry Verney quoted, that there is fertile land toly to maintain a popul of England and Wales, more than antedate the of the colonization of the der conditions which do which certainly will be democracy boasting the may spread from Lake S Mountains. The India ler's sympathies, stated numerous—that is to say help by that time have more magnificent prop sanded of Indians be re European descent, we of with the action of a urity of, which is to peop the array of more civilized life. It is impossible to com ment of the West of Ca ence to the immediate in Government; and though does not seem to have dition to this side of the s Ayton did no more than ber of the House of Co upon it. The width of M sympathies did not p very closely to the Eng the colonization of the tory really involved any the inhabitants of the I might be content toanf the Canadian Governm outlies among themse statement ought, howe slanted that head. I implied in the arrange and the Company is a Mr. Gladstone express pendence of the Colony. T jecty's Government is a with the matured judg Her Majesty's subjects i let rather than to retr of our great dependi all the freedom of inde events have shown the more than the responsi ment, for they may be o the consequences of a have no control. Unde we may fairly trust to selves to learn the less accepted by the Molle the good of the worl should lead to indep conceive a nobler am have the direction of the settlement of English s to lay the foundations of and a separate history they govern. BELL'S COFFEY has b Colonial beverage, and breakfast table, from Vic he Rocky Mountains.

The Recent Debate in the House of Commons.—Great Britain not Averse to the Independence of the Colonies.

[From the London Times, June 2nd.] The House of Commons is the elephant of political life, which can as easily read an oak the growth of a thousand years as it can pick up a pin. If this thought occurs to us in reviewing the discussion which occurred last night on the arrangement between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, we trust the new Dominion will pardon the comparison. To them, and to them alone is an apology due. \* \* \* The Hudson's Bay Company have been wise. Sir Stafford Northcote was their advocate last night, as, indeed, he is their Chairman and we may assume that all that could be said on behalf of the incorporation was advanced by him. What was the sum of it? He alleged, in the first place, that a considerable portion of the land included in the charter of the Company was unfit for permanent settlement. We may admit as much as this and still hold that the defence is imperfect. Suppose a company to receive a grant of territory comprised within certain limits, such that one-half of the land nominally committed to its control was lake or desert or bog, or anything else, utterly incapable of profitable settlement; would the limitation in this description of it in anyway exonerate the company from the charge of failure in colonizing the remainder? The smallest consideration shows that this defence, so far as it goes, is valueless. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed last night what had been previously declared in the most emphatic way by the vote of the Company—the entire satisfaction of the Association with the compromise recommended by the arbitrator; and there is no reason to suppose that the Government of the Dominion of Canada have any serious design of contesting an adjudication which settles, once for all, a question which has been a source of embarrassment for years, which, in the rapid history of the colony, may be counted as generations.

We fear we cannot rise to the height of the anticipations some men form of the future of the land hitherto known as the Hudson's Bay Territory. Lord Bury predicted great things last night, with respect to which Mr. Ellice more calmly remarked that he wished even a part of his noble friend's high expectations of the future progress of the country might be fulfilled. Mr. Ardrey, with a naïveté that was wonderfully charming, declared it had often struck him that "even in private schools" every geography was taught but that of our colonies; but if we look at the map we may see some reason in truth, too great a faith to be overcome by prophecy. Minnesota itself, the next adjacent territory on the side of the States, which was to have been the most wonderful instance of the colonization of the Western Republic, has lagged behind, and failed to realize the hopes so sanguinely entertained of it a dozen years since. Sir Charles Wrenworth Dilke declared last night that the natural advantages of a southern route across the continent were too great to be overcome by Canadian rivalry, and there is no prospect of artificial aids to be afforded to counterbalance them. But while we altogether refuse to subscribe to the exaggerated estimates which have been put forth of the capabilities of this Far West, we do not desire to underrate its importance. When Sir Harry Verney quoted, last night, the opinion that there is fertile land enough in the territory to maintain a population equal to that of England and Wales, he certainly did no more than antedate the future. In the course of the colonization of the North-West, under conditions which do not now obtain, but which certainly will be attained, a territorial democracy boasting the British connexion may spread from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. The Indians exciting Mr. Fowler's sympathies, stated by him to be very numerous—that is to say, 55,000—may perhaps by that time have dwindled into still more magnificent proportions; but if those sands of Indians be replaced by millions of European descent, we ought not to quarrel with the action of a universal law the effect of which is to people the world with a vaster array of more civilized and highly-developed life.

It is impossible to consider the development of the West of Canada without reference to the immediate interests of the Home Government, and though Sir Harry Verney does not seem to have desired to call attention to this side of the subject, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun did no more than his duty, as a member of the House of Commons, in insisting upon it. The width of Mr. Arthur Kinnaird's sympathies did not permit him to stand very closely to the English taxpayer, but if the colonization of the Hudson's Bay Territory really involved any greater burden on the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, we might be content to suffer the Company and the Canadian Government to settle their difficulties among themselves. Mr. Monseil's statement ought, however, to dissipate any alarm on that head. Whatever guarantee is implied in the arrangement between Canada and the Company is a guarantee looking, as Mr. Gladstone expressed it, towards the independence of the Colony. The policy of Her Majesty's Government is strictly in accordance with the matured judgment of every one of Her Majesty's subjects in desiring to stimulate rather than to retard the independence of our great dependencies. They have now all the freedom of independence, and recent events have shown them that they have more than the responsibilities of self-government, for they may be called upon to bear the consequences of acts over which they have no control. Under these circumstances we may fairly trust to the Colonies themselves to learn the lessons which have been accepted by the Mother Country. It is for the good of the world that adolescence should lead to independence, and we can conceive no nobler ambition for those who have the direction of the policy in the great settlements of English-speaking people than to lay the foundations of a separate existence and a separate history in the communities they govern.

FELL'S COFFEE has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. \* \* \* The great militancy in brief are the fiercest belligerents are tant; and hence we cannot but Rev. Newman Hall did referring from an eminent American. However, certain still American soldiers have given understand that the watchword is "Let us have Peace," now moderation and habitual a insinuating messages, may form respect for the London Peace late upon.

The Wreck of the John Bright.

(From the Port Townsend Message, June 30.)

\* \* \* \* The bark, it appears, got ashore on a reef of rocks near the Hesquiuet village just south of Nootka. There were some eighteen persons, all told—including the Captain's wife, child, and nurse. Only four of the number were drowned, the rest were killed by the natives. Mr. J. G. Swan, who has recently returned from a visit to Neah Bay, informs us that he saw a Clyquot Indian at Neah named Frank—the son of Cedakanim, chief of the Clyquots. Frank is well known in Victoria, and was the Indian who was pilot on the Devastation frigate which some four or five years since punished the Arhoseet Indians at Barclay Sound for the murder of some white men. Frank went to Neah Bay for fear he might be called upon to act as pilot to the man-of-war sent to arrest the murderers. He stated to Mr. Swan that the morning the vessel struck, a young Indian, who was Frank's informant, went to the beach to look out, and discovered the wreck. He saw Captain Vaughn and his wife standing on the beach, but saw no others. Mrs. Vaughn had been scratched or cut on the forehead while getting ashore, and the blood was running down her face. The Indian ran back to the village and gave the alarm, when a Council was held, and it was proposed to kill the two and secure the property from the wreck. Some were for saving their lives, but they were overruled. One Indian who had quite a beard was the most active. He said: "We have saved lives and property on the promise of being paid in Victoria, but we have been deceived. Now here are but two persons, the rest are all drowned. If we kill these two, we can say all were drowned, and then we can divide the property." This bearded Indian and another ran to the beach, shot Capt. Vaughn with a pistol, and stabbed his wife, and out of both of their heads. Then it was found that the rest of the crew had been concealed in the forest and it was concluded best to kill the whole, which was accordingly done. The Indians had supposed the vessel bound in with a cargo of foreign goods, but when they found she was loaded with lumber they were disgusted. The two principal Indians have been tried and convicted, and will be executed.

The Hesquiuet Indians live north of the Clyquot. A feast had been given by some Clyquot Chiefs, and some of the Hesquiuet Indians invited. At first, they assured the Clyquots that the crew of the John Bright were all drowned. But the young Indian who first discovered the wreck, and who was present at the Clyquot feast, told Frank under a pledge of secrecy. Frank told his father, who advised him to go to Neah Bay; for he felt certain that the Hesquiets would be punished, and did not want Frank to act as pilot, as he did not want the two tribes—the Clyquots and Hesquiets to have difficulty together. Subsequent examinations at Victoria have proved that all which Frank told Mr. Swan was substantially correct. We are glad of this prompt action of the English authorities, and believe that the punishment of these murderers in the manner proposed will have the effect of checking the murdering among the Indians, which of late has become quite common on Vancouver Island.

Carlyle on a "Future State."

A Glasgow paper gives to the public an interesting letter, (never before published) written many years ago by Thomas Carlyle in reply to an inquiry put before him by a young lady who had given her mind much to the moral problems involved in the question of a future state.

"THE GRANGE, ALERSFORD, Sept. 27, 1848.

"MY DEAR MADAM:—The question that perplexes you is one that no man can answer. You may console yourself by reflecting that it is by its nature insoluble to human creatures—that what human creatures mainly have to do with such a question is to get it well put to rest, suppressed if not answered, so that their life and its duties may be attended to without impediment from it. Such questions in this our earthly existence are many. 'There are two things,' says the German philosopher, 'that strike me dumb—the stary firmament, (palpably infinite), and the sense of right and wrong in man.' Whoever follows out that 'dumb' thought will come upon the origin of our conceptions of heaven and hell—and have much to reflect upon under an aspect considerably changed. Consequences good and evil, blessed and accursed, it is very clear, do follow from all our actions here below, and prolong, and propagate, and spread themselves into the infinite, or beyond our calculation and conception; but whether the notion of reward and penalty be not, on the whole, rather a human one, transferred to that immense divine fact, has been doubtful to many. Add this consideration, which the best philosophy teaches us, that the very consequences (not to speak of the penalties at all) of evil actions (die away and become abolished long before eternity ends; that it is only the consequences of good actions that are eternal—for these are in harmony with the laws of this universe, and add themselves to it, and co-operate with it forever; while all that is in disharmony with it must necessarily be without continuance and soon fall dead—as perhaps you have heard in the sound of a Scottish psalm among the mountains, the true notes of which support one another, and the psalm which was discordant

enough near at hand, is a perfect melody when heard from afar. On the whole, I must account it but a weak, morbid imagination that shudders over this wondrous divine universe as a place of despair to any human creature; and, contrariwise, a most degraded human sense, sunk down to the region of the brutal (however common it may be) that in any case remains blind to the infinite difference there ever is between right and wrong for a human creature—or God's laws and the devil's law. "Your's very truly, "T. CARLYLE."

Canadian Items.

The resolutions pending for the admission of Newfoundland to the Confederacy were adopted on the 8th June by the Canadian Parliament, sitting in Committee of the Whole. The debt of the Province is \$1,400,000.

It is said that the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island is about to be elevated to the office of Judge; and that the Hon. Colonial Secretary will vacate in favor of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, who will appeal to his constituents for re-election.

A short time since a son of Mr. Thomas Burt, a gentleman well known in the parish of Douglas, York county, found a hen's nest secreted in an out-of-the-way place as hens are wont to secrete their nests. Upon examination of the eggs, one of them, we are informed, was found to bear this wonderful inscription, in raised letters, 'Beware of Adverts, for they are blind Guides!' The same of this marvelous egg has spread far and wide, and hundreds have called upon Mr. Burt to satisfy their curiosity. The words are distinctly to be seen, each letter raised and sharply defined upon the surface of the shell; and Mr. Burt, who is widely known as a man of the strictest integrity, tells his simple plain story with regard to the finding of the egg. No like excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and many of the superstitious eyes look upon it as direct interposition of Providence to warn the people as to the errors of Adventism, which had been making some headway in the place.

The county of Renfrew goal is without a prisoner, which speaks volumes in favor of the morals and good order of the county. Miss Helen W. E. Tisdale died at Victoria on the 21st ult., having lain twenty-eight years in bed, from which she was never raised, except in a sitting posture.

CONSEQUENCES.—A man from the country invested five cents in the purchase of an orange, and preparatory to getting himself outside of it, threw the peel on the sidewalk. Soon after a young woman came along, slipped on the peel, and fell on the sidewalk, breaking her leg. This young woman was to have been married the next day, but wasn't. The man who was to have married her had come from St. Paul, Minnesota, and was obliged to return on account of business and to await the recovery of the girl. On his way back he unfortunately took a train on the Erie Railway, which ran off the track, and his shoulder blade was broken, forcing him to stop at Dunkirk for repairs. The Travellers' Insurance Company, in which he was insured, had to pay \$250 in weekly instalments before he recovered. On getting back to St. Paul, he found that his forced absence had upset a business arrangement which he had expected to conclude, at a pecuniary loss to him of \$5000. Meanwhile the injured girl suffered a relapse, which so enfeebled her health that her marriage was delayed, which had a bad effect upon the young man, and he finally broke the engagement and married a widow in Minnesota with four small children. This so worked on the mind of the girl that she is now in the insane hospital in Middletown. Her father, outraged by the conduct of the young man, brought a suit for breach of promise, and has just recovered \$10,000.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—ACTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—A NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.—A special meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick was held in St. Louis last night. The President read a circular issued from Chicago, inclosing the resolutions of the Central Committee of the various Irish societies of that city, to which was entrusted the consideration of the proposed National Irish Emigration Convention. The resolutions refer to the diversity of opinion in reference to the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the convention for the promotion of Irish emigrant societies, and as all should have the success of this important movement at heart, the Chicago Central Committee resolve that each State and Territory be requested to select two persons as members of a central committee, who shall meet in Cincinnati, at the Burnett House, at 12 M. on the second day of June, for the purpose of appointing the time and place for holding the said Convention, apportion the representation and arrange the preliminaries of the same. Having given the contents of the circular, the President stated that the subject was open for discussion and the election of delegates to Cincinnati. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was adopted: "That a Committee of whom the President shall be Chairman, shall be appointed, with power to select two delegates to represent the Knights of St. Patrick in Cincinnati, at the preliminary meeting which is to draw up a plan for a National Convention, to consider the question of Irish emigration."

AN INCIDENT!

"Ah! I see, it is withered!" cried a maiden sighing over her dead bouquet; but remembering her fiancé of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, she sprinkled her handkerchief with that indestructible perfume, and was consoled.

As there are counterfeits, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Rum, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Rum needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above out represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1868, MORTWALLA, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Fearnley,

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell will be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. my19 1aw

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS

&c. &c.: (Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL

FURYSTON TO THE QUEEN, SOHOSQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Firm Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of the Steam Press, and are perfectly pure and of a quality to those supplied by any other party.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality. my19 1aw

F. DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of

New Photographic Views

OF Mountain Scenery and other highly Interesting Subjects. CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS.

And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satisfaction. A large assortment always on hand. The Gallery is situated on Fort Street, opposite to VICTORIA B. C. my17 5andaw

LEA & PERRIN'S

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrin have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRIN'S Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes. 1815 1a w

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.

The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.

The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.

The First Prize for the Best Harrow for Horse Power.

The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.

The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-horse Steam Cultivator.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.

The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windmill.

The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.

J. & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.

Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and thus being the most successful and prolonged exhibition of agricultural implements ever known.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.

LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.

For Rates of Premium, apply to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C. 1868. ocl3 d&w 37

WANTED, a good hand for

ONE OR TWO ADDITIONAL FARM Hands during harvest. J. D. PEMBERTON, Farm Cottage, Victoria District. 1868. 1m

By Electric Telegraph.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

MEMPHIS, June 30—A tornado passed over this city at 4 o'clock this evening, accompanied by hail and terrible rain, breaking the awnings and uprooting shade trees.

RICHMOND, June 30—Last night, in Petersburg, Va. Wreck of New York addressed a Republican meeting. Conservatives present called for a division of time, and this not being allowed by the next Radical speaker, it was decided by a call for Conservative speaker.

General Dix is reported as saying that President Grant has fallen at last into the hands of politicians, and though he may mean well, he can't resist the influences round him.

Six hundred thousand dollars of the bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank was found this morning in a small trunk on the sidewalk of Elizabeth street by the police.

It has leaked out that about \$5,000,000 of greenbacks are locked up for the purpose of affecting prices generally.

The Cuban expedition ignominiously failed three days back with over 200 men being captured in Long Island Sound. Two members of the Cuban Junta were among the passengers.

RICHMOND, Va., June 26—J. Kelly, who was shot on Thursday evening by Capt. Callahan, died this morning. His death creates much feeling here having been held by three policemen while Callahan, who had a personal feud with him, shot him.

RICHMOND, June 29—Yesterday at two o'clock two colored women fought a duel with clubs, seconds being present. One was so badly hurt that she died on the field. Jealousy was the cause.

CHICAGO, June 30—Some friends of Andrew Johnson are endeavoring to arrange for a serenade, so as to give him an opportunity to make a speech, but nobody has been found to subscribe.

Letters have been received from London which state that the party of English emigrants to Cornell University, who were recently received at a public breakfast presided over by Lord Houghton, sailed for New York on the 26th. The movement under which they are emigrating was first suggested to Professor Goldwin Smith by Cornell himself.

The President and Cabinet are a unit in the opinion that our neutrality laws must be enforced and the whole power of the Administration be used in sustaining the local officers whose business it is to carry out the law.

St. Louis, June 30—Governor McClurg has authorized a special armed force to search for and arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, Sam Hildebrand, at San Francisco county. He offers a reward of \$10,000 for his arrest.

Europe.

PARIS, June 26—M. Schneider to-day resigned the presidency of the Corps Legislatif in consequence of the indecorum of M. Droid, one of the Vice Presidents. The Emperor refused to accept his resignation.

Henri Rochfort, editor of La Lanterne, has been convicted by the charge of illegally introducing his journal into France and sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. To these penalties are added a forfeiture of his rights of citizenship for three years, including the right to vote in any election or occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

Samousson and Jourdan, editors of the Siecle, have been fined 500 francs each. The editor of the Opinion Nationale has been condemned to three months imprisonment. All of these three for violation of the press laws.

The session of the Corps Legislatif opened to-day. The Emperor was not present. The Minister of State made the opening speech. He said the Chamber was convened to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif by universal suffrage afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations and wants, but political results and manifestations should not be precipitated. Government would present resolutions and projects of law in order to realize the wishes of the people.

Canada.

MONTREAL, June 29—Joe Arnold, champion of England, challenges any man in America to fight in Canada for \$5,000.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 30—The Privy Council met yesterday. It is understood arrangements were made relative to opening the road to the Northwest. It is reported that John Rose will proceed to Washington on the 18th of July to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

A hail storm at Woodstock on Monday showered stones from five to eight inches in diameter. Great damage was done.

We ought to have three steamers in this week—the Gessie Telfair and George S Wright from Portland, and the Fideliter from San Francisco via Portland, bound for Sika.

Cariboo Mining Summary.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM CREEK.

Except the San Juan co, none of the hydraulic companies are piping. The fume co have commenced cleaning up, and yesterday washed up 1000z. The California co. got 40 oz last week, and the San Francisco co 46oz.

The Cornish co washed up 90oz. Below the canyon—the Barker co washed up 178oz for the week; the Foster-Campbell co 135oz, and the Canadian co 26oz.

STOUT GULCH.

The Taffvale co washed up 125oz for the week. The wash-up of the Coombs co at the end of the week yielded 210oz, which made over 160oz for the week. The Floyd co's ground maintains its late high yield, giving 90z to the last wash-up, which makes the total for the week 192oz.

CONKLIN GULCH.

In the early part of last week the Felix co only washed up a couple of ounces, but they got into the channel again and washed up about 17oz for the week.

FRENCH CREEK.

The Ambrose co. have been drowned out of their shaft after getting down 120 feet. They intend to run a tunnel for drainage.

LOWBER CREEK.

The Black Bull co. have made a contract for the completion of their tunnel. The Victoria co. are driving ahead with their tunnel at the rate of 45 feet per week. The Kelly co. cleaned up 30 oz. for the week. Boyd is working in his tunnel, making wages. The Calaveras co. broke the shaft of their wheel last week.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

The Minnehaha co. washed up 75 oz for the week; and the Tabb co. declared a dividend of 3 cts to the interest from the wash-up for the week. The Discovery co. have completed their tunnel, and from the first set of timbers took out 11 oz. The Willow co. made a little over wages for the week; and the Holman co. declared a dividend of \$73 to the interest. The Jeffrey co made wages; and Hocking co made \$12 a day to the hand during the week.

RED GULCH.

The Tom and Jerry co. washed up 26 oz for the week, and the Butcher co made small wages.

WHIPSAW GULCH.

The Discovery co did very little work during the week. The Hit-or-Miss co made about \$5 a day to the hand.

GROUSE CREEK.

Operations on Grouse Creek are assuming a dull appearance. There is not enough water to keep the hydraulic claims in activity, and ground-sluicing is the only kind of mining likely to give any returns until a fresh supply of water shall be obtained. Very little is being done by the Fountain Head Co. The Idaho co are prospecting in the creek. The Rocky Point co have commenced cleaning up and are doing pretty well. The Ontario, Cascade and Caroline cos are short of water. The Salspring co are preparing to drift in the upper part of their ground. The Waverly tunnel is going ahead.

BERGS GULCH.

The Grappler co are making wages. A company have commenced to work the ground abandoned by the Ancient British company. The other company on the gulch are doing well.

ANTLER CREEK.

A company has been organized to prospect Antler creek, about two miles below the old town. It is intended to run a drain tunnel to bed-rock. Prospects were found in the ground in 1862, but it was then abandoned on account of the excitement on William creek. The Middlesex co are troubled with water in their shaft. Eight miles below Grouse creek, one man, working alone, has been making \$5 a day in shallow diggings. There is plenty of water in this creek, and nearly all the companies are ground-sluicing.

ANDERSON CREEK.

The Emily co have washed up 7 oz minus \$1, for two months' ground sluicing.

KEITHLEY CREEK.

The Grotto co are making over wages, and the Howick co. are making about \$5 a day to the hand. The Cascade co have got through the bed-rock and expect to reach their shaft in about two weeks. The Stonewall co have gone on to pay again. A new company are starting in to prospect between the Hard-up and the Stonewall.

WILLIAM CREEK.

On Thursday the Canadian co washed up 13 oz; the Foster-Campbell 44 oz; and the Barker 73 oz.

STOUT GULCH.

Only three picks are at work in the Floyd claim, but they gave a good account in the wash-up on Thursday, when 70 oz were obtained. In the Taffvale claim some excellent prospects were found where it was supposed there would be little or none, and 30 oz were washed up on Wednesday. At the wash-up of the Coombs co on the same day, 04 oz were obtained.

MOSQUITO GULCH.

The Minnehaha company washed up 75 oz on Wednesday for three days' work, having got into better pay than during the previous week.

RED GULCH.

A good streak of pay ground has been discovered in the Tom and Jerry claim, and from one set of timbers 11 1/2 oz were taken early this week.

LIGHTNING CREEK.

The excitement about Lightning creek has cooled off considerably through the delay necessary to prospect the new ground where the rich prospects were obtained. All we can say of the Dunbar co, up to Thursday, is that they were washing, and that the ground was prospecting well. In our next issue we may be able to chronicle the result of a wash-up.

NELSON CREEK.

The Delatre company are making small wages. Dominic company have washed up about 25 oz.

ANDERSON CREEK.

Wisconsin co washed up 35 oz for the week. Warren & co are down about thirty-five feet with their shaft, and have struck water.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Flour—Extra, on the creek is 14@16c. Flour—Oscar the ferryman at Queen'smouth is dead. Rev. Mr. Derrick's Wesleyan Church has been dedicated. The new and spacious Masonic Hall was duly consecrated to the objects of the order on the 24th ult. Rev. Mr. Reynard of the Episcopal Church Mission is asking aid.

Horrible Delusions—Extraordinary Religions Sects in Russia.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Some years ago, it is said, one of our consuls favored the Foreign Office with a report on some wonderful sects which, according to him, had lately sprung into existence within the pale of the Russian Church. 'It is evident he has never seen Haxthausen's book; send him a copy,' was the only remark his report elicited from his chief on his arrival. The book was sent, and the consul doubtless gained a good deal of information from its pages. All that we intend to do at present is to take a hasty glance at the most striking forms assumed by Russian dissent, relying for the most part upon Haxthausen, but making use also of various works in which the subject is treated, and particularly of the collection of documents printed by the Russian Government.

THE "IMMOLATORS."

The wildest among the Russian fanatics are the Moreisobiki, or Immolators. Their leading idea is mortify the flesh for the sake of saving the soul; and in order to do this efficiently they have recourse to various means of mutilation and death. Sects indicating the virtues of suicide and murder naturally do all they can to keep their existence a secret, but every now and then a horrible story comes from the interior of some gloomy forest or dreary waste, which tells how some of these wretched people have died. Sometimes a deep pit is dug in the earth, and half filled with wood and straw. This is set alight, and when the whole mass is in a blaze, the miserable creatures leap into the pit and are consumed in the fire, wildly singing hymns as they burn. At other times they meet in a wooden house, round which they have piled heaps of straw; and in it they deliberately burn themselves to death, their neighbors looking on quietly while, for the act is a sacred one; the victims are undergoing "baptism by fire." Some years ago, says Haxthausen, a congregation of Immolators assembled at a spot on the left bank of the Voiga, and agreed to put each other to death. But after six and thirty of them had fallen the desire of life awoke in a young woman, and she fled to a neighboring village. The people repaired to the scene of action, and found two of the murderers still alive, and forty-seven persons dead. The two were knotted—exulting at every stroke of the martyrdom they were undergoing.

THE 'SCOURGERS.'

Next in singularity to these people come the Khilisti, or Scourgers—the flagellants of the Middle Ages—whose notion of a religious service is a wild dance accompanied by severe castigation. In the middle of the room in which they meet stands a vessel containing water, and to this they go from time to time, in order to wet their heads or to drink out of their hands. They then resume their flogging until they fall down utterly exhausted, or convulsions seize them, during which they utter ravings which they call prophecies. Every Easter night one of his secretaries told Haxthausen, the fanatics 'all assemble for a great solemnity, the worship of the mother of God. A virgin 15 years of age, whom they have induced to act the part by tempting promises, is bound and placed in a tub of warm water; some old women come and first make a large incision in the left breast, then cut it off, and staunch the blood in a wonderfully short time. Other barbarities follow, too shocking to be told. During these operations a mystical picture of the Holy Spirit is put into the victim's hand, in order that she may be absorbed in regarding it.' Afterwards a wild dance takes place around the tub, kept up by the whole congregation until their strength is exhausted. The girls who have been thus mutilated are ever afterwards considered as sacred. At the age of nineteen or twenty they are said to look like women of fifty or sixty, and they generally die before reaching their thirtieth year.

THE 'DEMS.'

Another very singular sect, which existed in former days, was that of the Belostok, or the Lamb; but they seem to have died out. Scarcely anything is known about them, for as soon as any one joined the community he became mute, and from that time forward no articulate sound ever escaped his lips. Various attempts have been made at different times to torture them into speaking always in vain. A governor-general of Siberia, named Pestal, in the time of Catherine II, ordered them to be tortured in the most horrible manner. The soles of their feet were tickled, and melted sealing-wax was dropped upon their bodies; but they did not utter a sound.

THE 'TRUE CHRISTIANS.'

Not quite so wild as these sects, but still sufficiently erratic, are those of the Molokani and Dukhoboristi. The Molokani are so styled by the people on account of the quantity of milk (moloko) they consume, but they call themselves 'true Christians.' The sect has existed about a century, during which time its members have generally led peaceful and steady lives, in many respects resembling those of the Moravians. Now and then, however, they are carried away by outbreaks of fanaticism, as on one occasion when a Molokan rushed into the midst of a church procession, seized a picture of a saint, threw it upon the ground, and then tramped upon it. At first the bystanders stood silently aghast; but they soon recovered from the shock and plied the offender to death. In the year 1854, a certain fanatic named Terenty began to preach repentance to the Molokani. He gave himself out as the prophet Elias, ordered them to desist all work and give themselves up exclusively to pray-

ing and singing hymns, announced the Millennium close at hand, and ultimately fixed the day on which he promised to descend to heaven before their eyes. When the appointed day arrived, he appeared in a carriage, and ordered the crowd which had assembled to meet him, composed of many thousands of Molokani from all parts of Russia, to kneel down and pray with him. At the end of his prayer he flung his arms and tried to fly, but he only fell heavily to the ground, injuring a woman in his fall. A great uproar followed, and his disappointed disciples banded him over to the police, who sent him to prison for a time.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

July 6—Str Poltikofsky, Gaiden, Port Townsend S.P. Wale, San Juan  
July 7—Str Wilson G Hunt, Waitt, Pt Townsend Str E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend Schr Black Diamond, Rudin, Nainaimo  
July 8—Sip Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Slip Adeline, Farlier, San Juan

CLEARED.

July 6—Str Poltikofsky, Gaiden, Pt Townsend Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Slip Wale, San Juan  
July 7—Str E Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend Str W G Hunt, Waitt, Pt Townsend Schr Black Diamond, Rudin, Nainaimo  
July 8—Sip Ocean Queen, Smith, San Juan Slip Adeline, Farlier, San Juan Str Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster

PASSENGERS.

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Miss Maggie Sutton, Miss Mary Sutton, Joshua Jarvis, Joseph Jarvis, E. McQuade, Simon Dorman, Mrs Smith and infant, W. Mann, J. Johnson, G. Barthard, Spirrell, Shaver, Proctor, W. Bishop, W. Uka, Gorm, D. Kaufman, A. McLean, J. Morris, McChare, S. Tolson, F. O. Burr, Selert, Morrison, G. Morris, Wm. Wilson, and 8 natives.

BIRTH.

In this city, July 7, the wife of Mr D W Higgins, of a daughter.  
On the 24th June, at Richfield, British Columbia, the wife of F V Lee, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 14th June, at Richfield, British Columbia, Francis Elsworth, the daughter of F V Lee, aged 6 days.  
On the 15th June, at Quensmouth, on the 18th June, Annie, wife of Joseph T Conroy, of Soda Creek, British Columbia.  
Stockton, Cal., papers please copy.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People REGISTERED

Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes with out soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each of the Dyes.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGES For Silder Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martin-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF Central-Fire Metal. Cartridges with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for the converted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington and other Rifles; also, Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Heavy Repeating Rifles. The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest and most reliable cartridges known, carrying their own ignition and being made entirely of metal, are water proof and imperishable in any climate. The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of breech loading Rifles can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for loading the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy. Copper Rim-Fire Cartridges of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers. Pin-Cartridges for Lefaucheur Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m bore. Central-Fire and Pin-Fire Cartridges for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and E B Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

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Notice. FROM THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER notice, the Steamer LILLOET will leave EW WESTMINSTER FOR YALE EVERY SATURDAY ONLY, Returning the TUESDAY following, carrying BARNARD'S EXPRESS. New Westminster, July 24, 1869.

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