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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

Our European dates by the steamer are not unusually interesting. A rupture had taken place between the Emperor of the French and Prince Napoleon, with regard to the democratic speech made lately by the latter at Ajaccio. There have been various rumors on previous occasions when the Prince enunciated democratic sentiments, of serious estrangements in the Napoleon family, but the public at large seemed to accept them as a little by-play, between the Imperial relatives. On the Polish war Prince Napoleon went beyond the warmest of the Polish sympathisers—so far indeed that it was thought at the time it might lead to complications between Russia and France. This ebullition was allowed to pass, on the supposition, we suppose, that it pleased the French people without affecting the Napoleon family. Now, however, the circumstances are changed. The sentiments which are pronounced by the Prince would not only cost Maximilian's throne in Mexico, which indeed he pronounced against, but affect very materially the safety of the Emperor himself. The restrictions imposed on the French press were not pleasantly dealt with by the Emperor's relatives, and for this and other reasons Napoleon writes a letter of censure from Algeria, which results in the Prince throwing up the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council and Presidency of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition. Some of the English papers reflect a little on the indignation of the princely orator by alluding to the fact that amongst the many posts which Prince Napoleon held only those which are of an unremunerative character are sacrificed. Quarrels will occur even in Imperial families, but we would rather for the credit of the internal Government of France that twenty ruptures had transpired than that those steps which have taken place with regard to the "Lincoln" medal, should have been allowed to be carried out. The people of the provincial towns had started a two sous subscription, for a medal to present to Mrs. Lincoln as a token of the regard of the French people for her assassinated husband, when the gendarmes pounced upon the collectors and seized the amounts. A more disreputable transaction we could scarcely imagine, and coming as it does at the present time from the French government, when the Mexican question is producing in the minds of the American people a bitter feeling against Napoleon, it is not only an intolerable piece of petty despotism, but an ill-advised political step. There seems to be some extraordinary fatality in connection with the present Lord Chancellor of England. No sooner is he out of one disgraceful scrape than he is into another. The Edmunds' retiring pension scandal has scarcely ceased to excite the indignation of the London press, when public attention is drawn to other defalcations in public departments under the Chancellor's control. Two assignees, acting under the new Bankruptcy Act, have been detected in defalcations in two years amounting to £1315 and £1204, respectively. A Mr. Wilde, junior registrar, is charged in the matter with certain negligences, which is the polite term of indicating a man's thorough unfitness for the position he holds. It appears that a system of borrowing money had been going on between both the senior and junior registrars and the assignees, which produced a total laxity in the conduct of the public business in the department of bankruptcy. The charge of dereliction of duty is so clearly made out against Mr. Wilde, that the Chancellor has no alternative but to remove him. As in the case of Mr. Edmunds, however, Lord Westbury appears to possess an undue quantity of charity, and so instead of getting rid of the

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, July 14.—The Commercial Washington special despatch says it is not true that 80,000 troops have been sent to Texas. The whole force in that country is only 14,000 men, being part of the 16th and 25th corps. The whole force will be distributed over the State. It is not an army of observation. As each soldier in the field costs over a thousand dollars a year, the Government is not disposed to make unnecessary displays at such an expense.

New York, July 15.—The Herald's Galveston correspondent gives an additional account of the exodus of the rebels from Texas to Mexico. The rebel generals Shelby and Smith, with 3000 followers, accompanied by ex-Governors Moore and Allen of Louisiana, and other distinguished political characters of the late Confederacy. They had transportation and supplies for six months, and were well armed. They professed to be merely going to Mexico to settle, not to fight for either Republicans or Imperialists.

Many of the Texan people choose, or are compelled to remain in their own State with their embittered feelings against these fugitives, especially the leaders. Those who remain are deeply grieved, just now in reconstruction, amnesty and free labor, etc., and are looking about for ways and means of annulling the general prostration in which the war has left all manner of industry in the State. It is estimated that there is still remaining in Texas 100 to 150 thousand bales of cotton. The new crop of cotton, owing to various unfavorable circumstances, will not exceed 50,000 bales. It was calculated that there was within the State, accumulated during the war, 5,000,000 pounds of wool.

A meeting of Americans was held at Melbourne before the Mustang sailed from there, to raise funds to charter a swift steamer to follow the Shenandoah to sea and attempt her capture without any armament but an iron arrangement for throwing steam and hot water. Captain Sears of the Mustang offered to run alongside the pirate at sea and by scalding the men at the guns below capture her by boarding. The project fell through for want of funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Advices from Arizona say Gen. Mason has organized a number of Pinos and Maricopas Indians into companies to fight the Apaches. The Yumas refused to join the Apaches in the war against the whites. The Indians are very troublesome and hostilities have commenced. The station of Tubac is to be abandoned.

A Mexican was found tied to a lamp-post at the corner of Battery and Pacific streets yesterday morning, supposed to have been robbed.

Edward Deere, lumber merchant, has been arrested on the charge of destroying his books and invoices which were demanded as evidence against him by the United States during the recent prosecution for the fraudulent entries of goods at the Custom House.

The man Loom, who committed suicide here last week, was the husband of the Gipsey woman murdered recently at Red Bluff by a former husband who followed her from Europe. Their four children were left with their brother across the bay.

Manuel Garcia, who has been in the State prison once, was arrested for burglary last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Commodore McDougal, in reply to the petition to send the Colorado after the Shenandoah, promised to communicate with the Department at Washington as soon as possible; also, that he had all the material in a portion of a crew to man her.

The P. M. S. Co. will offer no obstacle to the chartering of the Colorado. Besides this new expedition, which begins to look probable, it has not been generally known that the Wachusett and the Inroquois are now in the China waters in search of the pirate, while the Lancaster and Sarano are no further off than Acapulco, where they will get the news received on Friday last by the steamship America.

The loss by the burning of the Mechanics' Hotel yesterday was about \$8,000. Jacob

J. Ripp was badly burned about the face, breast and right arm. John Cronan was burned about the hands and face, as were also a young German boy and a chambermaid.

The report that George Gordon has just commenced suit against the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, was erroneous. The suit will be commenced several years ago, and is now on trial. The San Francisco Sugar Refinery went out of business in 1861, and has nothing to do with the refineries now in operation.

Edward Dureur was brought before Judge Hoffman to-day, on the charge of having destroyed certain documentary evidence in his possession, which was contained in the case of confiscation of champagne. On examination the complaint was dismissed.

Judge Cowles sentenced Mickey Grant to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison for felony in burglariously entering the house of Frederick McCrelish some months ago.

Legal Tenders advanced to-day, with sales \$4,300 at 14%; brokers' rates 74-74.

Flour—the market is scarcely so firm. Sales include 500 quarter sacks of superfine for export to China, at \$5 75 per bbl., and 500 bbls. of extra at \$6 50 @ \$6 75—the latter price for choice; jobbing sales of extra at \$6 75 @ \$7.

Wheat market quiet; 600 aka. fair, sold at \$4 32 1/2 per 100 lbs.

Barley is a shade lower; sales of 675 aka. at \$1; and 400 do. at 97c. per 100 lbs.

Arrived—bark Harvest Queen, 68 days from Callao, with a cargo of rice and sugar. Sailed, July 22—bark Samuel Merritt Abbott, for Portland; bark Ann Leary, Townsend, for Puget Sound.

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Major Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who arrived to-day, comes to California on private business. He was met at the boat by several U. S. military officers and escorted by the President of the Mechanics' Hotel to the interior.

Judge Sawyer sentenced Joseph Bagnell to ten years in the State Prison, for manslaughter in the killing of Jollitt D. Broussard.

Michael King, a workman in the California Foundry, on Fremont street, was instantly killed yesterday, by the falling of a heavy casting, which struck him on the head, and crushed in the skull.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Custom house officers who arrived yesterday, will not assume possession of their offices until the 1st of August.

The case of United States v. 724 barrels of Eugene Oligot champagne, is on trial in the United States District Court, before a jury. This is one of the pioneer cases of all, and it is said that more startling developments will be made public of the kind, than that brought forth on the Austria trial.

The steamer John L. Stephens has arrived from Mexican ports; no news of interest. Two of the assassins who murdered the crew of the Haydee on May 5th, and afterwards ran her ashore, had been arrested.

A young man employed in the hardware and safe establishment of Russell & Irwin, accidentally fell through an open hatchway to the floor beneath, striking upon a pile of ironware, and receiving injuries which ended in death last night.

J. J. Gibbons has brought suit against the California Steam Navigation Company, for \$5,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by being compelled to sleep on deck of steamer Pacific, during a voyage from Portland to this port, without covering of any kind, although he repeatedly demanded it to be furnished.

The French transport ship La Rhine, which was severely damaged off the lower coast a few months ago, arrived from Mare Island, where she has undergone a thorough repairing at the Government docks. The cost of the repairs on this vessel will exceed \$100,000. She will load with supplies for the French army in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In the case of Geo. B. Rich, indicted for felony in permitting himself to be bribed when acting as juror in the trial of Moses Frank for forgery, the jury was discharged last night. They stood equally divided for acquittal and conviction.

The trial of E. P. Clark, another of the alleged bribed jurors in the Moses Frank case, is progressing to-day.

The champagne case is still on trial. W. B. Earwell, late naval officer of this port, testified to-day that he went to Europe under instructions, and at the direction of the Treasury Department at Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of wines at the place where manufactured, and as a part of the result of his observations, ascertained that the Eugene Oligot champagne sold in jobbing lots in Paris at 7 francs, about \$1 40 per bottle for the best quality, and 5 francs about one dollar, for the next best quality.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, July 27.—The line is down between the Sweetwater and Platte bridges. There are seventy-two soldiers at Sweetwater and we cannot get them to send out an escort with the operator. We expect a cavalry force from Platte bridge today, and the line will be repaired. Indians were seen around Platte bridge on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning at daybreak. The line was cut. We have been unable to learn any particulars.

OREGON NEWS.

PORTLAND, July 28.—To-day's boat from the Upper Columbia brings an account of a brutal murder which occurred at Warm Springs, near Idaho City, on Sunday last. Ex-Sheriff Pinkham, was shot in the back by one Fred Patterson, and instantly killed. The cause is reported to have been an old political grudge. Fred Patterson is the man who some years ago killed Capt. Staples in this place on account of a political difference.

The negro Green, who attacked and seriously wounded a Mr. Wells, near Walla Walla, on the 20th, was captured and hoisted by the Vigilantes.

Very rich placer discoveries are reported on the middle fork of John Day's River. Prospects ranging from 25 cents to \$3 to the pan were obtained. The ground is already claimed for fourteen miles along the stream. The first discovery claim near the mouth of Elk Creek, prospects from 50 cts to \$8 a day to the pan.

The weather is quite hot and dry, thermometer reaching 100 to-day. Business quiet. Several fires are visible in the woods east of this place.

LETTER FROM SITKA.

We have received the following interesting letter from an attaché of the Collins Russo-American Telegraph Company, who has kindly furnished all the items of intelligence procurable in that distant northern region:

NEW ARCHANGEL, July 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the BRITISH COLONIST, SITKA.—The Collins Overland Telegraph Company's bark Clara Bell, with material and supplies for the expedition, arrived here safely on June 14th. She left New York on January 31st, thus making the passage in 135 days. She encountered a heavy gale off Magellan Straits, which she weathered without the loss of more than her "figure head." All on board well.

The Hamburg bark Susanne, 155 days from thence, reached here on the 23d June. She brought freight to R. A. Co., and leaves here for Kodiak for a cargo of ice, thence to San Francisco, and will return to this port.

This will reach you per brig Sheleffoff, Captain Archibald, and will be forwarded to you by the next steamer.

appropriate honors here; dinner, music, speeches, dancing, &c., &c.

The Princess Makooff, lady of the Governor, gave birth to her first daughter on that day. All doing well.

The salmon fishery is now at its height. The Governor is at present absent on his yearly tour of visitation and inspection of the various posts of the R. A. Co. in the Behring and North Seas. He will return about the middle of October.

The weather at present is very fine. Vegetation looking finely. Radishes, salads, etc., in abundance. Wild fruits—raspberries just appearing. Game at present scarce. Fish of all kinds numerous.

No more at present. The Doctor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with a few passengers and Deitz & Nelson's Express.

There is nothing later from the upper country and the local news is devoid of interest.

(From the Columbian.)

The weather continues very warm here, the thermometer indicating as high as 84 to 86 degrees above zero in the shade. Crops are doing well, having been helped very much by recent rains. Cereals look particularly well, while the fruit crop promises to be very abundant.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—It will be seen by a notice in another column, inviting tenders, that Mr. Woodcock is about to make considerable improvement at his mills. The wharf, when completed, will be 170 feet deep by 132 feet long, and in addition to the present buildings he is about to erect a bonded warehouse 24 by 40 feet. The whole work will be of a most substantial character.

Mr. A. Bullock, sub-agent of the Royal Insurance Company, has presented a cheque of \$60 to Mr. Clarkson as a donation from the Company to the Hyack Engine Company for their services at the recent fire.

Customs Receipts for week ending Saturday, July 22d, 1865: Duties (import) £740 0 6; do. (export) £57 16; harbor dues, £19 1 8; headmoney, £23; tonnage dues, £112 14; fees, £0 4. Total, £946 16 2. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 115.

UNION OF THE COLONIES.—Rumors have been current since the arrival of the mail steamer that official notice has been received in this city to the effect that the Home Government has decided upon uniting the two colonies.

DEPARTURE.—J. D. Walker Esq. and family, with Mr. Bell, of Falkner, Bell & Co., San Francisco, who have been visiting this city for some weeks, took their departure by the Sierra Nevada yesterday.

RIFLE CORPS AT CHURCH.—Rev. Thos. Somerville having been elected Chaplain of the Victoria Volunteer Rifles, the corps will attend Divine service at the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, next Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

FOR ENGLAND.—We understand that Messrs. Robt. Burnaby and Selim Franklin intend shortly to pay a visit to England.

THE MAIL STEAMER Brother Jonathan left San Francisco for Portland and Victoria, on Thursday last.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS—A FLTA FROM ENGLAND FOR THE REBEL PRESIDENT.

(From the London Times of June 6th.)

For the next few weeks public attention in America will probably be concentrated on the proceedings to be taken against the captive leaders of the Confederate secession. The murder of President Lincoln has roused in the Northern breast a feeling more akin to implacability than has existed at any period of the war. It is strange, that in the crisis of the struggle, at a time when the most sanguine were inclined to despair of conquering the South, there was comparatively little animosity toward the men who had apparently overthrown the Union. Not only were the military genius of Gen. Lee and the heroism of Jackson subjects of Northern admiration, but the political capacity of Mr. Davis, his firmness and courage, and the mastery he had gained over the section of the American people which followed him, were duly acknowledged. But the spirit of revenge, which could not be excited by disaster, has now followed indignation produced by an odious deed. The declaration of President Johnston that treason should be punished, has been received with general approbation throughout the North, and there are not wanting those who interpret the President's words to mean that the Confederate leaders shall expiate their offense by death, and who maintain that it is just and expedient that this should be the end. We cling, however, to the belief that when the horror excited by the act of Booth has been somewhat mitigated by time, wiser and more generous counsels will prevail. There are, indeed, already signs that the ominous threats of the President and the savage clamors of some of the Republican politicians excite apprehension in a respectable section of the community.

The arguments of those who say that the Southern leaders have caused the death of thousands, and that as the man who murders one victim suffers death, so the man who murders a multitude ought not to escape, are as fallacious as they are cruel. There can be no comparison between private crime committed for gain or revenge and a political act which has the sanction of several millions of people, and is supported by their lives and fortunes. Mr. Davis and the other Confederate politicians, were only the representatives of a great community which formerly believed it had a right to dissolve a political league, and to defend the South by force of arms against those who would compel it to return to a Federal alliance which was no longer suited to its interests. From their position in the Union as it existed before secession, they were called upon to bear arms, and were, in fact, elected to it by universal suffrage. Such an act differs very far even from the treasons which have been common in Europe, when some ill-considered

war for four years, and which created as a belligerent, not only by its own adversary, but by all civilized countries, is entitled to be placed in a position different from that of a riotous country, and may well cover the acts of those who administered its affairs.

We may hope, then, that the United States Government will deal in a generous spirit with those fallen politicians. The chief men of the Confederacy are now in the power of Jefferson Davis, Vice President Stephens, and several of the Governors of the Southern States, strain in the prisons of the North. The military leaders are on parole, and are, we presume, protected by the terms of their capitulation, though it seems there is a report that General Lee is to be arrested and brought to trial. But if the Government prosecute the Confederate President, and one or two of his chief colleagues, it will probably be enough to satisfy whatever of vindictive feeling exists in the minds of Americans.

The grand jury in Washington has found a true bill for treason against Mr. Davis, and the arrests still continue. But we may trust that these measures will not be followed by acts of vengeance, which can add nothing to the strength of the Government, and must even more still further the animosities which the war has produced.

RED TAPE.

To the Editor of the BRITISH COLONIST, SITKA.—Can you explain to me the object of the novel regulation in force at the goal, that debtors are to be seen by their friends but for one hour in the day?

On Monday I presented myself to see a friend incarcerated on, to me, a trumped-up charge, and on applying upstairs to the sergeant on duty for an order, as per regulation, I am told to come between two and four o'clock. To-day I have just been again turned away (half-past three) after being told by another sergeant on duty I should have come between two and three o'clock.

Unfortunately there was no Inspector or Superintendent to blow up, and I have been driven to address you, and repeat the first question: What is the use of this obstructive regulation, which I believe applies equally to attorneys?

I am, Sir, your obdt. servant,

July 27th, 1865. QUEEN SABE.

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DIED. Frederick K. S., infant son of non Willis, aged four months and papers please copy. An American citizen of South owned in Esquimalt Harbor, on th instant.

ty of Glasgow ASSURANCE Company. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Capital, \$3,000,000. Reserves, 560,000. Insurances, 14,415,000.

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March 15, 1865. ap 2m is

OTICE.

Line Stages LEAVE YALE PER WEEK, S and FRIDAYS, FORMERLY. J. F. BARNAB.

Brothers, ON MERCHANTS, and Importers of Wines, Liquors, ANA CIGARS, Cope, Canvas, Oars, &c., &c., street, Victoria, V. I.,

Tuesday, August 1, 1865

Visit of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The American residents of this city, who for two or three days had been on the qui vive eagerly watching for the arrival of the steamer Eliza Anderson, from Olympia, bearing the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and his party, were gratified Thursday morning about half-past nine o'clock by the appearance of the steamer rounding Ogden Point, gaily dressed in bunting. A large number of persons soon congregated at Brodrick's wharf to welcome the distinguished visitor on British soil.

THE RECEPTION.

The party, consisting of the Hon. S. Colfax, Speaker of the American House of Representatives, Lt.-Governor Bross, of Illinois, Saml. Bowles, Esq., (Editor of the Springfield Republic) A. D. Richardson, Esq., special correspondent of the New York Tribune, Hon. Elwood Evans, Lt.-Governor of Washington Territory, Hon. S. Garfield, W. T. Allen, Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, and a deputation of American gentlemen, also by a delegation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Carriages were in waiting to convey the party to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and after friendly greetings and introductions, they were driven off to the hotel, where Messrs. Mathieson & Co. had provided the best accommodation their fine house afforded.

Soon after their arrival, the guests were called upon by many of our prominent citizens, who were each and all most courteously received.

I. O. O. F.

A delegation of the above order, consisting of J. S. Drummond, D. D., G. M., M. Sporg, P. G., John Weller, N. G., W. H. Thain, V. G., and E. C. Holden, R. S., waited upon the Hon. S. Colfax, who is the founder of a degree called Rebekah, and a prominent member of the Order in the United States, to request him to inaugurate a similar degree in this city. The hon. gentleman readily assented, and the ceremony will take place this morning at half-past nine o'clock in the Odd Fellows Hall.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Mayor and City Council waited upon the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, for the presentation of the following address to him on the occasion of his visit to Victoria:

To THE HONORABLE SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America.

Sir,—We, the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria, Vancouver Island, in the name of the Corporation and on behalf of the citizens generally, beg to tender to you a hearty welcome on your flying visit to this our infant city.

We congratulate the Government of which you are an eminent member, on the restoration of peace between the Federal States, and we trust that the friendly feeling which exists between our own Imperial Government and your great Republic may not only continue undisturbed, but that every year, as the policy of these two countries becomes better understood and appreciated, they will become more firmly allied, not only by the powerful interests of commerce, but by the reflection that we are of one language, one origin, and that both are the standard bearers of liberty and civilization; and if rivalry exists between us, let us trust that it will always be that of the arts of peace and progress for the advancement of the human race. When the American people—say, the whole of the civilized world—were not long ago thrown into the bitter anguish by the assassination of your late great and good Chief Magistrate, at the very moment when the eve of glorious accomplishment, this community shared sincerely in the universal sorrow.

The knowledge you have acquired by your tour through Oregon and Washington Territory, and by your visit to this island, of the localities, peculiarities and occupation of the inhabitants, will increase your influence amongst your fellow Representatives when subjects relating to the trade of this Coast are discussed, and we trust that from what you have seen while amongst us, you will incline to the opinion that some of your customs and navigation laws might be relaxed in Washington Territory, Oregon and California in favor of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. We believe that while Her Majesty's subjects would benefit greatly by the additional social trade which would spring out of a more liberal arrangement, it would materially increase the prosperity of our Republican neighbors.

Wishing you a safe and prosperous journey to your distant home, We have the honor to remain, Yours very respectfully, THOMAS HARRIS, Mayor. JAMES FELL, Councillor. WM. B. SMITH, " JOSEPH JEFFERY, " JAMES THORNE, " JOS. W. CAREY, " WM. LEIGH, Acting Town Clerk.

City Council Chambers, 27th July, 1865.

The address was read by Mr. Leigh, Acting Town Clerk, and was followed by a few remarks from His Worship the Mayor, who expressed the pleasure he felt in presenting the address, and a hope that the friendly relations between the two nations would be of long continuance.

The Hon. Mr. Colfax, in acknowledging the compliment, alluded to the satisfaction which it afforded him after travelling over prairies and mountains, and enduring a host of privations, on planting his footsteps on a foreign soil, under a foreign flag, to receive

and Council of this city. The sentiments it contained afforded him much satisfaction. The hon. gentleman alluded in a most feeling manner to the Queen, for whom he said the Americans entertained as great a regard as Englishmen themselves. She had been true to the interests of his nation when the cloud of adversity hung over them. He thanked the Corporation particularly for the kindly allusion in the address to their late great and good Chief Magistrate, who had lived unscathed through many trying ordeals, and the closing of whose career was like the glorious setting of the western sun on our Pacific shores, having witnessed the accomplishment of that which would hand his name down to all future generations as one ever dear to the American nation. The object of his visit on this coast was not one of speculation or profit, but to acquire from personal observation all the knowledge in his power of the people, their circumstances and requirements, which might avail him in the position he filled in the Senate of his country.

In referring to the concluding paragraph of the address, the hon. gentleman said he could not give any specific pledge, but he assured the deputation that whatever he conceived to be for the mutual interest of the two countries should meet with his most cordial support. He then made a most touching allusion to the preservation of friendly relations between the principal nations of the earth. His whole energies had been and would be devoted to that object, and his life and his means would have been at the service of his country if demanded to further that object. Nothing would induce him to consent to any war, unless he considered that the most vital interests of his country were endangered.

The hon. gentleman concluded by again thanking the deputation for the address. Councillor Fell, at the suggestion of the Mayor, then made a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed a hope that the present was only the commencement of a series of visits from distinguished gentlemen from the neighboring Republic.

The hon. Mr. Colfax having called upon Governor Bross to address the deputation, that gentleman expressed his wish to reserve his remarks for the evening, but could not help giving his cordial assent to the sentiments embodied in the address, and those uttered by the different speakers.

The deputation, after an exchange of courtesies, withdrew.

VISIT TO THE ADMIRAL.

Immediately after receiving the City Council, Mr. Colfax and party went down to Esquimalt, and visited Admiral Denman, on board H. M. steam frigate Tuttle. The party was received with every attention, a salute being fired, the "Stars and Stripes" run up, and the band playing national American airs.

THE DINNER.

Precisely at seven o'clock, the guest of the evening and his party having arrived, the company sat down to dinner in the Lyceum Hall. Allen Francis, Esq., United States Consul, occupied the head of the table, supported on the right by Mr. Colfax, Dr. Helmecken, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Evans of Washington Territory, &c.; on the left by His Excellency Governor Kennedy, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Bross of Illinois, Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, Judge Hewitt, W. T., &c. The vice chairs were filled by Edgar Marvin, Esq., and W. F. Tolmie, Esq., M.L.A. The tables were arranged in the form of a horse-shoe round the room, with another down the centre, while the Rifle Corps band occupied a raised platform at the lower end. The tables were tastefully decorated with fruit and flowers, and the viands, prepared by that prince of purveyors, "mine host of the French," were of the most excellent quality.

About 150 guests sat down to dinner among whom we noticed Hon. A. A. Denny, member of Congress for W. T.; Hon. S. Garfield, Hon. Mr. Bagley; Judge Lander, Amos Phinney, and a number of other principal residents from Puget Sound; also the chief Government officers and most of our leading citizens, including all the prominent American residents.

On the conclusion of the dinner, the Chairman rose and said he had the honor of proposing

The Queen. Drank with all the honors. Band, "God Save the Queen."

The President of the United States, by the Chairman. Band, "Hail Columbia." The toast was drunk with similar honors.

Our Guest. The Chairman in proposing this toast said he was proud to see the cordial welcome extended to our distinguished guest both by the American residents and by their English cousins. Received by three hearty cheers.

Hail to the Chief.

Mr. Colfax rose and said:—Mr. President and gentlemen.—No one can be happier than myself to meet such a reception forty-five hundred miles from my nation's capital, on a foreign soil and under a foreign flag. You have afforded me a welcome that is truly gratifying. I see around me not only American citizens but the officials, civil and military, and the subjects of that great and good woman, Queen Victoria (cheers). Of all the invitations I have ever received, I confess the one which came from the American Consul in this city gave me the most sincere gratification. Although it was the intention of myself and friends to have extended our journey to Vancouver Island, the invitation thus given made us feel more than ever welcome. I resolved before I left home to visit these colonies on the Pacific, and I am glad this night of having an opportunity of joining in hearty cheers for your noble Queen (cheers).

Although I am a republican in every sense and fibre (cheers) I never think of Queen Victoria without my heart flowing with gratitude. When our country through a stroke of fate was in imminent peril, and when Great Britain and America, the representatives of a common lineage, a common language, and, if such it can be called, a common religion, were almost embroiled in mortal conflict, the great difficulty—when the ministers of Great Britain and the ministers of the United States were forwarding unfriendly and despatches, Queen Victoria stepped in and demanded of her ministers that the character of their missives should be conciliatory; that it should not be repulsive to the United States, but should enable the American people to comply with the request without any sacrifice of honor (cheers). On that occasion she proved her wisdom, her sagacity, and her kindness (cheers). You all know that there are very many people in the United States in favor of the next great war—even more so after the last four years of victorious strife—but you will bear me witness that on both sides of the Sierra Nevada I have spoken in depreciation and condemnation of a war between our nation and any other nation on the globe. I am one of those men who believe in the brotherhood of God, and the brotherhood of men (applause). Although the position of countries is often that of antagonism, I do not believe in drawing the red sword, unless as a last resort and in defence of the national honor (cheers). I am now and have ever been in favor of peace. It is only by peace that the greatness of a country can be developed—prosperity is, in fact, its handmaid. I believe, in the words of our Savior in his sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." I know there are difficulties between the United States and nations on the other side of the Atlantic, but these can be safely confided to the sagacity and wisdom of the respective Governments. Of all things I deprecate any thing like hostilities with that great nation which is so well represented at this table to-night. We Americans should never forget, so long as we speak the same tongue, how much we owe to the people of the British Isles—in science and art; in history and literature; in poetry and song. We claim an equal share in the fame of Shakespeare and Milton, Cowper and Pope, Gibbon and Macaulay, Newton and Rosse. We owe to the scientific mind of England more than I can express. For sixty centuries the moon has turned upon our earth her pale and varying face; all generations have looked upon her as she rolled in circling course around our planet; but it was reserved to the mighty telescope of Rosse to read her mysteries and solve her hidden problems—to examine her hills and valleys, as they roll on in their eternal course through time and space. Then we come to that frail but mighty wire, which chains Jove's thunderbolts, and which is about to be laid beneath the depths of ocean, to bring I trust, the two great nations in closer proximity and firmer friendship through all the centuries yet to come. (Great applause). I know I came here in an auspicious period of our country's history. I have come over a long journey—I have passed through the eternal snow-crowned monarchs of the land—Shasta, Hood, Kogner, and Baker—and I know why I am looking on the faces of my American friends they are so happy and so radiant. They have seen the great country which has conferred upon them the honor of citizenship passed through days without a sun and nights without a star, and emerge after all the darks into the bright effulgence of noon, with no stain upon its escutcheon, no slave within its borders. Is there a person present who has had a wife lying on her death-bed, with her hands of life ebbing quickly away, then he will know the anguish of these dark hours of our country. Is there a person whose child stretched on a bed of pain wavers in the scales of life and death, he will know the sorrow that came over our country. But if Providence gives health and vigor to the child, we love it ten times more through the peril it has passed. So with our country—we never knew how much we loved her till the trial came; we never knew how priceless was her citizenship, until the assassin's stroke to rend her asunder. As I look upon that flag now encircled by the ensigns of Great Britain and France—an emblem let me hope of perpetual amity—I feel that its hour of trial has passed—that it is once more in the halcyon days of prosperity, fanned by the gentle zephyrs of peace (cheers). I had always an abiding faith in the success of the Union. I knew that a cause with its corner stone based on broken oaths and the shackles of slavery could never meet with the approbation of God. I knew that the storms and gloom which overshadowed our land would give way to the sunshine of prosperity. One nation with God is always in the majority (applause). At last we have triumphed. But what an ordeal!—with an open ballot box, to shift at will the rulers of the country—we were safe from the horrors of internal strife; but the historic page should have taught us that no nation could hope to escape the deep red sea of civil war. The experience of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, and every other great nation, has taught us that through this ordeal we must all pass. But this rebellion of ours has exceeded in infamy every other revolt since the world began. While members of our Cabinet, with the batons of honor still in their grasp—while Senators in our Legislature—while Representatives with the oaths fresh upon their lips—these men turned their perfidious hands against the nation they had sworn before God to protect. The rebellion has perished. Our land has been born again, purged of its original sin—purged of that one stain on its fair escutcheon—until now the sun does not rise in either of these great countries (America and England) over a single master, nor set over a single slave (great applause). The people of Great Britain respect the memory of Wilberforce. I think it was Macaulay who said of that great man when he ascended to the judgment seat of God, that he held in his hands the shackles of a hundred thousand of his fellow beings.

We had another game hallowed in all our memories, and never to be forgotten in connection with the emancipation of the slave—the name of a great and good, and kind-hearted man—Abraham Lincoln (great applause)—who taking the helm of State, never despaired of our great Republic proving himself the faithful and indomitable pilot, steering through good and ill, the Ship of State. (Applause). While he stood at the helm he was the greatest and purest and best in the land, and when he went above, he took with him the fetters of a down-trodden and oppressed race, which no power on God's footstool could ever again place on their suffering limbs. (Great applause). The whole civilized world now sees that when ingrates and rebels lit the torch of civil war they also lit the funeral pyre of the institution of slavery. (Cheers). Let me not be misunderstood; I believe that this war will open a new era for the genial and fertile land of the South. The hon. gentleman

sketched in glowing language the peculiar advantages of the South, saying that it had three great keys of the country—Hampden Roads, the keys of Florida and New Orleans—and that with free and paid labor to replace that enforced system of labor, which had been a blight to mankind—for with Lamartine he believed that God never allowed a chain to be bound round the limbs of the slave without forging the other end round the neck of the oppressor—the fortunes of the country would, again be in the ascendant. The hon. gentleman proceeded to paint in eloquent language the magnificent future of the United Republic, with the best part of a continent for its heritage. If they were only faithful to themselves, to their institutions, to their country, they would merit and attain to the grandest destiny that lay in the womb of time for any nation on the globe. Instead of 36 stars, a whole galaxy of blazing orbs would sparkle that glorious field of blue (applause). The star of Washington Territory—that only territory that has been named after their great and immortal statesman—would shine there; the stars of Idaho, of Montana, of Colorado, of all the territories, would shine on that glorious flag (tremendous applause) and all these noble States would revolve round the central Government as one central sun—distinct as the billows, but one as the sea! (applause).

The hon. gentleman concluded a most forcible and eloquent speech amid thunders of applause. Vice-President Marvin proposed the health of Governor Kennedy. Band, "Hail Britannia," followed by three cheers.

His Excellency, who in rising was loudly cheered, alluded to the great pleasure he experienced in finding that whatever were the shortcomings of Her Representative, Her name was honored by the people of both nations. The reception of Her Majesty's name on every occasion on which he had been present where the American element was large had been doubly gratifying to him as showing the warm feelings entertained by the American people towards her (cheers). Those feelings of cordiality and good fellowship had served more than anything to draw tighter the bonds of fellowship between the two nations (applause). His Excellency spoke of the early impressions of the hospitality and high feelings entertained by Americans which it would be well for Englishmen to imitate. (Cheers). His Excellency next touched upon the improbability of a rupture between the two nations saying that he could never believe that the hands of two people of common origin, common language, and kindred ideas could ever be raised against one another. This eloquent speech he had just had the pleasure of listening to, breathing peace and good will would do more, he thought, to promote friendly feeling and intercourse among the two great nations than anything he had heard since the commencement of the unhappy war in America. His Excellency referred to the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between the two nations whose interests were so closely interwoven, and upon whose good understanding hinged the cause of civilization, and after expressing the gratification it afforded him to see so many distinguished citizens assembled of their own free will to do honor to their honorable guest, concluded by observing that all could admit what was noble in their neighbors, and he hoped the lofty feelings uttered by Mr. Colfax might prove contagious throughout the great continent (loud cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Bagley, of Washington Territory, in touching and pathetic language, proposed the Memory of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Bagley paid a high and just tribute to the memory of the departed chief Magistrate, and feelingly dwelt upon the late President's last verbal message to the people of the west. "Tell the people of the Pacific—tell the miners I will do all in my power to protect their interests." (Great applause).

The toast was drunk in silence, the band playing "The dream is past." Dr. Tolmie, Vice-Chairman, proposed Lieut. Governor Bross. Band—"Governor King's march."

Lieut. Governor Bross, who met with a flattering reception, said he attributed the cordiality with which his name was mentioned to himself, but so the great State of the Mississippi Valley that he represented. The hon. proposer had alluded to that valley, which was large enough to feed and give a square meal to every one in it. (Laughter). That State was full of patriotism and perk. (Laughter). It had elected a statesman who had saved the nation from insurrection. It had sent forth General Grant. (Cheers). It had sent forth 150,000 of her noblest sons to the battle field to save the nation. He alluded to the happy restoration of peace and the punishment of traitors, expressing a hope that Jeff. Davis might meet the reward due to him by being hung up as high as the heavens. The attention of the people would now be directed to the construction of railways and the general development of the resources of the country. The speaker said he had not been unaccompanied to meet Her Majesty's subjects, and he had ever found them the same in intelligence, in language, in hopes, as they would come here as guests, and he hoped that whatever differences might arise between the two peoples might be settled by friendly powers. (Cheers). The Anglo-Saxon civilization was the hope and the regulator of the world, and he agreed with their hon. Speaker that they possessed but one common object. He should conclude by giving the Christian civilization of England and America, the only moral power that can secure the peace of the world.

Dr. Tolmie proposed the health of Governor Evans, and in the course of his remarks expressed a hope that whatever the policy pursued by the Legislature of the United States in regard to reciprocity with Great Britain an exception might be made in favor of Vancouver Island, and he felt sure if it depended on the casting vote of Mr. Colfax, it would be granted. Lieutenant Governor Evans responded most feelingly, paying a high tribute to the friendly feeling and the kindly aid ever manifested by the Government and people of these colonies towards their American neighbors, and expressing an earnest desire on the part of the people he represented to cultivate good fellowship and kind brotherhood (three cheers). Mr. J. A. McCrea proposed The Congress

of the United States, coupled with the name of the Hon. A. A. Denny. Band, "Washington's March." The Hon. Mr. Denny made a brief and sensible reply, which was most favorably entertained, and received three cheers.

Mr. P. M. Backus proposed The Bench and the Bar, coupled with the name of Judge Cameron. Band, "De'il among the tailors."

The Chief Justice made an appropriate response, and Acting Attorney General Wood being called upon also replied in a few well timed remarks. Mr. D. B. Ring, in obedience to loud calls, also ably acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. F. Tabbell proposed the Army and Navy of Great Britain and America, (red, white and blue) coupled with the names of Captain Basalgette, Captain Lang, and Judge Lander, which was ably acknowledged by the two former gentlemen on behalf of the army, and volunteers of Great Britain, and by Judge Lander on behalf of the American army. The Judge made one of the most telling speeches of the evening. He entertained his hearers immensely by his humorous sketch of his campaign in Mexico. His allusions to the services of the soldiers and sailors of England and America, met with tremendous applause.

Three cheers were given for Judge Lander and Captain Basalgette, the band playing "Auld lang syne."

Dr. Helmecken, in a lengthy speech, re-echoing in friendly sentiments, proposed England and America.

Three cheers, band playing "Hearts and Homes."

Mr. Ring briefly and feelingly responded and was cheered. Judge Lander in answer to loud calls rose and proposed the health of the late Governor of Vancouver Island, Sir James Douglas, upon the mention of whose name loud and continual cheers were given. The Judge spoke in most complimentary terms of the services rendered by Sir James and of his popularity on both sides of the water.

Vice-Chairman Marvin proposed The Union and the Flag, now and forever, one and inseparable. Responded to by the Hon. S. Garfield in his usual eloquent and impassioned style.

The Press, pleasantly proposed by C. A. Pendergast, Esq., "Good St. Anthony." A. D. Richardson, Esq., special correspondent of the New York Tribune, responded, alluding humorously to the visit of Mr. Colfax and party to Utah, and to some of the peculiarities of the people there, where all the saints were sinners, and all the Jews were Gentiles. (Laughter). He pleasantly alluded to the habit of his countrymen in forming a new settlement of say 25 members, when 18 of them at once became candidates for the House of Representatives, (laughter), and said he saw some resemblance to that peculiarity in this country, as he learned from His Excellency that the Parliament sat for ten months in the year. (Laughter). The speaker alluded most eloquently to the really friendly and affectionate feeling that existed between the two nations of Britain and America as abundantly instanced in the past. He ably reviewed the present position of the American Republic, alluding to the appeal for leniency to the leaders of the rebellion, and justifying the punishment of those found guilty of breaking the common law of humanity in butchering "prisoners of war."

Taking up the simile of the Ship of State, Mr. Richardson most happily and beautifully pictured the course of the late great struggle, down to its glorious and triumphant close. We regret that considerations of space, and the late hour to which the festivities were prolonged, prevent us from giving in full one of the most able and eloquent speeches we have listened to in this colony. Mr. Richardson concluded his speech by proposing in an exceedingly felicitous manner, the flag of the two great nations—the Cross of St. George, and the Star Spangled Banner. Drank with tremendous applause.

Mr. McClure for the Colonist, Mr. Diestler for the Chronicle, and Mr. Tooby for the Vancouver Times, also responded to the toast.

The Ladies. Proposed by Mr. D. B. Ring. Responded to most humorously by Judge Lander, amid laughter and applause. Mr. Colfax here begged to say one parting word before retiring. He said he must once more thank the citizens of this colony for the cordial welcome they had extended to him. From this hour he had set foot in this city he had experienced one joyful surprise after another. He had received such kind and friendly attention from the authorities of the colony, and also from the officers of the noblest man-of-war which he visited to-day, where he saw the flag he loved in his heart run up to the mast-head, and the band playing those anthems, which had sent courage to the hearts of the gallant defenders of his country; and when he received the cordial and affectionate address from the Mayor and Council of the city, he felt more and more encouraged to advocate peace and brotherhood with that country whose sons had joined in the hospitable and hearty welcome that had been so warmly extended to him. The hon. gentleman, after a warm tribute to one of the noblest of English women—Florence Nightingale—and her thousands of compeers in the hospitals of the American armies, made the company an affectionate good bye, and the assemblage broke up, having spent an evening, the effects of which cannot but have a most beneficial effect on the relations between our republican neighbors, and these colonies, and through us, the great Empire whose proudest boast is that so vigorous and noble an offspring is the American nation, has sprung from her side.

The AD... The prob... in our yeste... reciprocity T... the contemp... might reason... of the Treas... position of... condition, is... joining Am... prospect, is... steady and... At p... imposed on... from our neig... of the ad... articles whic... "resources... treatment th... really succ... and lumber... tain, and le... valuable as... natural pro... what is the... limited to... naimo; ou... far between... still in emb... is not so e... almost eve... vicinity wh... fact not to... but to \$1... duty of \$1... stand to the... coast of bo... are not str... draw unfin... capabilities... rather consi... of lumber... in the form... our shores... industry of... down to a... but rather... nearest ma... \$2 a barre... tribe. There... those in A... many year... advantage... countries... fined. Th... the presen... continue to... in this wor... be of a s... amount of... doubtably... relations... where the... petition... effect of... down to the... There we... industry... of sever... When c... suffer fr... reverses... of its way... circumstance... of both... perman... coal, the... sands of... There is... mand, y... degree o... North of... point to... there sup... bers of... and main... cannot o... but he h... that had... stricted m... the other... territory... bers hun... be enun... of Newf... of the str... become... ing seve... lumberi... these m... may not... New B... from th... might... Paget... thousand... Other... and pr... sources... and va... that s...

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 1, 1865.

THE ADVANTAGES OF RECIPRO-CITY.

The probability, as we attempted to show in our yesterday's issue, of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty being renewed, leads us to the contemplation of some of the results we might reasonably expect from an extension of the Treaty to the Pacific colonies. The position of these colonies as well as their condition, is such that California and the adjoining American territory form the only prospect, for a number of years at least, of a steady and reliable market for our productions. At present, however, the heavy duties imposed on foreign goods entering the ports of our neighbors shut us out almost completely from the advantage of an export trade. The articles which may be termed essentially our "resources" are subject to so innumerable a treatment that there is but little hope of their really successful development. Coal, fish and lumber are, so far as we can yet ascertain, and leaving aside the gold, the most valuable as well as the most plentiful of the natural productions of these colonies; yet what is their condition? Our coal mines are limited to a single company at Nanaimo; our lumber mills are "few and far between," and our fisheries may be termed in the vicinity would warrant, let us put down the fact not to a want of capital or of enterprise, but to the significant circumstance that a duty of \$1 25 meets every ton of coal we send to the American territory. If the numerous bays and indentations along the coast of both the Island and the mainland are not studded with sawmills, let us not draw unfavorable comparisons between our capabilities and those of Puget Sound, but rather consider that for every \$1,000 worth of lumber shipped here, \$200 must be paid in the form of duties at San Francisco. If our shores and rivers are not alive with the industry of the fisherman, let it not be put down to a want of energy or a want of fish, but rather to the disagreeable fact that our nearest market imposes a duty of from \$1 to \$2 a barrel on every description of the finny tribe. There are, of course, other markets besides those in American territory, but it will take many years before we are rich enough to take advantage of them. It is with the adjoining countries our export trade must first be confined. That commercial relations, even under the present adverse state of things, will continue to increase with our American neighbors we cannot doubt; but the increase will be of a slow and torturing growth. The amount of coal sent to San Francisco is undoubtedly augmenting; but with reciprocal relations, we should have twenty mines where there is but one at present; for the simple reason that we could then defy competition. Let us imagine for a moment the effect of even half-a-dozen coal mines like the one now in operation at Nanaimo. There we have, from the one source, an industrious and permanent population of seven or eight hundred people. When other portions of the Island suffer from commercial reactions, or gold reverses, Nanaimo carries on the even tenor of its way uninfluenced almost by the circumstances that shake its foundation or elate beyond control the other communities of both colonies. We want more of these permanent interests. We want to see the coal, the fish and the lumber employ thousands of a settled and industrious population. There is nothing exorbitant in such a demand. Without comparing in the slightest degree our coal-deposits with those of the North of England, we may be allowed to point to the hundreds of thousands of people there supported by the mines, and the numbers of large and flourishing towns created and maintained by the one great interest. We cannot of course hope for anything like this; but we have reasonable grounds for asserting that had we reciprocity had we an open-unrestricted market for our coals in California and the other contiguous portions of American territory—where our population now numbers hundreds it would in a very few years be enumerated by thousands. Then our fisheries—they may not compete with those of Newfoundland, which support a population of 80,000 souls; but they would, under the stimulating effects of reciprocity, soon become a source of wealth capable of employing several thousand of a population. Our lumbering capacity—and in speaking of all these matters we speak of both colonies—may not be equal in any respect with that of New Brunswick, which can afford, almost from this one important interest, to support a population of over 250,000 people; but we might at least reach the limits attained by Puget Sound, and add another several thousand human beings to the country. Other colonies succeed in building up large and prosperous communities out of a single source of wealth, while we, with our diversified and valuable resources, are left with the barest of an aimless goal. It is surely time that some efforts—some conjoint efforts—

made by the Governments of both colonies to obtain with our fellow colonists east of the Rocky Mountains reciprocal commercial connections with the United States.

TELEGRAPHIC. BRITISH COLONIST, VICTORIA.—The Eastern Line (Overland) reported down. No despatch for you.

EASTERN NEWS. New York, July 13.—The Times' Mobile special says citizens from the interior announce that Parson's appointment as Provisional Governor is satisfactory. Many crops were lost for want of negroes.

Washington, July 14.—The President today pardoned seventy-five persons, none of any prominence. A large number of applications for pardon continue to be received. The Postmaster-General has notified the Provisional Governors that postal service will be resumed on all lines of railroads in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in proper condition for the purpose.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Subscriptions to 7-30 loan to-day amount to four million five hundred thousand dollars.

New York, July 15.—The Herald's Galveston correspondent gives additional accounts of the exodus of rebels from Texas to Mexico. Rebel Generals Shelby and Smith with 4,000 followers, accompanied by Ex-Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and other distinguished characters of the late Confederacy. They had transportation and supplies for six months, and were well armed. They professed to be merely going to Mexico to settle; not to fight for either Republicans or Imperialists. Many of the Texas people, whose, or are compelled, to remain in their own State, with much embittered feelings against those fugitives, especially the leaders. These who remain are deeply engaged just now in the reconstruction of amnesty and free labor questions, and looking about for ways and means of surmounting the general prostration in which the war has left all industry in the State. It is estimated that there still remain in Texas 100,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton. The crop of cotton, owing to various unfavorable circumstances, will not exceed 50,000 bales. It was calculated that there were within the State, accumulated during the war, five million pounds of wool.

The Herald's Washington special dispatch has the following: The President has sufficiently recovered to resume the usual hours of labor. The Cabinet meeting yesterday was rather long. Delay in making the appointment of Judge Marvin as Provisional Governor of Florida, and publication of provisional proclamation relative thereto, was caused by the difficulty of fixing the date of the secession of Florida. Strangely enough, the leading authorities differ nearly or quite a week as to the time.

A special dispatch says, evidences are daily received of the repentance of many rebels who went abroad during the war. They apply to our Ministers and Consuls for permission to take the oath, which is freely given.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A memorial, unanimously signed by shipowners, merchants, underwriters and others, will be forwarded to the navy yard at Mare Island this afternoon, petitioning Commandant McDougall immediately to telegraph to the Department at Washington for permission to charter the new steamer, Colorado, fit her out with proper armament of a few heavy guns, accept the services of a volunteer crew, and dispatch her at once for a cruise after the Shenandoah. It is hoped the pirate may be met with before she can leave the Arctic sea. The Colorado is the largest steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, that recently arrived here from the East, via Cape Horn. She is very fast, and is supposed to be quite able to cope in speed with the Shenandoah.

George Gordon sues the S. F. Sugar Refinery to recover promissory notes in the sum of \$15,848 1/2c., with interest from February 19th. A few days since, Sheriff Davis seized a lot of cigars while in possession of the manufacturer, on an attachment, and in order to retain official possession, removed them from the manufactory. After their removal it was discovered by one of the Federal officials that the cigars had not been legally stamped and they were claimed as forfeited, under the section of the Act which says goods removed from the manufactory without being stamped shall be declared forfeited to Government. The Federal authorities claim them under this construction of the law, which, if sustained, might give rise to many other cases. Wells, Fargo & Co. will discontinue selling \$730 notes from the 25th of this month. There are still about \$2,000,000 of this class of notes in the United States Assistant Treasurer's office in this city, and the sale will be continued from that office until the supply is exhausted.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES had been constrained by a protest of the Imperial Government to order Cortinas to keep on his own side. The Monitor says, the commander of the French fleet had an interview with General Steele on the subject of steamboats captured, but could not give the result. News from the interior shows that the Empire is peaceful. Maximilian striving to improve the country and encourage education. Guerrillas continue to swarm about Matamoros in great force.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining Unclaimed, from June 30th to July 14th, 1865.

- Anderson B P, Andean Mr, Baxter W, Benson E, Barlow L, Bartley W A, Butler S H, Bates Miss, Baker G, Brantwhite J, Ooba J, Caldwell W, Canfield C, Campbell E, Criss P J, Cameron D, Clanton R C, Cowan R, Coak B, Darnley J, Davis B, Dixon W, Eastwood Mrs, Edwards G J, Evans J N, Fairweather C, Farquharson F, Fischer P, Fisher Mrs E, Golden T, Garris J, Gilchrist W, Gray T, Glover Mrs E, Green Mrs T, Gilroy, T J, Humer A, Hinnen J, Harkimer J, Hutcherson Mrs, Hayes J P, Hoffman S, Hughes L M, James D, 2, Jarbura J, Johnson A, Jones W, Jones R, King W C, King S, Lafreniere A, Lord W, Lawmax J, Lumsley J, Lumsley J A, Morrison W, 2, Martine M, McArthur G, McChellien J L, McGee M, Martin Capt, Maxwell W L, Mitchell J & Y, Murdoch, J, Newbury W E, Nesbit S, Oberg Capt C, Parker J, Pickett H A, Parsons W, Pea A, Benwick Mrs, Eess J, Richardson G, Rockwell W, Kowe A G, Robinson H B, Robertson J, Rutland G, Smith D, Sullivan H O, Spearman J, Suter & Co, Scott W A, Simpson Mrs G, Sullock W, Tandy F, Thomas R, Tulloch L, Ullman Mrs, Weller L, Walsh W, Weishor M, Workman Mrs A, Wilson W S, Ward L, Wilson R, Waller J, Waller J, Wheeler R, Widdowson F, HENRY WOOTTON, Postmaster.

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STEAMER DAY! THIRTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Opposition Steamship Line to New York via Nicaragua. CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRAVELING COMPANY will dispatch its FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FOR PASSENGERS, MAILS and FREIGHT ON the 15th of each month until further notice. J. W. RAYMOND, Agent, Corner Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco, May 1st, 1865.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 1, 1865

RECIPROCITY.

Among the many benefits that are likely to accrue in a commercial way from the termination of the American war, will be we anticipate, the renewal of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The antagonism displayed against the measure by many of the members of Congress during the late session at Washington was due principally to the fact that the British North American Provinces had become the harbor of refuge for the greatest enemies of the Republic, and no insignificant portion of the colonists themselves had shown strong sympathies for the cause of the South. In the middle of such a convulsion it was only natural for the Northern mind to become exasperated at what it conceived to be a general feeling in favor of the enemies of the Union, and in the excitement of the moment to be led into the belief that the Southern sympathisers, who were always the loudest in talk and most energetic in action, formed the majority of the North American colonists. Now that the war, with all its distorting lenses, is over, things will assume their natural aspect. The exertions of the colonial Governments to maintain in their trying position a strict neutrality between the belligerents, will be better appreciated, and the really warm feeling that existed among the great bulk of the population for the Northern cause will be more readily perceived. Independent, however, of all this, there is something in the termination of an expensive and internecine struggle that leads the victorious to a feeling of buoyancy and relief, and we have no doubt when the subject of reciprocity is again brought up in either the Senate or the House of representatives, a very different note will be sounded by many of those who spoke so recently against the continuance of the treaty. While the war was progressing, commerce was so ruthlessly thrown out of her normal channel that it made little difference in the American mind whether the trade with Canada was increased a few million dollars or diminished, and when we couple with this the obnoxious passport system that interfered so materially with commercial interests between the two countries, we can well understand how helpless were the efforts recently made by the friends of reciprocity in the States.

However unsatisfactory may have been the result of the American debates on the Treaty, to the people of Canada, we in Vancouver Island have no reason to be other than satisfied. Had the Treaty been renewed in the ordinary manner, the Pacific colonies would have had no share in the benefits, and we should have been obliged to agitate the question on this coast, and with the mother country, for many years to come, without any very definite result. As it is, the delay will afford us an opportunity of laying our claims to be included in the Treaty before both the contracting powers. No time, however, must be lost. The next session of the American Congress will likely settle the question one way or other; but we think there is every probability of the treaty being renewed. The people of the United States are essentially a commercial people, and now that peace has dawned upon them once more they are not likely to give up any chance of extending their commercial relations. They know the beneficial effects to both Canada and the States of the Reciprocity Treaty. As an index of its results on the trade of the latter country we have only to allude to the two years which preceded, and the two years which followed the consummation of the Treaty. In 1862 and '63 the exports from the United States and Canada were \$28,600,000, while in 1866 and '67 they were \$53,300,000 or considerably over double the amount. The imports to the United States during the first period were \$13,600,000, while in the latter they had more than tripled having increased to \$44,400,000. Here we have, in a few years, under the stimulating effects of reciprocity, a trade between two countries increasing three hundred per cent. With such an example before us, is it not the duty of every public man both in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, to use his utmost endeavors towards obtaining the true free trade—the reciprocity in commerce—between these colonies and the neighboring Republic? So far as we are concerned, we are pretty well convinced the people of Washington Territory will do their best to bring such a measure about. Every additional impost that we shall be obliged to lay on the produce of our neighbors will make them more and more anxious for reciprocal relations. We hope, however, the Governments of both colonies will bear themselves in the important matter while there is yet time. If the present year is allowed to slip away without the necessary exertions being made, our prospect for the next ten years of coming within the range of the Treaty will be slim indeed. What is to be done should be done now. Both Governors Kennedy and Seymour should give their utmost attention to a scheme that is destined if carried out to multiply the trade and commerce of these colonies beyond the ideas even of the most sanguine.

CHEAP PRODUCE FROM COWICHAN.

To the Editor of the British Colonist, Sir.—I have just come in from Cowichan and find your market short of Island butter. But let it not be said the country cannot supply the demand, for there are from four to five hundred of pound pats of butter now at the settlement which would have been sent to town yesterday, but there was no steamer. What we want is a wagon road. Give us this with a weekly market and you shall be always well supplied. Besides butter at a lower figure than the present you shall have fat beef, mutton, pork and veal at a bit per pound; venison at two pounds for a bit; grouse, salmon, vegetables and fruit in proportion. We want to be independent of winds and tides; we will then bring our produce regularly fresh to town. Perhaps Mr. Editor you can give us a lift by inserting this in your paper. Yours, &c.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

A Boise correspondent of the Sacramento Union says:

"Old Potter," as he is familiarly called, still gives nightly performances at Rosenbaum's Jenny Lind Theatre, with Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. McDonald Potter, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Belle Douglas, and any quantity of other misses, besides G. B. Waldron and others. Added to this are the Irvin troupe, from Salt Lake via Portland, "combining the following talents": Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Sue Robinson Geisler, old man Robinson, Mortimer and several others. Then come the minstrels, Billy Shepherd, Tommy Peel and some more, making a troupe of six, I believe. After them are the celebrated Glass Blowers, and a living skeleton fiddler (who should be placed in some asylum instead of being packed about the mountains) all for four bits. And yet to arrive this week is Lee & Ryland's grand circus, which will monopolize it all, as Fremley, Painter, Durand and others are good cards, and a young and talented Miss Morgan is to perform "Maseppa." There is a suspension of "hardy-gurdy" entertainments, but there are Langan's balls, and an occasional imitation of Paul Julien in the dorned grotesques. There being but one theatre, imitations of one are improvised for the occasion. Prices: boxes, \$2; pit, \$1, and poorly represented at that. Times are too hard. "Alas, poor Yorick!" the numbers here are small that you know well, and "to be, or not to be," is only a question of time. Jordan, also, "is a hard road to travel," and even the skeleton will lose in weight before he returns. The town cannot sustain more than one good place of public amusement. The Potter troupe have given but two benefits since their arrival—one for the sufferers by the fire, and one for a member of the band, a young man who was fast losing his eye sight—both of which were remunerative.

At San Francisco we learn from the Call and Alta that Mrs. A. Yeaman, the wife of an old Californian, a member of Stevenson's regiment, who recently arrived from Japan, will make her first appearance in America this evening, at Wheatleigh's, Eureka, in a protean play. Mrs. Yeaman enjoyed a very favorable reputation in Australia. —Alta, 12th.

Manager Maguire has engaged Signorina Brambilla, and the subscription book for a series of operas, with her as prima donna, will be opened at 12 m., to-day, at the Academy of Music. —ib.

Signor Grossi, who will be remembered as the buffo of the Bianchi Company several years ago, arrived in this city yesterday from Japan. We hope to see him in the opera again. —ib.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—Manager Wilson is in town, and reports that his season with Mr. Cooke and the troupe thus far, has been highly successful. Zoyara, Ross, Carlo, Fanny Brown, and the party who went north into Oregon and Idaho, have returned to this city. The company are to perform in the State of Nevada, commencing in a day or two, and after the season there they will return to this city, when an entirely new series of performances will be given. —ib.

The new farce of "Jeff Davis in Hoops," may be classed under the head of amusing trifles and allowed to "pass." The opening scene represents the selling of Jeff's household goods and goods at auction. Eleven thousand dollars in Confederate scrip is bid for a lounge. "One dollar," cries a voice. Up jumps Jeff, and enquires in an eager yet doubting tone, "Specie?" "Yes," comes the response, like a clap of thunder, and the reply "Sold!" follows with the rapidity of a flash of lightning. The last scene shows Uncle Sam's troops taking very liberal liberties with Jeff's hoops, a bayonet; then comes the "conclusion of the end," otherwise, "a grand national tableau, battle-cry of freedom, and apotaxis to Abraham Lincoln," finely grouped, and vividly displayed. The "sketch" tickled the popular side of the public, and assisted "The Outlets" to put money in the purse of the management; and why should that spirit of the critic be proud? The great French sensation drama entitled, "Pauline," will be produced on Monday evening. This is said to be a drama abounding with supernatural effects and startling incidents.

The Koh-i-nor of comic actors—Dan. Betchell—opens at Maguire's Opera House, Virginia City, the last of the present week.

Ralph Phelps, Myers, Benoux, Reeves, and Fanny Morgan Phelps are performing with Chas. Wheatleigh at the Eureka Theatre; John Allen being the leader of the theatre.

Miscellaneous. From the San Francisco Call. The Worrall Sisters three continue to attract throngs at the Opera House at Virginia City.

Harry Courtaine is prospecting at Musio Hall, San Francisco.

present in New York city. We were aware that Virginia was a somewhat sprightly and popular actress, but we did not imagine that she was so successful in the matter of accumulating "plenty of solid proofs" while here. John Brougham positively returns to America this Fall. George Jordan, who is reported to be in a bad way in London, thinks of returning at the same time.

Says the Sacramento Bee: "The report that Manager Maguire has hired Jeff Davis as a wench dancer for his minstrel troupe is somewhat premature."

The theatre at Salt Lake City was reopened for the summer season, June 30th. "Madeline," "The Bell of the Fable," and "Bachelor's Bedroom, or Two in the Morning," were the pieces. The Vedette remarks: "As a whole, this troupe require a ray of bolder, brighter acting—ability, if you call it—to relieve their enjoyable but too tame talents."

We cut-tail the following from an Eastern theatrical exchange: "on dit that handsome and rapid Miss Fanny Brown has married Mr. William Carlo, (a very dogged name), at San Francisco."

HOW TO LIVE

In New York is something not one person out of a hundred knows anything about. Or rather, perhaps, more strictly speaking, not one person is a hundred knows anything about economy, or is sensible enough to practice it. How many thousands are there who rush to the suburbs to live, because, forsooth, they cannot obtain such a house as they want, at such a rent as they regard reasonable. They will go three and four miles out by street cars, in Brooklyn, Jersey, etc., and pay \$500 rent, rather than take a nicely situated house in the city, supplied with all conveniences, at \$700. Now, let us see how much economy there is in this. The riding will cost \$150 per annum, that makes it at once \$650. Then all groceries in his neighborhood are from 50 to 100 per cent. higher, making his living at least \$200 per annum higher, increasing his rent to \$850. Then the loss of opportunities to secure dry goods adds another increase of at least \$150, making his rent \$1,000. A friend of mine bought a summer hat the other day for 25 cents, another friend, who lives in the suburbs, paid \$25 for the same kind of hat. There was \$22 50 lost. Another friend pays \$1 25 for tea, which is far superior to what my suburban friend pays straight along \$2 for. Now these "bargains" are to be met with in the city every day—they are so thick, in fact, that one stumbles over and into them—provided one occupies a house in town.

But if he lives in the suburbs, he is in always too much of a hurry to get to his business, and too much of a hurry in the evening to get home to take advantage of them. In the morning, while he is robbing down his breakfast, "to catch the next car," his wife asks him what he will have for dinner. He responds, with a hot potato in his mouth, "Oh! anything, anything. Let me catch the next car." The poor woman can't go to market—too far off—all choice cuts gone before she could get there—she is obliged to go to the corner grocery, get the best it has, pay an extra price for it, and do the best she can with it. The man comes home and finds, perhaps, the same dish laid before him that he had fed on for three days past. If he asks why it is this, he gets the consoling answer it was the only thing the grocery had left to buy. So it goes. This is only a sample. As to conveniences in the house—perhaps the water and gas are in, and perhaps not. If the water is not in the premises, it is, however, never more than two or three blocks off, and can be brought in pails, and he can bring a portion of it when he has time. Yet economy must govern either—case. If a man is not economical, his expenditures soon eat up his income whether he lives inside or outside the city limits. But with economy it is certainly cheaper living in the city than out of it. —N. Y. Corr., Alta.

A Pouter.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him: "Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ab, yes! a moon—"

"Yes, a full moon."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a mite."

"Then how do you know there was a moon?"

"The nautical almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner'n any lawyer'n this world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, sir?"

"Binnacle lamp aboard the Challenge."

"Ab, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What in the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?"

"Sho' you're joking."

"No, sir! I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shant."

"Ab, you refuse, do you?"

"Yes—I sn't."

"Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship and unable to answer so simple a question."

"Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude in the Equator."

"That shot floored Rufus!"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Enterprise arrived Wednesday afternoon from New Westminster, with 40 passengers, 30 "broke" Chinamen, and \$5,000 per Diets & Nelson.

Latest from Cariboo.

From Mr. John Jeffery, who left Williams Creek on the 17th, and Lightning Creek on the 19th instant, we have some later news from the mines.

Hard Casey has struck it "big" in the old Dillet claim, having taken out 200 ounces. Billy Barker had also struck it in the Prairie Flower, and expects to take out large amounts before fall. Times are very bad on Williams Creek; there are between 200 and 300 men without employment, and who would be glad to work on the roads at \$60 per month, but cannot even get that, as the Chinamen monopolize all the work. Good board and lodging may be had for \$14 to \$16 per week. Flour can be bought for eighteen cents per pound. A great many men are only waiting for the commencement of work on the wagon road from Cameron to Richmond, in order to make a stake to bring them down. A pack train was to leave Williams Creek for the Big Bend on the 20th instant, taking a new route through a pass discovered by George Weaver while out prospecting. The owner of the train offers to take passengers through to the Big Bend, board included, for \$60. A good many were going. A great many also express their intention of going by way of Kootenay when they leave Cariboo next fall. Lightning Creek is turning out better this year than was expected; the Discovery claim cleaned up \$650 for the week's work of five hands the day before our informant left. Several of the other claims had cleaned up and turned out very well. Things are looking lively at the town of Van Winkle; Fred Litter had started a butcher-shop, where he supplies the creek with fresh beef, ad lib. The weather at the mines is very warm; crops are looking well along the wagon road, especially barley. Farmers are busy haying, most of them employing Chinamen, who are monopolizing most of the work both on the roads and farms.

NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.—The Emperor of the French has issued a singular proclamation to the Desert tribes of Algeria. He declares that France landed thirty-five years ago to relieve Algiers from oppression, but admits the military honor which induced the Arabs "before submitting to invoke the judgment of God." But God has pronounced; acknowledge, therefore, the mysterious decrees of Providence. "Two centuries ago the Gauls also were vanquished; but their assimilation to the victorious Romans created a great nation." Accept, then, focus. Your Prophet declares; God gives power to whomsoever He wills (Chapter ii. Of the Cow, verse 248.) Now, the power I hold from Him I wish to exercise in your interest and for your advantage. His Majesty continues by arguing that two millions of Frenchmen, that the Koran binds Mussulmans to observe their oath of allegiance, and that Arabs have shared the glory of French arms, and finishes by another appeal to the Koran, which states that "He whom God directs is well directed." (Chapter vi. El Eraf, verse 177.) Protestants can hardly help wondering what the mother of this "Eldesl Son of the Church" will think of it all. —London Spectator.

Edwin Booth has made the following reply to an address of fraternal greeting from New York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons: "Brothers, your fraternal and consoling letter has come to me at the hour of my greatest need. It is very comforting, amid the dreadful darkness which shrouds my present and my future. If there can be compensation for such calamity as has overtaken me, it is to be found in the sentiments which you so gracefully express, and as I believe, sincerely entertain for me. I thank you, brothers, for the great relief your cheering words convey. (It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted. The nature, manner and extent of the crime which has been laid at our door has crushed me to the very earth; my detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; my grief is unutterable, and were it not for the sympathy of friends such as you, it would be intolerable. You bear witness to my loyalty; you know my persistent and, to some extent, successful efforts to elevate our name, personally and professionally. For a proof of this, I appeal to the records of the past. For the future, also, I shall struggle on in my retirement, bearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory, and wounded name—dreadful burdens—to my too welcome grave. Your afflicted friend and brother, Edwin Booth.)"

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.—The most notable of recent scandals in the Divorce Court is the alleged intimacy of Lord Thomas Clinton, brother of the late Duke of Newcastle, with a young lady who has for some time resided with him both here and on the continent. On his side it is alleged that the charge is unfounded, and that the young lady in question is his lordship's natural daughter. On the other side it is said that she passed in France as his wife, and that she can be identified with a certain Lucy Greenfield, the daughter of a Sussex laborer, and for some time a courtesan at Brighton. He has not lived with his wife for several years, and seems to have been long discarded by his family. The case will be a fat one for the lovers of scandal, owing to the elevated position occupied by the Clintons and the mystery which seems to attach to the young lady residing with the respondent, and whom he affirms is his daughter. The late Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his American tour, himself figured in a divorce suit in 1850, which resulted in the dissolution of his marriage with the Duchess, who was the only daughter of the tenth Duke of Hamilton. —London Corr., Alta.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24. The City Council met at seven p.m. Present: Councillors Fell, Smith, Jeffery, Thorne and Cary. Mr. Fell was appointed Chairman in the absence of the Mayor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From His Worship the Mayor, stating his inability to be present at the meeting. Received and filed.

From Messrs. Swigert and Teague, asking leave to use the sidewalk and occupy portion of the street, for the construction of a brick building at the corner of Yates and Government streets. Leave granted.

Similar permission was given to M. McGowan for the construction of a brick building on the west side of Government street.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Messrs. Smith and Thorne were appointed a committee to see that the by-laws are complied with.

RESIGNATION OF A COUNCILLOR.

A communication was read from Malcolm Munro, resigning his seat as member for the Johnson street Ward.

On motion of Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Cary, the resignation was accepted, and the chairman was required to instruct the Sheriff to call an election for the return of one member to represent Johnson street Ward.

DOUGLAS STREET SIDE WALK.

The Acting Clerk read a communication addressed by him to D. F. Adams in reference to the defective state of the sidewalk leading from the Anglo American Hotel to View street and the necessity for grading the same, with Mr. Adams's reply.

Mr. Cary thought it should be graded, but moved that the matter stand over until a reply had been received from the Executive in reference to the powers of the Council under the Act of Incorporation. Resolution carried.

REVISION OF CITY BY-LAWS.

Mr. Thorne moved the following resolution seconded by Mr. Smith:

"That this Council appoint a Committee of not less than three to draw up by-laws relating to the mode of raising the civic revenue by a system of rating."

After some discussion and proposed amendments the resolution was carried, and the number increased to four, the Councillors appointed being Messrs. Fell, Thorne, Smith and Cary.

NUISANCES.

Mr. Smith moved seconded by Mr. Jeffery, "That a Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with the Chief Superintendent of Police with a view to obtain the co-operation of the officers of that department as to defective sidewalks, stoepings, and chimneys or other existing nuisances and to lay information thereof before the Mayor's Court."

Mr. Smith said he had observed within the last two or three weeks such an increase in the existing nuisances that he had considered the resolutions imperatively necessary.

Mr. Thorne observed that the Governor had promised the co-operation of the police. Mr. Cary had no objection to the Police being made instrumental in carrying out the by-laws and ordinances of the Corporation, but he should prefer waiting to see if the Corporation had the power to raise revenue, and he should be in favor of appointing a Municipal constable to act in concert with the messenger in laying information against nuisances committed. He had a resolution to propose in the event of the Corporation having the power, to the following effect:

"That the clerk be instructed to communicate with His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting him to call the attention of the police to the by-law and ordinances of the City Corporation now in force, and to instruct the police to lay information in the Mayor's Court for all breaches of such by-laws and ordinances, and also that His Excellency the Governor be pleased, for the time being, to direct the Inspector of Police to report to the Mayor and Council at their regular weekly meetings, the sanitary condition of the city, and the state of all bad side walks, crossings and fences in dangerous localities."

Mr. Smith thought the amendment embraced too many duties on the police, and would involve too many proceedings.

The Chairman thought the amendment went too far, and the police could not be expected to go to the extent required.

Mr. Thorne said that so much was asked of the Governor that it would be six months before an answer would be obtained. It would be better to ask less.

Councillor Smith's motion was put, and resulted in a tie vote. The chairman gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Smith was appointed to wait upon the Inspector to ascertain if he had obtained any instructions.

CHURCH RESERVE.

Mr. Cary asked whether the Mayor had taken any steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Council of July 10th, on the subject of the removal of the Church Reserve fences.

The Chairman said he was unable in the absence of the Mayor to afford any information on the subject.

Mr. Cary moved that the enquiry be recorded on the minutes of the Council.

Mr. Thorne seconded.

Mr. Smith thought the matter had better be deferred until the return of the Mayor, he therefore moved a negative resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jeffery.

Mr. Thorne thought the enquiry should be recorded.

The Chairman did not see that any harm could result from the resolution passing as it would show His Worship that the Council expected an answer from him on the subject.

The resolution and amendment resulted in a tie vote and the Chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the original resolution.

Mr. Cary moved that the Council adjourn till Thursday evening at the usual hour. Carried.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency took possession of the new Government House, formerly Castle Cary, a week ago last Saturday. The additions and improvements to the old building are being rapidly carried on, and will shortly be completed.

The Weekly Colonist.

When the action of the summer up nature with force and terse must appeal to model set before animals—the fe Civiliation has nude war of it the days of Sh destruction, it field more ge With its incre declation it a Justice and fai International in month, and diet ner. It takes a soner of war a vengeance of and the scalpin and the poison unarmed and the party are all e the pale of civ we say, howev of a belligerent for fenshness history? Wha Southern consp occupying the Courts, and w at the spread o amongst the pe In the laocine. are informed Blackburn atte cities with yell the scheme a more detailed. We are there while in Toron ragement with infected clothin Newburn, in o leyer might to infect the to get \$100,0 amount," for after some time provided with Canada. At from Dr. Blac from Bermuda trunks and a with the horri be a present the trunks we the three town succeeded in th to Washington sold them, acc figure. He bi fection was to campbor. In out, but in the scheme from a \$100,000 or not make it's at the enterpris capture betwe latter maintai perly fulfilled effort to carry failed from Southern co would appear. refugees Clay. We may lo villainous and geance upon the evidence who have a complicity in Lincoln, we f scheme was o to be carried. was called th service was ev evidence, dire Northern offi satisfied with to bring forwa It did not etop assassination Cabinet, and is over these o to us in a mo us how unwar such spawa, reading thro the Eastern p than struck w which the cu gendered am Southern pe Southern pos Now it is situation of friend is that from the Sou Southern pa them to fol of a more ad vitation. QUARANT was in circu tion of Que having now

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 1, 1865.

COUNCIL.

DAY EVENING, July 24. President met at seven p.m. Present, Fell, Smith, Jeffery, Thorne.

appointed Chairman in the year.

MEMORANDUMS. The Mayor, stating his opinion at the meeting. Resolved.

wiggert and Teague, ask sidewalk and occupy per for the construction of a bridge at the corner of Yates and St. Leave granted.

struction of a brick building of Government street. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Smith appointed a committee to be compiled with.

ON OF A COUNCILLOR. was read from Malcolm his seat as member for the year.

Mr. Thorne, seconded by Ignation was accepted, and required to instruct the election for the return of represent Johnson street.

TREET SIDE WALK. Mr. D. F. Adams, in reference to the sidewalk Anglo American Hotel to be necessary for grading the dam's reply.

ught it should be graded, the matter stand over until received from the Executive the powers of the Council of Incorporation. Resolved.

OF CITY BY-LAWS. ved the following resolution Smith: Council appoint a Committee three to draw up by-laws of raising the civic re of rating."

and proposed amendment was carried, and the to four, the Councillors Messrs. Fell, Thorne, Smith

VISIONS. ed seconded by Mr. Jeffery, ntee of this Council be with the Chief Superintendent with a view to obtain the officers of that department sidewalks, stoves, pipes, ther existing nuisances and thereof before the Mayor's

he had observed within weeks such an increase in nuisances that he had occasion imperatively necessary

observed that the Governor co-operation of the police. no objection to the Police mental in carrying out the wishes of the Corporation, or waiting to see if the he power to raise revenue, in favor of appointing a le to act in concert with laying information against ed. He had a resolution event of the Corporation to the following effect:

to be instructed to communicate the Governor, re- ing him to call the attention to the by-law and ordinance Corporation now in force, police to lay information against for all breaches of such nances, and also that the Governor be pleased, for the et the Inspector of Police ayor and Council, at their eetings, the sanitary condition of the state of all back side fences in dangerous

ght the amendment em- duties on the police, and many proceedings. thought the amendment the police could not be ex- extent required.

that so much was asked of that it would be six months would be obtained. It ask less.

his motion was put, and re- The chairman gave the vor of the resolution. appointed to wait upon the ain if he had obtained any

CH RESERVE. whether the Mayor had the pursuance of the resolution of July 10th, on the sub- of the Church Reserve

aid he was unable in the to afford any information. d that the enquiry be re- of the Council.

ght the matter had better the return of the Mayor, he negative resolution which Mr. Jeffery.

ght the enquiry should be did not see that any harm the resolution passing as Worship that the Council from him on the sub-

nd amendment resulted in Chairman gave his casting original resolution. d that the Council ad- evening at the usual

Hoves—His Excellency of the new Government castle Cary, a week ago additions and improve- building are being rapidly shortly be completed.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

"When the blast of war blows in our ears" says Shakespeare, "then imitate the action of the tiger: stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, and disguise fair nature with hardfeatured rage." There is a force and tenor in the injunction that must appeal to every savage breast. The model set before us is the most ruthless of all animals—the ferocious and treacherous tiger. Civilization has, however, done much to denude war of its horrible cruelties, even since the days of Shakespeare, and although it has at the same time multiplied the powers of destruction, it has brought into the battlefield more gentleness and more mercy. With its increasing power to deal death and desolation it adds an increasing spirit of justice and fair dealing amongst enemies. International law stands at the cannon's mouth, and dictates its mandates to the gunner. It takes its position besides the prisoner of war and defends him against the vengeance of his captors. The tomahawk and the scalping knife, the poisoned arrow and the poisoned well, the firing upon the unarmed and the wanton destruction of property are all evidences of savagery beyond the pale of civilized warfare. What shall we say, however, in this nineteenth century of a belligerent stooping to deeds unequalled for ferocity in the whole annals of history? What shall we say of that horrible Southern conspiracy which has been of late occupying the attention of the Canadian Courts, and which aimed, as a war measure, at the spread of the most destructive disease amongst the people of the Northern States? In the laconic language of the telegram we are informed that a medical man named Blackburn attempted to infect various border cities with yellow fever; but the true horrors of the scheme are only revealed to us by the more detailed accounts in the Eastern press. We are there told that this man Blackburn, while in Toronto, Canada West, made an arrangement with a person named Hyams to take infected clothing to Washington, Norfolk and Newbern, in order that the seeds of yellow fever might be sown in these cities to infect the Federal soldiers. Hyams was to get \$100,000, and perhaps ten times the amount, for his trouble. He proceeded, after some time, on his mission, having been provided with funds by Southerners in Canada. At Halifax he received the goods from Dr. Blackburn, who had just arrived from Bermuda. The goods comprised eight trunks and a valise of clothing infected with the horrible disease. The valise was to be a present to President Lincoln, and the trunks were to be distributed among the three towns mentioned above. Hyams succeeded in this enterprise; took the goods to Washington, Norfolk and Newbern, and sold them, according to instructions, at a low figure. He himself to keep free from the infection was to smoke strong cigars and chew camphor. In Newbern the disease broke out, but in the other two cities the diabolical scheme from some cause or other failed. The \$100,000 or ten times the amount did not make its appearance on the completion of the enterprise, and the consequence, was a rupture between Hyams and Blackburn; the latter maintained that Hyams had not properly fulfilled the contract, and made a second effort to carry out his nefarious design, but failed from want of co-operation of the Southern conspirators, who comprised, it would appear, among others, the well-known refugees Clay, Holcomb and Thompson. We may look in vain for the equal of so villainous and dastardly a plot to wreak vengeance upon an enemy; but on examining the evidence given in the trial of the ruffians who have been just hanged for their complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, we find that the "yellow fever" scheme was only one out of many that were to be carried out by Confederates on what was called the "detached service." This service was especially according to Southern evidence, directed to the "burning down of Northern cities and getting the people dissatisfied with the war; and by that means to bring forward a revolution in the North." It did not stop even at that but insisted on the assassination of the principal men in the Cabinet and in the field. Now that the war is over these details of inhuman villainy come to us in a more sickening aspect, and show us how unworthy was the cause that succeeded such spawn of the world's sympathy. In reading through the voluminous evidence in the Eastern papers, one cannot be otherwise than struck with the horrid self-abasement which the curse of slavery seems to have engendered among so large a class of the Southern people. The greatest enemy of the South now is that man who desires a continuation of its former state; the greatest friend is that power which has taken the asp from the Southern boom and restored the Southern people to a position that will enable them to follow without a murmur the habits of a more advanced and more Christian civilization.

Quarries—We understand that a petition was in circulation yesterday for the mitigation of the term of imprisonment, he having now been fourteen months in geol.

THE ASSIZES.

Monday, July 24.

Regina v. Edmund Dillon. The prisoner was charged with assault with a pistol with intent to kill, on Wm. Seely and Emanuel Bevale, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General prosecuted and Mr. Ring appeared for the prisoner. The Attorney General in opening the case informed the jury that if they found the prisoner had committed the act while his mind and feelings were not under his own control, they should find him not guilty, on which he would be taken charge of by the authorities, but if they found that he was responsible for his actions they must find him guilty. The learned counsel then called

Wm. Seely, sworn—Am proprietor of the Australian House, on the 8th May about 8 o'clock in the evening I was cleaning lamps in a room adjoining the bar, when Dillon came into the house and looked stealthily round; I said "Good evening, Mr. Dillon," I asked him to take a chair, offering him an arm chair to sit on, but I had hardly done so when he shot me, the ball entering a little above the level and passing round to the left side, whence it was cut out by the doctor.

Mr. Ring—Was it in the abdomen? Witness—The doctors will explain that. Mr. Ring—You don't know what part of your body the abdomen is? Witness—No.

Witness continued—I called him names and said "You have murdered me." I saw him looking his pistol and I sprang on him and held his arms, saying "Murder" and "Help." My wife ran to the door and called for help. My friend Bevale came to my assistance while I was holding Dillon; he twisted his hand between my legs and shot Bevale in the thigh.

Emanuel Bevale, a Spaniard, sworn—said he spoke a little English, saw Seely struggling with a man with a pistol, I went to help him and got shot himself in the thigh. That was all he saw.

Mr. Richardson, the man who took the pistol from the prisoner, was called but it was stated that he was ill in bed.

Mr. Wood said that completed his case. Mr. Ring said he would not make any speech on the case, as he would rest his defence on the ground of insanity. He would simply call medical evidence to testify to this fact.

Dr. Helmcken, sworn—Testified that he had been called on to attend the prisoner the day after the shooting; he found him laboring under the idea that some one wanted to poison him and put poison in his food, &c. The man had been in the same state before, and also since, while in prison; was of opinion that he was a monomaniac, and that at times he was dangerous, and not responsible for his actions.

Mr. Ring said he would ask the jury for a verdict of not guilty on account of insanity. His Honor briefly charged the jury, who after a moment's consultation in the box, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, having labored under insanity when he committed the act."

His Lordship ordered the prisoner to be taken away and locked up, to be taken charge of by the authorities.

Regina v. Wm. Allen. The prisoner was indicted for embezzlement and larceny, in disposing of boots, the property of Richard Maynard, and having retained the money—\$12—received therefor.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. Denegs appeared as attorney, the prisoner having no funds to employ counsel.

The Attorney General in opening the case said the prisoner was indicted for embezzlement while acting as a clerk, by disposing of boots, &c., the property of his employer.

The Counsel showed the difference between embezzlement and breach of trust, and said he would show that the prisoner had been guilty of the former.

Richard Maynard, sworn, examined by Mr. Wood—Am a bootmaker and seller on Fort street; prisoner had been in my store trying to sell me boots; I offered him some boots one day to sell for me on commission, fixing a price on them; next day he came again when I was out; the following day he returned two pair of boots he got from my man saying he could not sell them, as Mr. Trounce wanted long boots; he took away a pair of long boots; I found fault with him for having taken away and worn a pair of boots without seeing me; he was to give me \$4 for the long boots; I had no further transactions with him on the same footing. He came back shortly after and said Mr. Trounce was busy, but there was another man in Mr. Trounce's office who wanted a pair, so he took two pair to try them on. He took four pair altogether which he did not return. He never paid me anything for them. He said he had sold a pair to Mr. Trounce and had put the money in the bank.

To the prisoner—You were selling the boots on commission; the goods were to be returned if not sold; I told you you might sell twenty-four pairs if you could; those taken were part of this lot; you were to pay the money as soon as you sold the boots; I had you arrested the next day after you sold the boots; you offered to sell the lot to Mr. Larman at \$60 per dozen, you finally offered them at \$2 50 per pair, the price I charged you for them, losing your own commission.

Thomas Trounce, sworn, examined by Mr. Wood: Bought a pair of boots in my office from prisoner for \$4 50 cash; I understood that prisoner was a commission agent; he previously offered to sell me flour and plaster of Paris.

To prisoner—I understood you to be a commission agent; you had offered to sell me flour previously, thinking that I was a dealer in that article; I have known you to make your living by selling goods on commission, and as being very active in the business.

To Mr. Wood—I know nothing of prisoner's character.

James Larman, sworn, examined by Mr. Wood—Am a boot and shoemaker; prisoner offered to sell me some boots cheap; I went with him to Maynard's to see the boots; Maynard was present; prisoner seemed to me to have full authority to sell the boots; he told me they were \$60 per dozen; he counted out some twenty-six pairs; I told him they did not suit me; Mr. Maynard did not seem to contradict him in anything;

when I was leaving the prisoner asked me if I would have them for \$2 50 per pair, telling me I might pay Mr. Maynard the money; I did not purchase. Prisoner had been drinking, but was not unfitted for business.

To the prisoner—I was under the impression that you were a partner of Mr. Maynard; you used every exertion to sell the goods; you tried to get a good price for a bad article; the goods were unsaleable.

Mr. Wood here proposed to call a witness to show that prisoner had been engaged in similar transactions with other parties, quoting from "Rebecca" to show that such a course was allowable. He did not wish to adduce this evidence as to embezzlement but as larceny. He would show by the evidence that prisoner's plea of being a commission agent was a sham, and that the goods were taken with felonious intent.

The prisoner objected to this evidence being heard, as he was totally unprepared to meet it. He had shown the transaction with Maynard to be as legitimate a commission matter as if it had been done by Dickson, Campbell & Co. or Henderson & Burgess.

His Honor decided that he was bound to hear the evidence, although the witnesses' names were not on the back of the indictment.

Mr. Wood then called on Hardy Gilford, who being sworn, testified that prisoner had had goods from Roper & Co's store to sell on commission, selected two pair of trousers which prisoner had taken being found missing; spoke to prisoner about them, who said he had returned them either to me or some one else. (Goods produced.) I identify these goods as having been yours; I asked him again if he was certain he had not left them somewhere, to which he replied he had not; I then told him it was no use saying so, as he had left them in Wilson's clothing store in pawn for another pair he had worn away prisoner went to Wilson's and came back and admitted that the goods were there, and that he would get them back or pay for them. We have asked him several times for the money but got neither.

Cross-examined by prisoner—Were you instructed to appear here by Roper & Co? A. I was summoned here by the police. Q. Did you know that I was an old personal friend of Mr. Roper's? A. I never heard him say so. Q. Did you not know that I was a personal friend of Mr. Brown's? A. I think you never saw Mr. Brown before you came to the colony. Mr. Roper offered you several dozen shirts to sell, and many other goods.

John Calder, sworn—examined by Mr. Wood—Was salesman to Mr. William Wilson; recollected prisoner trying to sell some trousers similar to those in court to me; he then bought a pair from me and left these in pawn while he went for the money; he never brought the money, although I have spoken to him since about it.

To the prisoner—I believe you offered the trousers to William Wilson; I do not know whether you offered to sell twenty pairs of the same kind to William Wilson; the trousers were left in pawn for the pair you took away to your sale.

Levin Booker, sworn—Was salesman in Brown's clothing store; prisoner came in one day and took away a hat without paying for it.

To the prisoner—Do not know whether the hat was one of a set sold by you to Mr. Brown.

Anthony Silva also testified that the prisoner had taken a coat from the store of Captain Wain, saying he would call and pay for it, which he never did.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

His Honor said the prosecution would have to show that the prisoner acted as Maynard's clerk; and took the money in the name of Maynard. There was no evidence to show felonious intent as Maynard had given him the goods. The prosecution had failed in showing that the prisoner had sold the goods to Mr. Trounce as the property of Mr. Maynard.

The Attorney General argued that what passed between Mr. Trounce and the prisoner was an arrangement between Maynard and the prisoner which had to be considered.

After a long argument between the Attorney General and the court, His Honor decided that the indictment had failed; the charge should have been one of obtaining goods under false pretences.

The prisoner, who had cross-examined the witnesses very ably, addressed the jury in his own defence, stating that he left the trousers in Wilson's care, having endeavored to sell him a lot. His transaction with Captain Wain was simply a matter of money, he being hard up at the time. As for the affair with Maynard, the evidence showed that it was a bona fide commission transaction, and that he had used his best efforts to further the interests of his employer.

His Honor charged the jury, telling them that they must first decide whether the prisoner was employed by Maynard, and whether he took the money for Maynard. The evidence of Gilford, Calder, Booker and Silva did not prove anything in the indictment.

The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of guilty, to the establishment of the court.

His Honor said he must disagree entirely with the verdict, as he did not see how the jury could arrive at such a conclusion. He was obliged, however, to give judgment in accordance with the verdict, and he would therefore sentence the prisoner to six months imprisonment with hard labor, the lightest punishment the law allowed. He would, however, at once lay the matter before the Executive.

Regina v. Conroy—Larceny. The indictment charged the prisoner with stealing a rifle gun, of the value of \$10, the property of Benjamin Welsch, or with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

The prisoner was defended.

The prosecutor, Mr. Fenwick, a gunsmith on Johnson street, Sergt. Ferrall, and a man named Howard, who was arrested as a confederate, were examined, the only direct evidence against the prisoner being that of the last named witness, who gave a rambling version of the transaction.

The prisoner called an witness. His Honor, in summing up, drew the attention of the jury to the fact that there

was no evidence before them under the first count of the taking, and only the statement of Howard as to the prisoner's guilty knowledge under the second count. If they entertained any doubt they should give the prisoner the benefit of it.

The jury, after consulting for three or four minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. His Honor discharged the jurors until this morning, stating that he hoped their attendance would not be again required.

THE ASSIZES.—Regina v. Hilliard.—The charge of arson preferred at the instance of M. Aime against the above named prisoner was re-heard yesterday before Chief Justice Cameron and a fresh jury. After hearing the evidence and the remarks of Counsel the jury returned a verdict without leaving the box of "not guilty."

POSTPONED.—The case of Regina v. Peter Legacy, for shooting and wounding, has been postponed until next assizes, owing to the absence of a material witness. Bail has been accepted for the appearance of the accused.

SENSATION REPORTS.—Our morning contemporary, the Chronicle, has been recently indulging most liberally in its old and reprehensible practice of publishing sensational reports, regardless of all consequences. It is not the province of one newspaper to interfere with or direct the policy of another, but we feel called upon in maintenance of the dignity and integrity of the press to condemn that unscrupulous and morbid taste which induces a public journal to seize with avidity upon any flying and shadowless report, and to give color to the same by publishing it, although knowing that it could have no foundation. The friends of Mr. O'Reilly, the Gold Commissioner, were this week thrown into a state of alarm by an announcement in the Chronicle that that gentleman was reported to have been shot at Kootenay. We are happy to learn from Mr. O'Reilly's relatives in this city, that no such information had been received by the authorities at New Westminster. We may also state for the information of the public that the information (which is only) makes no mention whatever of the death of President Johnson, who was also killed a day or two ago by the same reliable authority. The President's health, on the contrary, had much improved.

GENERAL.—The Nanaimo Gazette, of the 24th instant, in a pungent article on Debt and Credit, makes the following sensible remarks on the pernicious credit system so generally adopted by the trading community of this colony:—"Mr. Denegs is to introduce a Bill for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts. Such a Bill may be desirable just now, but we would rather see the business of those for whose benefit the Bill is intended, managed in a way by which debts would be less frequently contracted. We would prefer seeing the 'ready money' principle more generally adopted by retail dealers, and the endless papers, writings, receipts, bills, disputes and lawsuits inseparable from a system of credit avoided. The merchants of this town doubtless could do much in the way of curtailing the credit business in our own community, and thus to some extent prevent what is becoming a source of common complaint and a great evil to both purchaser and seller."

THE CASE OF MARINE DISCIPLINE.—A correspondent writing to the Columbian says, in alluding to the "marine imbroglio" on the Telegraph Company's steamer Geo. S. Wright, that the "unseemly demonstrations" made by some of the townspeople on the occasion, must to some extent imperil the fair reputation of the city. The writer states that the remonstrance to the Colonial Secretary is futile, in two main points; and adds that "the impertinent abuses, and insulting demonstrations" may cause Col. Buckley to leave New Westminster, and make Victoria his headquarters. It seems that the Wright, after the disturbance, was moved down the stream to an anchorage below the city, and left a day sooner than she intended. The Columbian says some of the loudest-mouthed of the disturbers threatened to pull down the printing office, and "tar and feather us," because the editor did not pitch into the officers of the Wright. The grievance complained of seems to have been of trifling a nature to be worthy of so much fuss.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.—A leading London journal has the following:—"Photographs of Mr. Johnson, the new President of the Union, have reached London. They show a strongly-built man, with a square head, overhanging brows, full lips, fierce jaw, and firm, full cheeks. A strong man, evidently, but not, we should say, a genial one, a man not to be opposed, but also not much to be loved, certainly not one to be guided by any external force whatever. Every incident of him deepens our conviction that in him we have an American Jacobin, a man who will crush anything, as he told a Pennsylvania deputation, that resists the State, and will sometimes be apt to believe 'Etat c'est moi.'"

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS.—It is imperatively requisite, if the country is expected to prosper, that the two Houses of the Legislature work more harmoniously, and that the ill-fated opposition of the Council to nearly every movement originated by the people's representatives for the good of the colony should cease.—Nanaimo Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to give notice that the exhibition of the agricultural society will be held on the 14th September, and that intending exhibitors, and other who have not been furnished with the list of premiums, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary, Mr. Elliott.

THE LARSON CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir—Your brilliant contemporary the Chronicle of this morning in its report of the above case, after stating that the prisoner was acquitted, adds: "The prisoner was defended by Mr. King, instructed by Mr. Bishop, and the result was as already stated. Many men have been hanged on evidence not half so strong."

Here is a "Daniel" come to judgment with a vengeance. Hilliard was tried last week for arson; the jury disagreed, but it transpired that nine out of twelve were for an acquittal and three for a verdict of guilty.

The Judge properly ordered a re-trial, which took place yesterday; and this jury, composed of most respectable citizens, in a few minutes, and without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

It is the boast and pride of Englishmen that every man has a right to be tried by his "peers." It would appear, however, in this case that is not sufficient. "Love" armed with his thunderbolts (luckily innocuous) in the shape of our immortal "Higgins" hurled them at the jury, who being of better metal than that of his own composition (being being of the true "King" white pine, the Editor)—is only a "brass" (base metal) indignantly acquit the prisoner, the judge acquiescing, and the prisoner is immediately discharged.

Several of the jury have desired me to call your attention to the Chronicle's report; I certainly of my own motion would not have done so, believing that the Chronicle's observations will only be treated as cum gratia, which would be of an infinitesimal value. However, I have been agitated, and have therefore dotted down these facts, substituting myself, as usual, for the INDEX.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN RIVER MINES.

Mr. Fred Black has kindly allowed us to extract the following information from a private letter which he has just received from Mr. John A. Murphy, who is known here as having kept shop for Mr. Black on William Creek last summer. Mr. Murphy is a perfectly reliable young man, and his statements may be depended on. The letter is dated from Finkey City, Fort Colville, 6th June:

"I have wintered here in company with Bob Nobles, John Clugston, Peter Liberty, John Libby, Mountaineer Perry, Judge Parrier, Wm. Weller, and Mr. Carleton. On the 1st April they all started up the Columbia river, about 270 miles from here, in boats, with plenty of provisions, and only three days since two of them returned, causing a great excitement. They have found diggings that would yield from 25¢ to \$4 to the pan. Mountaineer Perry is making as high as \$100 per day, and the party all anticipate doing as good if not better than that. I have seen prospects sent from there to Harry Young that weighed 90 cents, the gold being similar to that found on Horse Fly last fall. There was a great deal of travel from British Columbia this way to Kootenay." Frank Fellows, Bill Parker, Jim May's companion to Peace river, are here, and they are very well off. Captain Fitzstubs and Barnston the lawyer arrived last night. Dewdney is surveying a route from Rock creek to Kootenay by Fort Shepherd, William Giles alias Jack of Clubs, George Hendricks, and Ted Sweeney are gone to Kootenay. The whole country on this side is in a continual state of excitement, and people don't know where to go first. Every one is expecting to hear of more extensive diggings on the Columbia every day. Cattle are very high, there being very few for sale in Washington Territory. John Jeffries has gone to Boise with 250 head of cattle. There are about 30,000 people altogether in Boise this season. Pull up stakes and come over, as there are many chances for speculation. I am staying here on the 1st August to prospect a silvex, lead on Pen d'Orille.—Cariboo Sentinel.

A VISIT TO COWICHAN.—The Rev. Dr. Evans has just returned from a visit to Cowichan. The reverend gentleman says that he was most favorably impressed with the class of settlers who have made their homes in that rural district. They are as a body intelligent, industrious, and as a natural consequence, prosperous; crops of oats, barley, potatoes, &c., look most promising. Service was twice held on Sunday last, in different localities, and was respectively attended, and Dr. Evans, a clerical assistant will hereafter pay a periodical visit to the settlement. Mr. DeCosmos and his guide were at Brennan's, whence they proposed leaving in the course of a day or two for Nanaimo and Comox. Mr. DeCosmos during his travels will make himself acquainted with the number of settlers in each district, with the number of wives and children, &c. present and prospective, together with every particular valuable in the shape of statistical information.

DANCING IN CARIBOO.—The "best paying claims" in Cariboo are the "hurdy-gurdy" or dance houses, where the miners have a chance of indulging in that rattle of mining luxuries—a dance, with a real female for a partner. These institutions are in full blast on Williams Creek, and often take in as much as \$200 a night. The charge for a dance is one dollar, and the "engagement cards" of the fair ones are as eagerly sought for, and as rapidly filled up as at our ball in Victoria. Our informant says the burly guards will pick up all the "loose change" at the mines.

NEW WESTMINSTER TERMS.—The Columbian thinks Admiral Denman should send a vessel to notify the Shenandoah of the conclusion of a peace between the North and South. A number of letters have lately been "committed" at New Westminster. Governor Seymour and suite left on Saturday for Cariboo. A coal stock Company has been started to work a coal seam discovered at English Bay.

RAUSAN.—Dr. Walker, the laborer was yesterday discharged from the custody of the police.

AN IRISH-CANADIAN ON EMIGRATION.

A few issues back we alluded to the almost total cessation of emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, and the absorption of the neighboring Republic of the British. We do not know whether the Canadian Government has taken the alarm...

as nearly as I can make out, exceed half a million—one-eighth of the whole population; those who more remotely derive their origin from this kingdom may represent another eighth. They are not in number one-tenth...

NOMINATION FOR THE CITY COUNCIL.—On Saturday, at noon, the nomination of candidates for Council for Johnson street ward, took place at the police barracks...

COMMERCIAL. For New Westminster.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with 1000 lbs of passengers...

For Sierra Nevada.—The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock with 60 passengers and a cargo of sugar...

Nothing can be more correct than this view of the condition and characteristics of the lower class Irish emigrant in the States. No man has been so thoroughly duped by the Democratic politician, and duped to his own ruin...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE. Indian Passengers.—Mr. Moss, the newly appointed Customs Agent at Beacon Hill, left in a canoe yesterday for the north...

FROM THE WEST COAST.—H.M.S. Camelson returned yesterday from Clatsop Sound. We learn from Superintendent Sondra...

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