

The North west.

Through the kindness of a leading firm of this city, we are enabled to present to our readers, a short account of the debate in Parliament; upon this important territory which was received by last mail from a member of the firm now in England. The discussion arose from Sir H. Verney, moving for a Royal Commission to be issued by Her Majesty to inquire into and report upon the capability of the territory lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific. The motion was discussed in Parliament by men of the right stamp, who wisely concluded the Commission was useless. The tone of the speeches with one exception, is of such a character that we regret they were not given more at length. It will be seen that the opinions of the different speakers are very decided upon the merits and advantages of the this territory, and the necessity of its being immediately placed under a satisfactory system of Government. We consider the expressions of Mr. Adderley as the mouthpiece of the ministry quite unobjectionable in every respect; showing that the question will soon be permanently settled, and on principles equally liberal, just, and satisfactory. The objections of Mr. Aytoun would have had weight had Canada remained under the old system of Colonial Government, but under the new system we consider they have none. They are evidently based upon old prejudices, and a misunderstanding of the order of things as they exist to-day. After all, however, there is really nothing in them of sufficient importance to require refutation, and so we leave them to be dealt with by the good sense and intelligence of the public. There can be little doubt now, we think, that the demands of Canada in this matter will be granted, and that no difficulties can spring from any other quarter to embarrass the negotiation pending with her and the Hudson Bay Company.

Monday, July 27th.

The Firemen's Picnic.

It is but little to say that this affair was looked forward to with much anticipation of pleasure, and that without a single exception it was one of the most successful things of the season. In point of numbers, respectability, harmony and amusement we have scarcely seen anything like it in the Colony, and we feel assured in saying so, we but express the general sentiments of the public. The place selected is admirably adapted for such occasions; near to town, well shaded, with abundance of open ground for the sports and beautiful walks. At one time there must have been over 600 persons present, who threw off reserve and entered heart and soul into the different amusements provided. Thus we found His Honor Mr Justice Needham trying his muscle at "putting the shot," and the ex-Mayor, Mr Macdonald, carrying off the prize with the 16 lb. shot. Amongst the visitors present we observed Mrs Seymour, who remained upon the ground for several hours witnessing the sports and the dancing, and who appeared to enjoy the merry, happy scene around her very much. Mrs and Miss Needham, and a number of leading officials and private families, were present, and all partook of the delicious loaves, fruits, wines, and other good things so liberally and judiciously provided by the firemen for their guests. His Excellency the Governor was so engaged in the early part of the day that he could not be present; but he drove down between 9 and 10 in the evening, attended by the Private Secretary and Lieutenant Commander Larcom, and was most cordially welcomed. On arriving the Governor was received by the Chief Engineer, Mr Kelly, and Assistant Chief, Mr Kriemler, and escorted to a tent provided especially for him, the band playing the National Anthem. His Excellency's health was drunk in a bumper, which compliment he acknowledged in a short and sensible speech. He stated he should feel much pleasure in assisting the fireman out of his private purse as far as he was able at all times, and deeply regretted that out of the public funds, which he had to regard as more sacred than his own, he had not been able to render such assistance as the Fire Department deserved, and had a right to claim. He also expressed himself delighted with everything he saw around, and with much feeling and grace drank to the health and prosperity of the firemen. After this interchange of friendly feeling His Excellency was escorted by the officers of the Department to his carriage, amidst the cheers of the people, the band acknowledging his departure as they did his arrival. As to the arrangements, too much praise can

not be given to the Committee of Management. The wines, spirits and cigars, at both McNiff's and Bushell's bar, were all of first-rate quality and were well patronized throughout. The ice creams of Levi, and the more solid provisions of Young and White, were equally good and abundant. The dancing floor 50 feet square was the best we ever saw on such occasions, and reflects credit to Messrs Haywood and Jenkinson, the carpenters, who built it. Messrs McCrea, Gillen, Robertson and Marshall, were the empires of the sports of which the following is a list:

- THROWING THE HAMMER, 16 LBS. 1st Prize—A. Foster.....\$1 00 2d do J. Lachapelle..... 6 50 PUTTING THE SHOT, 32 LBS. 1st Prize—J. Madden.....\$1 00 2d do A. Foster..... 0 50 PUTTING THE SHOT, 16 LBS. 1st Prize—W. J. Macdonald.....\$2 00 2d do G. Richardson..... 1 00 WIDE STANDING JUMP. 1st Prize—A. Foster.....\$2 00 2d do J. Madden..... 1 00 WIDE RUNNING JUMP. 1st Prize—S. Duck.....\$2 00 2d do A. Foster..... 1 00 HIGH STANDING JUMP. 1st Prize—M. Dodd.....\$2 00 2d do G. Maynard..... 1 00 HIGH RUNNING LEAP. 1st Prize—J. M. Lammond.....\$2 00 2d do A. de Neuf..... 1 00 FLAT RACE, 300 YARDS. Joseph Davies.....\$2 00 FLAT RACE FOR BOYS UNDER 17, 150 YDS. 1st Prize—B. Deyham, Jr.....\$2 00 2d do N. Gowen..... 1 00 3d do E. Nagle..... 0 50 HOPPING RACE. Joseph Davies.....\$2 00 WALKING CONTEST. James Holmes.....\$2 00

We must not omit to compliment the band for the way they performed their duties as well as their music. Their labors were not the least of the day, and were discharged most satisfactorily. At 1 1/2 to 12, so as not to infringe upon the Sabbath, the National Anthem was played by the band with the people joining, which in the stillness of the night sounded really grand; and as the last notes died away the fairy scene was deserted, and all returned to their homes, having spent a day which will be remembered for its genuine hospitality and social feeling and for having passed away without a single circumstance occurring to mar its harmony and pleasure.

Address to the Rev. A. C. Garrett.

The following highly complimentary address was presented to the Rev A C Garrett, at Esquimalt on Friday evening last, on the eve of his departure for Nanaimo. The meeting having been called to order by the Chairman, T S Dobbie, Esq., Mr Weller in a feeling and truly warm hearted manner expressed the sorrow of the community at Mr Garrett's departure. The Chairman then read the address as follows:

REQUIMALT, V I, July 23, 1868. To the Rev. A. C. Garrett, B. A. REV. AND DEAR SIR—We the undersigned members of the Congregation of Saint Pauls, Esquimalt, and the inhabitants of the Parish, desire to express our concern and regret that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has been pleased to appoint you to the Rectory of Nanaimo. During your connection with us a handsome and commodious church has been erected, an attentive congregation gathered, and a considerable revenue raised for its support, results which speak of your untiring zeal and labour with much greater force than any words of ours. With feelings of unfeigned pleasure we place on record our very high appreciation of the marked ability of your pulpit ministrations, your gentlemanly bearing, your uniformly Christian deportment, your kindly sympathy for the sick and afflicted and the warm hearted interest both in our temporal and spiritual well being, which has ever distinguished your sojourn amongst us. We are well aware of the many trials and anxieties which have pressed upon you, chiefly in consequence of your self-denying efforts for our spiritual good, and should be worthy a place in your esteem and deserving the capture of the world did we not retain affectionate remembrances of one who has done so much for our benefit. We also desire to return our warmest thanks to Mrs Garrett for so ably presiding at the harmonization, the loss of whose services will be much felt for the future.

On your departure you will carry with you our most sincere and affectionate regard for your future career, which we trust will be one of health, happiness and prosperity, to yourself and family.

We are, Rev and Dear Sir, Your sincere friends and wellwishers, T. Sydney Dobbie, Walter Brookman, Churchwardens. G Weller, J B Thompson, Wm Arthur, Wm Sellick, Church Committee. Henry Perry, George F Foster, P Wakeman, John McKinnon, John T Howard, Henry E Wilby, Fred Williams, G F Hawkins, C F Green, Kenneth McKenzie, Jr, J

F Tarte, Thomas Rabson, Richard Downer, George Bellamy, Thos Dods, John Russell, Thos Waterhouse, Fred Stockham, J B Fisher, Arthur R Green, J H Doane and many others.

Mr Garrett replied in the following terms: MR DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS—Your cordial and complimentary address cannot fail to touch the secret springs of feelings in my heart. To your own persistent zeal in the cause of the church and your extensive liberality in support of its institutions, far more credit is due than to any efforts of mine. I am conscious that my performances have fallen very far short of the lofty standard to which they should have attained; but yet, it is to me an occasion of sincere happiness that they have been acceptable to you. The substantial sympathy, the cheerful co-operation, the warm hearted interest which I have always received at your hands, will ever live among my most cherished recollections. I part from you with true and deep regret and pray you to accept my grateful and heartfelt thanks on behalf of myself and Mrs Garrett for your many kindnesses and this unmerited expression of your affectionate esteem.

The reverend gentleman further addressed the meeting at some length in a tone of deep and affectionate earnestness, as evidently sincere as its utterance was gracefully eloquent. A purse filled by a few of his intimate friends, was then handed to the reverend gentleman by the Chairman, after which the meeting separated.

THE Ritualistic report is made and it is apparently a little more against the new lights than was the decree of the Archdeacon and lights are declared to be innovations and are pronounced against. On the complaint of a certain number of parishoners the Bishop is to make an order for the discontinuance of the practice objected to. But an appeal is to be made to the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from his Grace again, in certain cases, to the Judicial Committee. It would seem that the friends of the Ritualists do not approve of the finding of the Commission; but how, if it was to do anything at all it could well do less, or how it could leave much more in the hands of the clergy, we fail to see. If the clergyman can manage his flock there will be no complaints, and if he can manage his Bishop, complaints will not be thought reasonable.

MEETINGS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—The President of the New Westminster Municipal Council, in accordance with a request of the members of the Council, calls for a public meeting for the purpose of giving the ratepayers an opportunity of expressing their opinions about the desirability of electing a Municipal Council for the ensuing year, and also to consider the best steps to be taken by the property owners in order to obtain compensation from the Home Government for the depreciation in the value of property caused by the removal of the Seat of Government. The President of the Council, in compliance with a requisition of residents of the city and neighborhood, named Friday evening next on which to hold a meeting to consider the best course to be pursued in relation to the Government putting a stop to the lumbering operations of Mr Rodgers and Mr Miller upon certain reserves at Burrard Inlet.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The U S S Pensacola sailed on Saturday morning for San Francisco. During her stay in port the officers and crew made themselves familiar with the citizens and their departure is regretted. Much attention was shown them, both by our British and American residents. We before mentioned that an entertainment had been offered the Admiral and officers by the British portion of our citizens, but it was found the Pensacola could not remain a sufficient time in port to accept of the compliment. The American part of our population, ever ready and willing to do honor in the proper quarter, we learn, were also anxious to mark their esteem for so worthy a personage as Admiral Thatcher, the greater part of whose life time has been spent in the service of his country.

THE Sarah March, Capt. Morton, arrived in the outer harbor on Friday, but owing to some informality in her papers she did not get through the Customs till late on Saturday evening. She has been 48 days on the passage. Her cargo consists of 5800 bags rice, 80 boxes tea, 333 pkgs of Chinese merchandise; three boxes of opium. She also brought 259 Chinamen women and children, of these 200 went down by the Active to work, it is reported on the Oregon Railroad. Our Chinese authorities assert they are going to the Kootenay mines; and between the two statements we cannot find out which is positively correct. The vessel comes from Hong Kong and is consigned to the Hudson Bay Company.

FOR PORTLAND.—The steamship Active sailed on Saturday morning for Portland. She sailed alongside the China ship Sarah March in the outer harbor and took on board a number of coolies for the Oregon labor market. On board of the Active were a few passengers from this port, 240 tons of coal and a small general cargo.

WHALING.—In a conversation with Mr. Arnold, who came down by the Douglas from the whaling expedition, we learn that so far as things have gone there is every appearance of the speculation being successful. Whaling in our waters has been too long neglected; and now that it will be shown what can be done, it is to be hoped the business will be followed up thoroughly. There is plenty of room for more companies to operate.

COMPLIMENTARY PRESENT.—His Excellency the Governor, with good taste, sent two baskets of Champagne to the firemen for the picnic, in which his health was heartily drunk. Few of us can confer great benefits upon our fellow creatures in life, but all of us can do something to add to the pleasures of every-day life.

CHANGED HANDS.—The dry goods stock of F. Mitchell, on Government street, has been disposed of. Mr Gray, late of New Westminster, who has closed his establishment in that quarter, will resume business in the premises above mentioned.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprize arrived at noon on Saturday from New Westminster, with half a dozen passengers and a small express and mail.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match will be played in this city on Thursday next, between the Mainland Eleven and an Eleven from the fleet.

THE Moneta arrived at San Francisco on the 24th. A despatch to this office states the steamer Isabel has been awarded \$1000 salvage in the Moneta case!

FROM BURRARD INLET.—The schooner Matilda, laden with lumber, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is sure to cure them.

THE APPEAL CASE of William Lyons is now set down to come before His Lordship the Chief Justice on Friday next.

FOR NANAIMO.—The Scout sailed on Saturday morning for Nanaimo to coal.

Our Fortifications.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Times:—

"Sir,—Severe criticisms have been passed lately upon our fortifications, and as two very able officers who served under me at the War Office—Colonels Jervois and Inglis—have been mentioned in connection with these censures, while my name is treated with exceptional forbearance, I wish, through your columns, to claim my full share of the responsibility for all works executed up to the date of my leaving the War Office in January last. The two principal causes of complaint are the imputed failures in the stability of some of the works, and the application of iron shields of an inefficient character. With regard to the first, I maintain, not only that the nature and number of these casualties have been a mere nothing compared with the gross amount of work executed, but that such accidents, if not in excess, are even advantageous. It would be easy to construct works that should never fail in stability, but it would be by the employment of an excess of means upon all occasions, and would, consequently, entail a greatly increased, and, in many cases, unnecessary expenditure; we might adopt such a system to be saved the chance of blame, and some men might be driven to it if unreasonable stress is laid on the circumstance; but it would be unworthy of any who studied the public interests. It must also be remembered that we have often no choice in the selection of sites for works of defence, and that many of them are raised on low marshy ground, where the laying of substantial foundations for such massive structures is a very difficult and precarious undertaking. I believe I am correct in stating that the total expenditure due to rebuilding portions of works which have failed from any causes whatever will not exceed £20,000 out of a gross expenditure of £5,000,000. With regard to the iron shields, it may be observed how rapidly the increasing power of the new artillery creates the necessity for additional resisting powers both on shore and afloat. That which may afford adequate protection one day may be inefficient to resist the power of the artillery that may be in existence when the shield is produced on completion of the contract. But it will be said that these shields are not constructed on the best principles, and that the ingenuity of several of our great iron manufacturers could produce a far more perfect construction, which is very true; but the refined articles thus recommended can only be produced at a cost that would be enormous for the large quantity that would be wanted, and, though very necessary for the special requirements of lightness and reduced space in men-of-war, a very much cheaper system of construction may be admitted for those batteries. As regards the particular shield which has been the subject of so much criticism, it consists of a thickness of 12 in. of iron in three layers, and is intended for the protection of guns against the fire of shipping. As no ship carries more than 9 in. of iron, on a first

view of the case, such a shield ought to be sufficiently strong for the purpose for which it was intended. It is true that the shield, being of a composite nature, is not so strong as solid plates of iron 12 in. in thickness, but it is considerably stronger than solid plates 9 in. in thickness, and very much cheaper than solid plates of 12 in. even if a perfectly welded plate of such a thickness can be produced, which is very doubtful. It may be said, however, that this shield was pierced after five shots had been fired against it at 400 yards, which is true. But what does such a cannonading against a plate only 12ft by 8ft represent? Before I left the War Office, Colonel Jervois showed me a calculation he had made, based upon the proportion between the superficies of the front attacked at Fort Sumter and the number of times it was struck, and the superficies of one of the shields at Shoeburness, which showed that a plate 12ft by 8ft, which resisted four shots, represented a bombardment from three to four times as severe as that sustained by Fort Sumter, when she beat off the American iron clads and Monitors, the fort mounting at the time guns very much inferior in calibre to those brought against it. This reasoning, however, would not apply in the case of a fort wholly of iron. In the one case the destruction of the shield merely silences the gun behind it; in the other it represents a breach made in the structure itself. For this reason, in the design of the Breakwater Fort at Plymouth, a thickness of 15 in. of iron was proposed. Experiments now to be made at Shoeburness will show whether this amount of iron is sufficient or not. On the whole, it has always appeared to me that, while it may be necessary to erect shields of stronger construction upon a few influential points, those already furnished are made upon a right principle, and are sufficiently strong for all ordinary purposes, besides possessing the important quality of a construction which admits of being readily strengthened at any future period. Much misapprehension exists upon the subject of the application of iron to fortresses; and this misconception of the conditions of the problem, unless corrected by discussion, will cause a most unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. E. BURGESS."

Items From English Papers.

A statement has been submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works of the money which is required for the completion of the works now in progress, and for the carrying out of which powers are sought by the board, which has been forwarded to the Government on an application to that effect, and is as follows:—New streets from Blackfriars to the Mansion House; compensations, £227,000; engineering work, £56,000; North and South embankments; compensations, 250,000; engineering work, £790,000. Additional works; Park lane improvement, £125,000; Chelsea embankment, £236,000; Thames embankment approaches, £240,000; total, £2,026,000. Deduct cash balance, loan, and payment from St. Thomas's Hospital, £244,759. Net amount, £2,026,241. The estimated amount to be received from sale of land: Thames embankment, north, £76,250; southern embankments, £31,612; new street to Mansion House, £2,008,868.

At the close of the year 1866 there were in England and Wales 283 railway companies whose lines were open for traffic, with a total mileage of 9701, of which 16 companies at one time owned, leased, or worked 8481 miles. In Scotland at the present period there were thirty-one companies with 2244 miles of railway open for traffic; and in Ireland there were thirty-nine companies, with a total mileage of 1999. Nine bills have been introduced during the present Session of Parliament, authorising amalgamations which, if carried out, will add 540 miles to our present railway system; and it is proposed to add eighty-five more by fourteen bills laid before Parliament containing provisions for working arrangements.

The well known marine artist, J. W. Carmichael, died at Scarborough, in his sixty-ninth year. The deceased artist was a genial and warm hearted friend, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and patrons. In 1854, during the war with Russia, he was a special artist of the Ill. News in the Baltic, and his graphic sketches formed a conspicuous feature of the illustrations of the war.

Lord Monck has laid before the Canadian House of Commons, the correspondence relating to the addition of Mcdonald by the United States officers. His Lordship censures Mr Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, for accepting Mr Seward's explanation and not demanding satisfaction.

A great battle has taken place in Afghanistan between Sidar Mahomed Yakoub Khan, Governor of Herat, and the reigning Amir. It resulted in a great victory for the former, who captured Kandahar, took the Amers's brother prisoner, and proclaimed Shere Ali ruler of Afghanistan.

The ex-King of Hanover is engaged in correcting the proof sheets of his "Lieder," which will soon be published.

Washington, June conference was ordered an American line to York to Europe.

Banks, from common Alaska bill, reported right of the House was struck out and substituted: Whereas carried into effect which the consent of the

Baltimore, July at four o'clock came. Damages estimated; they are three millions. E swept away and

Eastern 8 New York, July 23—T hal correspondent of J reported that the crew of t Gen Sherman, which was waters, were beheaded by

WASHINGTON, July 22 the Alaska appropriation bill concurred in, a committee asked. Broomall asked leave of resolution relative to Spaulding objected. Steenis, said two or three were sought for, would be early House proceeded to elect the speakers table. It is President intends to veto it authorized the Secretary to appoint Supervisors of officers appointed by the President appointed Jaco Minister to Costa Rica Secretary of Idaho.

The Senate after a long take a recess from Monday Monday in September. I Senator for South Carolina his seat. New York, July 22 Mail steamer America day

WASHINGTON, July to-day signed the Tax by a protest, which a bill. The President has n Postmaster for San F The Reconstruction Virginia to the bill pro government for Texas.

WASHINGTON, July Senate Willson introducing for a more effective ment of Mississippi. The bill to facilitate of lines of steamers fr Europe was amended the subsidy paid by ment should not exceed t was then passed.

The Senate then to protect the rights of Buckalew's amendment shall be the duty of exercise all his powers tion and laws for the can citizens abroad, a gross any case in why to citizens of the Unit Howard offered an was adopted, that the pend diplomatic in government doing in citizens abroad.

In the House, the resolution to adjourn the third Monday adopted by 85 to 69 BUFFALO, July 23 gress held a secret se day. Representative country were present guarded by armed se

Baltimore, July 2 has been falling since tion of the city has The Maryland Instit sheet of rushing water hogheads, bales of first floors of stores on streets are under v are compelled to re upper stories. The rate of two inch o'clock. Several stre into rushing torrent have been swept from to Harrison streets, w gers on board; sev drowned. Numbers horses are reported communication to be ern and western po flood is sweeping ev communication sout flood has ever been

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The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Aug 1, 1868.

The Dominion.

From the Toronto Globe of 12th June we glean the following. There seems to be no doubt that a widely extended movement is on foot amongst the Fenians for the invasion of Canada. The frontier is divided into three sections—the Eastern, Central and Western—all of which are being thoroughly supplied with men and arms to repel whatever attempt may be made. The present Commander-in-chief of the Forces is a General Wyndham, who was defeated (?) in India by the insurgent Sepoys, (Redan Windham) we suppose, who is not looked upon in Canada as a very good General, though acknowledged to be a man of great spirit. The Fenians are to be led by O'Neil, who is said to be a good officer. From the preparations made to repel the attack, which are given in detail, there does not appear much danger to the Dominion. Much anxiety prevails to know the action of the United States.—A gratifying testimonial has been presented to John Shier, Esq., by the Ontario Agricultural Society, for long and faithful services to the important interests of agriculture in Canada. The testimonial is a splendid chronometer watch, valued at \$220.—The crops generally look very well.—The Globe condemns the contemplated arrangement of giving \$1,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Co. in the settlement of the North-West Territory. Speaking of the emigration to this country the Globe says:—Sank Centre Herald, published far up in the Sank Valley on the old Red River trail, makes favorable mention of the wheat crops in that distant region, and reports a considerable emigration to the Otter Tail, Lake country by western Americans. It also says a party from Canada was in Alexandria on Tuesday en route for Saskatchewan settlement. Almost every day teams loaded with Hudson Bay goods pass our office, besides the large trains generally composed of 30 or 40 wagons, which pass every week.—Hon W P Howland is expected to be appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario; and that the Bureau of Excise will in consequence be offered to Mr Stephenson, M. P., who greatly distinguished himself in Parliament.—The annual meeting of the Synod of the Church of Scotland was in session last month at Kingston, and from the report, it seems to be in a very flourishing condition.—The forty-fifth annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists was also in session at the same place and made a good report.—There is little general or political news of importance.

Messrs. Halliday and Balston.

By a gentleman who left San Francisco on the 14th inst., we are informed that these prominent and influential capitalists will arrive at this port by the Pacific which will be due about the end of the week. The object of Mr Ralston in coming here is probably nothing more than to gain relaxation from business, by taking a pleasure trip with his friend the great steamboat man, but there are few men whom we should welcome more in this city than the manager of the Bank of California. He is a gentleman of courteous manners, of large experience, great discernment, with a quick penetrating intelligence, that seldom errs. From the unbounded influence he possesses over the monied circles of San Francisco, he will have it in his power to be of great service to us in putting our resources, advantages, and beautiful climate in a proper light before the Americans below, if he leaves us with a favorable impression. It will be the duty of our citizens upon whom falls the charge of dispensing the public and private hospitality of our city to see that no attention consistent with his position and their own dignity is omitted, if as reported he comes up by the Pacific. We also think the visit of Mr Halliday may be turned to advantage, both by the Government and

our merchants. We should presume his visit is principally on business. Let then, our want of proper steam communication be laid before him with every consideration which can possibly have any influence with him. Like Mr Ralston, he is also a gentleman of comprehensive mind, and of firm and determined character. If he can be induced to put on a proper boat, for the summer at least, and Mr Ralston to recommend this place in San Francisco as the one where her wealthy citizens should pass the summer, there need be no doubt of good entertained from their coming. Our citizens may be assured that proper steam communication, with reasonable fares, is one of the first and most important things to which we should devote our energies and means to attain. Let us see, then, what can be done honorably with Mr Halliday during his visit with us. If nothing consistent with our wants can be effected, then let us devote ourselves to do the next best thing—bring him to terms by a well organized opposition. Far better, at present, to concede something of our individual plans and unite for the attainment of one acknowledged good, than to desire a hundred things and accomplish nothing. The one who sets an example of union in this matter will be a benefactor to the Colony.

Wednesday, July 29.

News from Portland Papers.

SUICIDE AT PORTLAND.—A man named Albert Smith, of Scotch descent, shot himself on the 18th inst. at Portland. Cause—tired of the world. U. S. SURVEYING STEAMER.—The U S steam tug Katie, Capt Bean, arrived at Portland from San Francisco on the 22nd. She is to be used by a surveying party to survey the ship channel around the Columbia Bar and thence up the river to the head of ship navigation. The Katie is a tug steamer, was built at Mare Island, California, expressly for the coast survey, and was launched about two months ago. FOR VICTORIA.—The schooner Crosby, Capt Perkins, will sail this morning (23d inst.) for Victoria with a light cargo of produce—not exceeding thirty-five tons, of which the greater part is flour; five tons brap. Capt Perkins informs us that the present is probably the last trip he will make to this city for the present, shipping having fallen off so much that the sailing of his vessel is no longer profitable. He intends sailing to the southern coast. A LARGE DROVE of sheep arrived at the Dalles on Saturday last en route to the Cariboo mines in British Columbia, belonging to a Mr Peoples. Some twenty days before, he had started from the Willamette Valley with nearly nine hundred head, all in good order, and arrived with a few over six hundred head, having lost the balance in crossing the mountains. He informed us that he would have saved money and great deal of time if he had driven his sheep to Portland and then shipped them up on the boat. They would have arrived in good order and he would have been twenty days further advanced on his journey. He says he will never drive over the mountains again.

From Sitka and the North.

The steamer George S Wright arrived from Sitka and way ports yesterday morning after a pleasant trip of three weeks. She brought a small freight of furs and oils and about 10 passengers amongst whom was His Lordship Bishop Hills. She takes eight non-resident passengers from this place to Portland. The Winged Arrow, from Kodiak was at Sitka; the bark Delaware sailed thence for San Francisco on the 18th inst. The Wright did not see the wreck of the Swanee, as she returned by the same passage which she went up, which is about five miles to the north of the wreck. News of the loss was first heard at about 22 miles north, but the Wright passed within five miles of the wreck on July 9th, about two hours after the Swanee struck; she heard no signal of distress. The New World and three schooners were at the wreck; one of the schooners was stove in while removing the heavy guns. The Indians are reported to be having a rich harvest, looting everything they can put their hands upon. St JOHN'S CHURCH.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev F Gribbell preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation. The choir, in which Mr Gribbell has taken great interest, were out in full force and rendered a fine service, more efficiently than we ever before heard them. Much feeling was manifested by the congregation when Mr Gribbell spoke of his leaving, and the rev gentleman was himself moved with emotion. On Sunday next Mr Jems of Nansaimo succeeded Mr Gribbell in the charge of St John's church.

WEST DOUBTFUL.—The Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise has learned that the hon O E De Long was recently nominated by the President as Governor of Washington Territory, but that his confirmation was defeated through the instrumentality of Senator Nye. The Enterprise further says, 'We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but give it the authority of a warm personal and political friend of Mr DeLong.' The above statement is very doubtful, more particularly as the office is ably filled at present—and will continue to be occupied by the present incumbent, if the wishes of the people of this Territory are consulted.—Seattle Intelligence.

CRICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Two clubs, the St George and the Pioneer, well organized, and possessing some remarkably good players, British and American, exist in that city; other clubs are forming both in that city and in the country. The first match was played about six weeks since, and was won by the St George. In the return match the Pioneers were victorious with ten wickets to spare. It is reported that the cricketers of California are endeavoring to arrange a game with us of Victoria.

CHINESE EMBASSY.—Great honors are being paid to Burlingame and his embassy in the United States. It is by these popular demonstrations, visible to all beyond mistake, the Americans succeed in revolutionizing ideas. We have a good chance yet left to maintain our old influence in the East; but if we are not up and doing with a similar spirit, in a few years it will die out for ever.

ANOTHER WAR.—The Le Nord, the Russian organ in Paris, which is always well informed in such matters, says a European war on a large scale must break out before the close of next autumn, and that this time the cause will be Eastern not German. Many circumstances of late give strength to this report.

CRICKET.—A match will be played at Colwood to-morrow (Thursday) between the Fleet and Mainland. Wickets pitched at 11 o'clock. An omnibus will be at the Colonial Hotel at 9 a. m. to take those who may be desirous of witnessing the match.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. She brought 18 passengers. Her freight consisted of thirty-three head of cattle, thirty-eight head of sheep, and fifty barrels of flour. List of passengers can be seen in the usual column.

THE PACIFIC.—We are informed by a gentleman from San Francisco, who arrived overland by the Anderson yesterday, that Mr Halliday and Mr Ralston of the Bank of California, are expected to visit Victoria by the Pacific.

VANCOUVER COAL COMPANY.—The report says: The directors propose to pay a dividend for the half-year at the rate of £10 per cent per annum, which will amount to £4,130, and to carry forward £2,627 to the credit of the next account.

CHINAMEN.—The Sarah March landed the remainder of her passengers on Tuesday at Requinait. Those, we understand, who went by the Active will work on the railroad; those remaining here will go to the mines.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning, taking a number of passengers but a small freight.

The execution of Barratt, the Clerkswell incendiary, will be the last public execution in England.

The Isasa Jeans, coal laden for Acapulco, arrived yesterday from Nansaimo in tow of the steamer Grappler.

The steamer Sir James Douglas left for Nansaimo yesterday morning.

The Lillooet Magistrate.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In your weekly of July 18th, a correspondent who supposed he wrote from this town, and who subscribed himself Lillooet, to a very unjust tirade against Mr Sanders, states that 'the only saloon keeper and Mr Tynon prayed to be allowed to have a dance on the Queen's birthday, etc.' Would it not be well for correspondents who wish to vent their spleen against an official through the columns of a newspaper, to be at least near the truth if they will give names and remarks? I had the pleasure of witnessing the regatta up the Victoria Arm on the 23rd of May. I danced in Victoria without asking to be allowed; consequently I was not in Lillooet; and at no time have I asked Mr Sanders to be allowed to have a dance. Also, we have more than one saloon keeper in Lillooet. In conclusion, I think Mr Sanders is highly esteemed, and deserves credit for his endeavour 'to strengthen up the district,' by an attempt to enforce a proper observance of the Sabbath. I have the honor to be, Yours truly, EDWARD TYNON. Lillooet, July 27th, 1868.

The Blockade of Mazatlan.

A special correspondent of the S F Bulletin writes: Mazatlan, June 22, 1868.

DIFFICULTY WITH A BRITISH SHIP.

The presence of the Federal arms in this State in support of the General and State Governments, has been effectual in suppressing disaffection amongst the natives. But the monotonous routine of a peaceful existence is beyond Mexican endurance. The Custom house officials of this city have endeavored to create a quarrel with H B M steamer Chanticleer, the particulars of which are pretty much as follows: The paymaster of the Chanticleer, Mr Wallace, obtained from one of the merchant's \$633 to make purchases for the ship, and also obtained a Custom-house permit to carry said amount aboard. There remained after the purchases \$378, with which sum Mr Wallace was proceeding aboard. In passing the Custom house he was seized, searched and the amount confiscated as contraband. Mr Wallace reported proceedings to his captain who came ashore in his official capacity and sought advice from some friends. On the return of this officer to his ship, in passing the Custom-house, he was unceremoniously and grossly seized and searched and insulted in reply to the captain's statement that he was commander of H B M steamer, a group of officers laughed at and derided him.

Capt Bridges, naturally indignant at such treatment, demanded the return of the stolen money and an ample apology for the insult of an officer of H B M service and its flag; and if not accorded to within 24 hours the port would be blockaded and the Custom house and barracks destroyed. Mr Sisal, American Consul, Mr Furlen, Prussian Consul, and Mr Alur, used their exertions and influence to bring about a reconciliation, but in vain.

THE PORT BLOCKADED AND BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

At noon, of the 20th inst, the 24 hours notice expired. The port was immediately blockaded. A Mexican coaster was prohibited from sailing. The steamer Panama, lying between the Chanticleer and the city, was advised to change anchorage. Official notice was sent to the American Consul that in the event of hostilities, Americans must look after themselves. Several Americans posted their national colors. Excitement was at its height; groups thronged the beach watching with anxiety the movements of the Chanticleer. At 5 p. m. four eight-oared launches from the steamer with pieces on board approached night to the wharf, the artillery immediately presented themselves in front of the Custom-house, and greeted the launches in language anything but polite. The men-of-war-men turned on their ears and retraced their course to the ship, the rest of the evening passed quietly. On Sunday the 21st, the archives and everything of value belonging to the Customhouse were removed; everything of worth was also removed from the barracks, a portion of which is Gen Corona's residence. The excitement increases, whilst expressions of 'buena Americano y carrajo Yangles' is repeated by others swearing vengeance against every gringo, if fire is opened on the city. On the 22nd at noon, if Capt Bridges has not received satisfaction, he purposes firing a blank signal, and at 2 p. m. haul into three fathom water, in range of the Custom house, and destroy it. Several families left and others are leaving town. The merchants have moved their goods from the Custom house, and placed their cash in security. Gen Corona is to withdraw his troops if hostilities begin, although the artillery have taken position to return fire. Corona exonerates himself from all responsibility in the affair.

THE CITY BY THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The foreign population universally uphold Captain Bridges, but deplore the result; should he hold out in his threats in view of his demands not being acceded to, especially if Corona withdraws his troops. The city would undoubtedly be given up to sack and riot, the end of which would be fearful to contemplate. Foreign merchants holding the principal interests in the city are using their utmost endeavours to direct Captain Bridges from his course; they have laid before him the disinterested feeling of the Mexicans for the safety of the city, and the loss of life and property that would inevitably fall upon foreigners. In consideration of this, the captain of the Chanticleer replied that if they would address him collectively he would suspend further action until such time as he received instructions from H B M Admiral on this coast; the solicitation was accordingly forwarded signed by all the leading merchants of the city and the offered terms complied with. The port still remains under blockade. [We understand instructions have been forwarded by Admiral Hastings to raise the blockade.]

GENERAL NEWS.

O F Galan, ex-Governor of lower California, remains a close prisoner in this city, awaiting instructions from headquarters. Mrs Galan arrived by the Sierra Nevada from La Paz. The State of Oahu has abolished the barbarous custom of bull fighting. Gambling, no small item in Mexico, has been suppressed throughout the Republic.

GEORGE C GORHAM.—This young man, who in his sudden rise to public position in California did much to ensure the triumph of the Democratic nominations in the late election turns up on his feet in Washington. He has recently been elected Secretary of the American Senate in the place of J W Forday. It really does seem that Gorham understands working the wires.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—The small town of Marquette in Michigan, has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is over a million dollars.

The town of South Danvers, Massachusetts, has decided to change its name to Peabody, it having been the birthplace of that charitable millionaire.

ARRIVAL OF A RHINOCEROS IN NEW YORK.—The Evening Post, of June 22d, says:—The first rhinoceros which has appeared in this country for twenty years was landed this morning from the steamer Union, which arrived at Hoboken last Saturday from Bremen. The animal will at once be sent to Van Amburgh's agent. The animal is but four years old, and measures nine feet in length and four and a half in height, weighing over three thousand pounds. He will not attain his full growth till the age of twenty-five to thirty years, when his height may be expected to reach seven feet and his length sixteen feet. As his daily food he eats two bushels of corn, one of potatoes, and three hundred pounds of hay, drinking fifteen to twenty buckets of water. The present specimen is of the black Asiatic kind, which is very voracious and sullen, and subject to sudden and violent fits of fury, causing him to rush indiscriminately at any object in his path. The horn on his nose is a formidable weapon. His scales serve as a protection against all injury, and are said to be impervious to shot. Creases behind the forelegs, under the belly and on the breast, where the scales meet, are the only places that can be pierced.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER.—The British journal entitled to this description was 'The Daily Courant', commenced on the 11th of March, 1702, by 'E. Mallent, against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge,' a site, we presume, very near that of the present Times office. It was a single page of two columns, and professed solely to give foreign news, the editor or publisher further assuring his readers that he would not take upon himself to give any comments of his own, 'supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves.' The Daily Courant very soon passed into the hands of Samuel Buckley, 'at the sign of the Dolphin in Little Britain'—a publisher of some literary attainments, who afterwards became the printer of the Spectator, and pursued on the whole a useful and respectable career. As a curious trait of the practices of the government of George I, we have Buckley entered in a list of persons laid before a Secretary of State (1724), as 'Buckley, Amen-corner, the worthy printer of the Gazette—well affected; i. e., well affected to the Hanover succession, a point of immense consequence at that epoch. The Daily Courant was in 1785 absorbed in the Daily Gazetteer.—History of British Journalism.

South America.

New York, July 17.—Dispatches from Rio to June 24th, say official advices from Parana river, report that the allies have again commenced a vigorous bombardment of Humata by land and water. The Paraguayans made a desperate sortie but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The result of the Presidential election in the Argentine States is unknown. The reports are incomplete.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer South American, from Rio Janeiro June 25th, has arrived. Brazil is still sending troops to Paraguay. The total number sent during the war is nearly 85,000.

A British ship arrived on the 20th with twelve iron steam launches ordered by the Government for the Amazon. The coffee crop is large but a part was lost by heavy rains.

Montevideo letters of June 15th says the banks have been directed by decree of Gen. Flores, Dictator, to pay up their notes in gold on the 15th of June. A great run was consequently made. The Brazilian house of Maury & Co. closed their doors and refused to pay.—It is thought that Brazil will assist them to enforce their claim against Flores.

Europe.

LONDON, July 16.—Two persons have been arrested at Porto Mango, Italy, charged with collecting men for an insurrectionary movement in Spain.

New York, July 17.—A London special of the 16th says the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred visited Admiral Farragut's fleet on Thursday. Admiral Farragut returned the visit on the British frigate Galatea with Alfred, and by invitation then visited Queen Victoria at Osborne House.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 19.—Farragut's squadron sailed to-day. The flag ship Franklin has gone to Gibraltar with Admiral Farragut on board, and the other vessels in different directions.

GEORGE JAMES FINDLAY & JOHN HENRY DURHAM, FINDLAY & DURHAM, IMPORTERS, General Commission Merchants, Wharf, Street, Victoria, V.L. LONDON OFFICE—St. Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS.—Passengers are called to the advantages offered by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co's Line, not only in the Superior and Increased Accommodation in the Class of Ships now on the route from Colon (Aspinwall) direct to Southampton, but also in the saving of time on the voyage of several days less than hitherto. The large steamers which leave Southampton proceed direct to Colon, and return direct to Southampton, thus obviating the former inconvenience of transshipment, and charging ships at Water Island or Jamaica. The steamer, which left Southampton on the 2nd June, made the passage to Colon in 15 days and 20 hours.

The Weekly British AND CHRON.

Saturday, August

Is He Right or Wrong?

In another column we have a letter from an American who has given us his name, holds an official position. His letter, and the pertinence it contains, are indeed of consideration by all our community. Were they faithfully, they would, a rich this Island. We contended of late that fields opened to their full that the supply could command, and the price at duced, we should support and establish a buoy in the reciprocity of alone build up this pleased that these sell have been noticed by a are still more pleased them before the public probably in this sha have much influence. Wood and the Comax instead of lying idle, w capital in abundance them, we could, as our says, afford to wait for and need not cry for source. People say there able employment for us Colony; and they know population would do what is this so? Most emp Since the augmentation which really commence we find the Vancouver C hitherto a non-paying in claring a dividend of 10 annum; and observe if that while this amount ships lie at the pit for w for coal; other ships w they could get it in reas and every day increases from the outside world. the Nansaimo mine two stand of one, and the supply, they would ne crease their dividend. V then, a self-evident fact— company can pay a 10 p depend without half supply mand, the Harewood, C Charlotte and other m the same were they open it is established that our alone are capable to-day profitably a large amount and a large increase of Again, we must recollect supply were increased, the pits would be reduced would enable more people coal with success to Oregon. In Australia, as viously stated, the price the pit is only \$2.50; here there cannot be by any a difference of \$3.50 price of living and labor two Colonies. Thus \$6 high, and is as prejudicial ers of the mine as to Were the price at the pit \$4 per ton, it would give safer margin for profit to American markets, and us to supply the whole Oregon and California. these facts will be mature by the public, and for the country, let everything done to develop this g thoroughly, be done by means at once. In refer correspondent's remarks federation, we advocate great reason that it w the first means of bring relief and vitality to the If we could have had it we should at once w and without angry discou been freed from our expenditure, and thus accumulated each year development of our mater We might, perchance, a tained a more vigorous administration, which m liberalize our laws; and some extra efforts to roads and open up our with different sections

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, August 1, 1868.

Is He Right or Wrong.

In another column will be found a letter from an American gentleman who has given us his name, and who holds an official position in the States. His letter, and the pertinent questions it contains, are indeed well worth consideration by all classes in this community. Were they answered faithfully, they would, as he says, enrich this Island. We have earnestly contended of late that were our coal fields opened to their full capacity, so that the supply could equal the demand, and the price at the pit be reduced, we should supply the whole coast and establish a business, which, in the reciprocity of trade, would alone build up this city. We are pleased that these self-evident facts have been noticed by a stranger; we are still more pleased to place them before the public, for most probably in this shape, they will have much influence. Were the Harwood and the Comax seams opened, instead of lying idle, while we have capital in abundance here to open them, we could, as our correspondent says, afford to wait for Confederation, and need not cry for help from any source. People say there is no profitable employment for capital in this Colony; and they know not what population would do where it came. Is this so? Most emphatically no. Since the augmentation of our coal which really commenced this year, we find the Vancouver Coal Company hitherto a non-paying institution, declaring a dividend of 10 per cent per annum; and observe if you please, that while this amount is declared, ships lie at the pit for weeks waiting for coal; other ships would come if they could get it in reasonable time; and every day increases the demand from the outside world. Hence had the Nanaimo mine two shafts instead of one, and thus double their supply, they would necessarily increase their dividend. We hold this, then, a self-evident fact—that if this company can pay a 10 per cent dividend without half supplying the demand, the Harwood, Comox, Queen Charlotte and other mines could do the same were they opened; and thus it is established that our coal interests alone are capable to-day of employing profitably a large amount of capital and a large increase of population. Again, we must recollect that if our supply were increased, the price at the pits would be reduced, and this would enable more people to ship our coal with success to Oregon and California. In Australia, as we have previously stated, the price per ton at the pit is only \$2.50; here it is \$6; yet there cannot be any possibility a difference of \$3.50 per ton in the price of living and labor between the two Colonies. Thus \$6 a ton is too high, and is as prejudicial to the owners of the mine as to the country. Were the price at the pits from \$3 to \$4 per ton, it would give a larger and safer margin for profit to shippers to American markets, and at once enable us to supply the whole demand of Oregon and California. We trust these facts will be maturely considered by the public, and for the sake of the country, let everything that can be done to develop this great interest thoroughly, be done by our men of means at once. In reference to our correspondent's remarks about Confederation, we advocate it for the great reason that it will after all be the first means of bringing general relief and vitality to the whole Colony. If we could have had it immediately we should at once without trouble, and without angry discussions, have been freed from our fearful official expenditure, and thus have means accumulated each year to assist the development of our material interests. We might, perchance, also have obtained a more vigorous and far-seeing administration, which would foster commerce, trade and manufactures; liberalize our laws; and make at least some extra efforts to improve our roads and open up communications with different sections of the inter-

rior. We have advocated prudence and moderation from principle and conviction. Without exaggeration, we see our agricultural interests rapidly improving; we see real estate rising; we see our coal company paying dividends; we see our gold mines regaining their reputation; our quartz veins are being opened; and from these facts we look upon the present year as the date of regeneration, which henceforth will enable us to present to the world a statement that will imperiously command attention, and attract both capital and population to our shores. Over all we can say, or our friends in England and Canada can say in our behalf, nothing will speak so loudly and so potently as the fact that the Vancouver Coal Company, without being able to supply one-third of the foreign and domestic demand, have announced a dividend of ten per cent per annum. It is a landmark in our pilgrimage that should be joyfully hailed by all classes, for the days of dividends are the days of real and lasting prosperity.

Thursday, July 30.

County Court.

[Before His Honor Judge Pemberton.] Calhoun v Walker.—This case which opened the court from 2 a. m. till half past 8 o'clock, ended in a judgment for defendant. The suit for \$120 was for medical attendance, when the amputation of a thumb became necessary from an accident. In giving judgment his honor distinctly took up the fact that Dr Calhoun had not made due provision whilst absent in attendance upon another patient, by which Walker was compelled to come to Victoria for attendance, and being a working man, was thereby caused much expense and loss. The fact of unskillful treatment his honor would not entertain, and remarked that the plaintiff left the court without any imputation upon his ability as a medical gentleman. The witnesses for plaintiff were Dr Calhoun himself, his cousin Dr S Calhoun and Dr Powell. For the defendant—Geo. Walker, Mrs Walker, Mrs McCord, Drs Helmsken, Ash, and John Mitchell. Mr Bishop appeared for defendant, and Mr Wood instructed by Mr Courtney for the plaintiff.

Bankruptcy Court.

[Before His Lordship Chief Justice Needham.] Wednesday, July 29, 1868. Re James Wilcox. A petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was presented on behalf of James Wilcox, of Wharf street, Victoria, and he was adjudicated a bankrupt. Protection granted.

UNEXPECTED RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT.—THE STEAMER SONORA BURNED.—The owners of the steamship Sonora, having stripped the hull of everything valuable, have been some time at a loss to know whether to break it up or burn it. It is said that they finally determined to do the latter, and yesterday was fixed for the performance. The proprietor of the Patent Fire Annihilator heard of it and obtained permission to extinguish the fire if he could. A large number of people were invited to go to Sanelito to witness the operation, and many went. The torch was applied to the steamer, and the extinguisher set to work, but it did not work well, and the fire kept gaining on it, finally overcame it and the Sonora was burned to the water's edge. Another story says that the owners did not want the vessel burned, but consented that she might be set on fire to test the Annihilator. When it was seen that the machine was useless for subduing the flames it was put ashore and an engine telegraphed for from the city. But it was too late—the ship was destroyed.

CARIBOO ITEMS.—The Cariboo Institute has been closed for want of patronage. Mr J. J. Cowley was badly injured lately on Grouse Creek by having his leg broken. He was under medical care.—A piece of gold was taken out of the Willow claim, on Mosquito creek, lately, that weighed 13 1/2 oz., the largest nugget yet found on that creek.—The Catholic Church was consecrated by Bishop D'Herbomez and the bell christened. A subscription was taken up on the creek for the benefit of the missions and schools.

THE VIENNA MURDER.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that a fearful murder was committed some months ago by the Count Chronoski and the Baroness D'Ebergenyi, in Vienna, by poisoning the wife of the former. The Baroness has, it appears, recently been tried, and sentenced to be deprived of rank and titles and to twenty years of hard labor. The Count will be tried separately, and without delay.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.—The agent of this company, Mr Beaven, has transmitted a message by telegraph to London in connection with the late fire, and received a reply, all within the very short space of three and a half days. As will be seen by an advertisement, a prompt payment of the loss has been made.

The Enterprise returned last evening from New Westminster with thirty passengers, the mails and express. The cricket eleven swelled the list of arrivals. Amongst those who came down were Archdeacon Woods, and Messrs Ball, McMillan, Haines, Lamb, Major Downie, Dickinson, &c.

REAL ESTATE.—J P Davies will sell at noon, some desirable real estate property, previous to which will be offered provisions, &c., by auction.

Nanaimo.

EDITOR COLONIST.—I found on a visit to Sitka, during which we called at Nanaimo, that 2000 tons of coal were wanted and two steamers and two ships waiting there to get it. On the morning of the 27th July the steamer G S Wright arrived at Nanaimo with about two tons of coal and some two cords of cedar wood. She found the war ship Scout, the Shooting Star and the Flying Eagle all waiting for coal. The Wright by extra arrangements obtained 45 tons of coal with some 42 tons of screenings, and left.

I see by your morning paper, Mr Editor, as I have frequently noticed before, that you are crying for Confederation, and your people for Free Port and nobody knows what else; while, in fact, your capitalists leave the great and most important resources of your Island wealth to suffer from the want of labor, and while you are directing the attention of your own people to matters involving simply a change of government, people abroad clamor for your coal. Vessels are waiting to take it at your pits, and if it could be got quicker and cheaper many more would come. Why then seek Confederation or a change in your government or help from any source, when your capitalists allow nearly all your coal seams to lie idle? When this article is peeped by the cargo, it is bad policy to serve it by the peck; when vessels want it in a hurry to meet the demands of the trade, why keep them at the mine for a month? Why not have cargoes ready on demand? If they cannot supply enough at Nanaimo, why not open the other mines which I am told exist in the neighbourhood and which are said to be larger and better than the one now worked. These are practical questions which if faithfully answered will enrich your Island. A PASSENGER BY THE G S WRIGHT.

Cariboo News to the 22nd.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.] STRIKES.—The Big Lead on Mosquito Gulch have struck good pay in their drift about forty feet from the bottom of their shaft, in the hill side. The quality of the gold and the dirt from which it is taken is precisely the same as that found in the Minnehaba, though it is found on a higher bed, which indicates that it came from the bill, and will prove favorable for the Junction claim adjoining it, above. The reported strike by the Erickson on our Cankins gulch which we published in our last issue, has been confirmed. The shares in this company have advanced to a pretty high figure; \$2000 being refused for a single share. It is reported that the Talsman on Grouse creek have struck good pay which is supposed to be the old Heron lead.

We paid a visit on Friday evening to the Barker diggings. They had struck a high bank of gravel, prospecting remarkably well. This company have gone to a good deal of expense and labor to cut a bed rock drain to their claim, going through old broken caps and posts, and a sea of mire and slum three or four feet deep.

WILLIAM CREEK.—The following are the wash-ups for the week: Wilson on 191 oz; McLaren on 91 oz; Bruce 33 oz; Flume on 51 oz; Baldhead 115 oz; Shepekini 60 oz; Lillooet 37 oz; Cariboo 51 oz; Raby 58 oz; Aurora 35 oz; Barker 28 oz; Welsh, expenses; Forest Rose 40 oz; Canadian on are cutting a tail-race preparatory to washing up.

STOUT GULCH.—Tafvalo on 243 oz; Mucho Oro 61 oz; Floyd 60 oz; Alturas 10 oz; Jenkins, good pay.

CONKLIN GULCH.—The Reed, Renfrew, and Erickson are the only companies that are doing anything, and each are taking out fair pay.

MOSQUITO CREEK.—Minnehaba on 432 oz; Hocking 170 oz; Willow 40 oz; Point 55 oz; Jeffrey 46 oz; Discovery, over wages; Holman on have commenced their new tunnel and will take out pay this week; the Junction and Big Lead are still prospecting.

RED GULCH.—The claims did about the same as the previous week, with a better prospect for the future.

A new impetus seems to have been given to the mining prospects on this creek. In addition to the vigorous and hopeful efforts being made by the Talsman on to find the Heron lead, and that of the Discovery on to find a back channel at the upper end of the creek, the Grouse Quartz on have set to work in earnest to test the value of their new ledge, by ordering the construction of an adit, and by having let by contract the tunnelling of fifty feet of the ledge; following the vein. The Flume on are now washing up and are said to be taking out good pay. The Carolina on are also doing well, and several other companies are making wages. The Discovery on took out 9 oz in two days, the commencement of their ground sluice in drifting for the back channel. The Ne'er-do-well on washed up last week 100 oz; the Cascade on 40 oz.

ANTLER CREEK.—Harkin on making wages. Boyd Smith on getting ready to work. McBride & McCully are doing well in some new ground in the creek. Several other companies will

be to work next week, working over old ground and fluming the same.

ODAR CREEK.—Aurora on making ten dollars a day to the hand. Oliver Hars, A McDonald and J Barker have gone up the lake to prospect a new creek at the head of the South Fork Lake.

KNITLEY CREEK.—Grotto on are getting in well with their flume, will be in pay ground in two weeks. Two large China companies are working in the creek and doing well. Davis crossing Baxter on took out 30 oz for the week.

SNOWSHOE CREEK.—Scott & co have commenced to clean up and are paying well.—Live Yankes; at the head of the creek, working Chinamen and paying about wages.

CUNNINGHAM CREEK.—Sharp & co still ground sluicing.—Standish on making wages.

LIGHTNING CREEK.—Great Eastern paying over wages.—Great Western and Fishshire Lass prospecting. Lightning on.

AMADOR CREEK.—Hunter & co bottomed shaft and are running a prospecting drive.

VAN WINKLE CREEK.—Bell & co paying wages.

CHISHOLM CREEK.—Ross & co still prospecting.

LAST CHANCE CREEK.—Prince of Wales on will commence washing this week.

DAVIS CREEK.—Smeaton & co are washing up this week; Homeward Bound on will commence washing this week; they have their dump-box and sluices all set. The Moonraker on are in 200 feet.

ANDERSON CREEK.—A company of four men have struck a good prospect in this creek last week, and received and recorded discovery claims.

COLTER CREEK.—Two companies on this creek. The Discovery on commence washing this week.—Myers & co sinking a shaft.

The North Pacific Railroad.

Preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the 9th of April last:

Whereas, The development of the resources of the United States, by the opening of its vast unexplored territory to settlement by its own citizens and emigrants from foreign countries, should be, in the present condition of the national finances, the first great care of its people and its government; thereby to bring into tribute the products of new and virgin soil, and the labor of an increased population to the lightening of the burdens which now weigh heavily alike upon labor and capital; and

WHEREAS, Recent scientific explorations have shown the region of country between the western end of Lake Superior and the Pacific coast, comprising the State of Minnesota, and the wide Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, to be unsurpassed in salubrity of climate, free alike from extremes of heat or cold, remarkable in the fertility of its soil, of its valleys, watered by abundant streams, and abounding both in animal and vegetable life and mineral wealth; and

WHEREAS, It is evident, that this important region, fitted by nature to receive a vast population, can only be opened to emigration and agriculture by the construction of a railroad, which shall connect the great system of American lakes with the Pacific ocean, a project which the reports of able engineers show to be feasible, by the use of the navigable streams, with the building of eight hundred and twenty-five miles of railroad, and which has received the hearty endorsement of distinguished officers of the army, whose profession and experience render them the most competent Judges, among whom may be named General U. S. Grant, the Quartermaster General, M. C. Meigs, and the Assistant Quartermaster General, Rufus J. Ingalls, as well as Mr Geo. Gibbs, for many years resident on the Northern boundary, in the employ of the United States Government; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, keenly alive to every proposal which can add to the national productivity and develop the national wealth, hereby cordially endorse the plan to construct a Northern Pacific Railroad, and respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of affording to the Company which has initiated this great scheme, such aid as has already been granted to similar roads in other sections of the country.

Resolved, That this Chamber, further recognizing the immense importance to this city of the development of the wealth of the great lake region, of the increase of the belt of cities which encircle it, and of the vast agricultural country of whose product they are the natural distributors, and believing that every addition to their prosperity will materially add to the wealth and prosperity of this city, which, from the date of the first construction of the Erie canal, has been universally admitted to be the Atlantic gateway of north-western commerce; respectfully, but urgently, press upon the representatives of this State, in the Senate and House of Representatives, to use their utmost endeavors to secure for the enterprise its just proportion of governmental aid, not only as a measure of national importance, but of State policy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Chamber send copies of these proceedings

to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United States, and respectfully ask their co-operation in behalf of this great national enterprise.

After thoroughly canvassing the various descriptions of the country before them, the committee arrived at the following conclusions:

- WATER RAIL. 1. From Lake Superior to the Missouri River: country timbered to the Mississippi; prairie land to the Missouri. 485 2. From the Missouri river to Great Falls; ready for continuous settlement; fair arable land and light timber. 500 3. From Great Falls of Missouri to Flathead river; hard country; land poor, except on the mountain slopes; includes the mountain crossing. 200 4. From Flathead river and Clark's river, navigable to foot of Fen d'Ouille Lake; fair grazing and arable country; spots of land very favorable for small farms. 175 5. From Fen d'Ouille Lake to Fort Taylor, on Lewis's Fork of the Columbia; generally fine, well timbered country; rich prairie land. 140 6. From Fort Taylor on Lewis's Fork, to Portland, by Columbia river; poor land to Walla Walla; fine land at Walla Walla; poor to Cascades; fine valleys to Columbia. 225

Total miles..... 900 825 Or 1725 miles, the entire distance by land and water from Lake Superior to Portland, Oregon.

To the people of New York State and city, say the Committee, the question of the North Pacific Railroad "is one of great importance. If there be hope or desire to bring any part of the Northwest into connection with the canal system of the State of New York, it must be through the extension of a railroad from the western end of Lake Superior." "The development of the Northwest and of British Columbia will find its natural outlet through the great system of lakes and canals by which the hand of the Creator and the capacity of man have united the destinies of New York State and city with that of the rich valleys of the interior."

Barnard's Express.

Wing to the infrequency and irregularity of Steam Communication between

VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO

We have made arrangements with WE FARGO & Co., For the transmission of our Letters and Express Packages to

San Francisco via Portland, Weekly.

A saving of from two to three weeks will thus be made in the Conveyance of Letters to CALIFORNIA, EASTERN STATES, EUROPE AND CANADA.

RATES PER WELLS, FARGO & CO.—Oregon and Washington Territory per 1/2 oz. 25 Cents California..... " 25 " Eastern States..... " 25 " Canada..... " 37 1/2 " Great Britain..... " 60 " France and Germany..... " 63 1/2 " Mexico and Sandwich Islands..... " 25 " To which our Rates must be added; in all cases Letters must be pre-paid.

F. J. BARNARD.

ma24 3m w

LEA & PERRINS'

Worcestershire Sauce.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



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

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

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

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Agents for Victoria—Jain, Green & Rhodes.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES OF Type just received at the COLONIST OFFICE suitable for above.

RHINOCEROS IN New York Post, of June 29d, rhinoceros which has aptly for twenty years from the steamer red at Hoboken last men. The animal will Van Amburgh's agent. four years old, and length and four and eight over three thousand feet and his length to his height may be extended to his length daily food he eats one of potatoes, and six of hay, drinking buckets of water. The of the black Asiatic morose and sullen, and violent fits of rash indiscriminately path. The horn on a formidable weapon. His protection against all to be impervious to the forelegs, under the breast, where the only places that can

PAPER.—The British this description was commenced on the 22, by "E. Mallent, at Fleet Bridge," a It was a single and professed solely the editor or publisher his readers that he himself to give any "supposing other enough to make revives." The Daily passed into the hands "at the sign of the Britain"—a publisher nments, who after- nter of the Spectator, whole a useful and As a curious trait the government of ockey entered in a ore a Secretary of cley, Amen-corner, the Gazette—well affected to the Han- at of immense con- poch. The Daily 5 absorbed in the History of British

merica. Dispatches from Rio al advice from Para- allies have again bombardment of Hu- er. The Paraguayans e but were repulsed

residential election in a unknown. The re-

24.—The steamer Rio Janeiro Junerazil is still sending The total number nearly 85,000. rived on the 20th launches ordered for the Amazon. e but a part was

of June 15th says directed by decree or, to pay up their 15th of June. A ntly made. The ary & Co. closed sed to pay.—It is will assist them to ainst Flores.

two persons have been Italy, charged with surrectionary move-

A London special rince of Wales and Admiral Farragut's admiral Farragut's British frigate Galatea itation then visited the House.

Farragut's squad- flag ship Franklin th Admiral Farragut r vessels in different

JOHN HENRY DURHAM, DURHAM, MERCHANTS

Merchants Victoria, V.I. Saint Helena, Bishop sga 1711 km

TEAM PACKET NY.

OF SHIPPERS The advantages offered by the Line, not only in moderation in the Charge (Aspinwall) direct having of time on the steamer. Southampton proceed to Southampton, thus on of transshipment, and Jamaica. The Taran- the 2nd June, made the hour. SPROAT & CO., Agents, 1711 2w

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Saturday, August 1, 1868.

European Summary.

The two Keans, whose celebrity as actors, is a just cause of national pride, experienced the same bitter trial and disappointments in early life. Neither Edmund nor his son Charles were successful at the commencement of their careers, and their after success is a good example of what self-reliance, study and perseverance will do. In one of the late Blackwoods there is an interesting article on "Charles Keane and the modern stage." This great actor it appears, selected the stage for his mother's support, and on the commercial value of the name was engaged 1st October, 1827, by Stephen Price, of Drury Lane, at £10 a week, to be continued or increased only in case of success. But he was not successful. It took nine long years of ardent conscientious study to perfect Charles Keane, and then we find him at Drury Lane again under Bunn engaged for 23 nights at £50 a night. In this engagement his performance of Hamlet, Richard III. and Sir Charles Overreach settled his right to wear his father's mantle. In 1842 he married Miss Tree the leader of actresses, and from that time his life was a repetition of success and happiness. At one of the annual Horse Shows in the interior of England, some tremendous leaping was done by seven hunters on exhibition. The feat is so extraordinary, if not incredible, that we give the precise words of the Times. It says, "the seven were first tried over an artificial lane, and a third jump made of a three feet hedge. This done, they were tried over an artificial lane and a third jump over a hedge seven feet high, built in great part by the judges themselves. The first prize of £15 was given to Warkworth, a bay weight-carrier, belonging to Colonel the Hon. Dudley Carleton, of the Coldstream Guards, a horse that had scarcely made a faulty jump throughout the competition, and when put through the final test a second time he even excelled his earlier performance." Twenty years ago a couple of five-barred gates were considered good work in one day's hunt if taken clearly, but now-a-days they clear seven feet at a jump with the trifle of a lane thrown in. At this exhibition Sir Hope Grant was present on his grey Arab pony, which carried him through his India and Chinese campaigns, the pair drawing great attention. The curiosity, however, of the day were two remarkably small ponies exhibited by Mr Buckhurst, the one a stallion named Tommy, 29 inches, the other, Jenny, only 28 inches high, evidently smaller than many Newfoundland dogs. "Everything at home is now done on a scale of magnificence. It is well, therefore, that our people keep pace in the higher objects of life, and that in them magnificence governs our national notions. A gentleman well known in commercial circles but whose name was not given, has recently invested £250,000 in the name of trustees for the purpose of founding a convalescent hospital in the metropolis, the plans of the building being entrusted to Mr Dale of New Inn. Such deeds are worth recording.—To keep pace with the increase of ironclads in other countries, our Government are about building two more to be called the Volage and Invincible. The former will be a frigate of 2,329 tons burden and 600 horse power; the latter 4000 tons and to carry a casemated tower amidships able to fire fore and aft.—Another great scientific movement is on foot in England, which, perhaps, exceeds all in the restless struggle of ideas going on. It is that of running, on the completion of a new railroad from London to Liverpool, express trains which in speed are to surpass anything known in the world. The whole distance between the stations, 200 miles, is to be done without a single stoppage, in two hours and a half, or just 81 miles an hour. It makes a man's head reel to read of such

things.—Mr. Sullivan, the eminent Irish writer, who in the early part of the year received a severe sentence for seditious articles, has been released, to the credit of the Government. Efforts were also being made for the release of Mr. Piggott, indicted and sentenced at the same time. The Weekly News, in speaking of this matter, says "the Government felt it should bow to the feelings of the country." It is well to have a Government which knows how to defend itself and at the same time comply with the wishes of the people.—Mr. Disraeli has accepted the freedom of the City of Edinburgh.—We referred the other day to changes in the Government of Turkey, which promise to be of great value to that country. To-day we have found something more about this interesting movement, the result of the spreading intelligence of the age. It is as follows: A Council of State has been established at Constantinople in which Christians and Jews have seats by the side of Mohammedans, and before which the Sultan appeared as "protector of every one's rights and liberties, designing to ground his future policy on the basis of perfect freedom and the toleration of all religious opinions." On Saturday, the 23d May, the heads of the Christian and Israelite communities waited upon the Sultan and tendered their thanks for the great boons vouchsafed to them, for the initiative taken by his Sublime Highness in the establishment of wise institutions, tending to unite all his subjects in a compact and homogeneous body working together for the prosperity and advancement of their common country. In his answer the Sultan again asserted that "he made no distinction between his Mussulman and his Christian subjects, and that he wished all of them equally to participate in the administration of the State." So, step by step, the great work of reformation goes on; and amongst its last triumphs, coming sooner than we could have expected, we find the proud Islam opening his cold heart to the lessons of Divine truth, and preparing himself to join the world to overcome the errors and to forget the wrongs and injustice of many long dark centuries.

The Dominion of Canada Falling to Pieces.

This is the caption of a short article in the San Francisco Bulletin of the 27th ultimo. According to the Bulletin Nova Scotia and Mr. Bright are going to do all sorts of things with the Dominion, if Nova Scotia does not immediately receive redress for her wrongs. Without the harbor of Halifax the Dominion must crumble to pieces, and the "British Provinces north of the United States gradually come under the influence of republican institutions, and become States and Territories in the American Union." So says the Bulletin. To us it seems rather late in the day for this wonderful change to take place so suddenly. At all events the British Provinces have been a long time in showing signs of so radical a change; and as John Bright does not command the English Parliament we do not think he will make a great point out of Nova Scotia's wrongs. At last the Bulletin lets the secret of its "wrath out." It is the scheme of the projectors of the Canadian Kingdom to unite east and west by a British road of our Atlantic and Pacific railroad! Knowing well the powerful nation this scheme once completed would build up, and the injury it would do San Francisco, the Bulletin, as usual, sets itself to work to misrepresent everything connected with the scheme. Let it, however, be understood that wherever British interests are concerned there is no paper in the world, since the death of Mr. Nesbit, so utterly unreliable as the Bulletin.

Saturday, July 25th.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—As we anticipated, the sale yesterday came to be considered a test sale, and produced satisfactory results. The prices, it is true, were not large, but they show an evident upward tendency, which will be hailed with pleasure. Lot 966, corner of Yates and Cook streets, 60 ft frontage on Yates and 120 ft on Cook street, \$155; lot 967, adjoining the above, on Yates street, 60x120 ft, \$100; lot 622, on Herald street, between Government and Douglas streets, 60x120 ft, \$240; lot 623, adjoining the above, on Herald street, 60x120 ft, \$280; lot 1128, on Bellot street, close to the Church Reserve, 60x120 ft, \$90; lot 1210, on Collinson street, near the Church Reserve. This lot has a frontage of 60 by about 240 ft, \$75; lot 472, on Herald street, between Store and Government sts., 60x120 ft, \$235. In all, \$1175. The attendance at the sale was good.

Base Ball.—The game played yesterday on Beacon Hill, between nine of the U S frigate Pensacola and the Victoria Club, proved exciting and not a little interesting. Not many persons, however, visited the ground owing no doubt to the unpleasant clouds of dust which prevailed throughout the day. We give the score in full, when it will be seen how the game stood when dusk brought the match to a close.

Table with columns: Names, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Total. Rows include W Moses, J Barrow, J Wilson, etc.

Table with columns: Names, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Total. Rows include W Coville, H Perkins, A Phillips, etc.

CRISTOFLORE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The summer examination of this school came off on Thursday according to announcement, before a very fair attendance of the parents belonging to the district and several gentlemen from Victoria, among whom were Messrs. Macdonald and Franklin, members of the Board of Education; Revs A C Garrett and Thos Somerville; Dr Adams, of the U S Frigate Pensacola; Mr Bryant, teacher from Nanaimo; Mr Jessop, of the Central School. Messrs. Franklin, Garrett and Jessop took an active part in the examination of the several classes and expressed themselves well pleased with the thoroughness of the teacher's work as far as the classes had advanced in their studies. The children, nearly thirty in all, are really well grounded in what they have been learning, while their orderly behaviour at their seats and in class was deserving of much praise. Mr Harrison, the teacher, has certainly done his work efficiently during the term just closed. The examination as a whole, was a great improvement on former ones.

MAGIC CLOTHES WASHER.—We were present to-day at the private trial of the Magic Clothes Washer invented at Astoria. Forty pieces, consisting of sheets, table cloths, shirts, etc., were placed in the machine and covered with three buckets of suds. The operation was kept up for ten minutes, at which time the clothes were rung out and found to be as clean as if individually rubbed upon a washboard by a competent laundress. The test was a severe one, but the machine did all that its inventors claim for it. The labor of working the affair is but slight, when we compare it with the work accomplished. We are now satisfied that this machine is a good one and can therefore recommend it to the attention of heads of families. Mr S L Sawyer is the general agent, to whom all inquiries should be addressed, and has procured the right to manufacture the Magic Clothes Washer in this State. The above is taken from a Portland paper. By the next trip of the Active to this port we shall have an opportunity of seeing one or two of these machines brought over for trial.

The telegraph party left on Thursday morning on the steamer Diana to repair the cable between this Island and San Juan. They picked up the cable in the afternoon and under-run it about three miles out, where they made fast and lay to during the night. Starting again early yesterday morning they came within two miles of San Juan Island, when they met the strong ebb tide. While laying to the cable waiting for a slack tide to resume operations, a strong wind sprang up against the tide, creating a very heavy sea, which finally parted the cable. The idea of repairing the cable in its present location has been abandoned and a new route decided upon, to prevent in future so much delay in getting the cable in working order should it again give trouble. The proposed new route is from Cordova Bay, South Saanich District, to James, Sidney and Henry Islands, thence to cross San Juan Island via the English camp. The work will be commenced immediately.

The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived from Nanaimo last evening with five passengers, two head of stock and a small freight. She reports the whaling expedition as being looked upon very hopefully; one whale had been caught and two others got away owing to the weather becoming bad. Mr Arnold of the expedition came down by the Sir James Douglas. On Thursday a large Episcopal Sunday school picnic was held on Protection Island, which drew together some 250 people, old and young. The thanks of the party are tendered to the captains of the Isaac Jeans and Shooting star for their politeness. The Rev Mr Jenne sent up three large balloons. This gentleman we understand will be down in Victoria on Thursday next. The drowning of John Holder is confirmed. His body was picked up on the beach last week and buried next day.

Masonic Party.—In order to pay a compliment to the Masonic Brethren of the American Navy at present sojourning amongst us, the Victoria and Vancouver Lodges visited British Columbia Lodge on Thursday night and afterwards adjourned to the St George, where an elegant supper was prepared by Mr Jacobs, the proprietor. There were assembled altogether between 50 or 60 persons, a dozen of whom at least were American. Nothing could be more convivial and pleasant than this interchange of the Masonic Brotherhood. The festivities, enlivened with songs and speeches were kept up until a late hour. T. Harris, Esq., the Worshipful Master of the British Columbia Lodge presided.

THEN AND NOW.—By the following paragraph it will be seen that the difference between cannon balls in 1453 and those in 1868 is only in the material. Like ourselves in this age, it is evident the ancients went in for size and weight: "A monster cannon, presented by the Sultan to Queen Victoria, has been received at Woolwich arsenal; the balls accompanying it are of granite and weigh 650 pounds each. They are similar to those described in Gibbon's 'Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire' as being used by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adrianople, in 1453."

CIGARS.—Everyone of late complains of the inferior cigars in all the markets on the Pacific coast. Perhaps the following facts will explain the cause: From the month of January to the end of June last, there were manufactured in the city of San Francisco 19,128,268 by 119 firms employing 1342 men, mostly Chinese. The total amount of taxes paid on them for five months was \$95,016. The daily consumption in San Francisco of home manufactured cigars is estimated at 138,000, the rest being scattered throughout every town on the coast. That's what's the matter.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The new magnificent building on Bush street belonging to the San Francisco Mercantile Library, has just been opened and dedicated. Mr J B Falton was the orator of the day. The foundation stone was laid nearly two years ago, and the land and building together are valued at \$260,000. It contains 24,000 vols, which with the library paintings, are valued at \$60,000, making the property as it stands worth \$320,000. It is insured in different offices for \$135,000. It is said the city has no building so creditable as this.

POLICE COURT.—Charley, a Hydash Indian, was charged yesterday with stealing a pistol, valued at \$3, and \$17 50 in coin, from the premises of Joseph Eden, of Esquimalt. The prisoner was remanded one day. The additional evidence of the Rev. T. Somerville upon the late fire was afterwards taken, and the evidence of the Rev. Mr Garrett has yet to be taken. So the case was remanded again until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. When the evidence of Mr Garrett shall have been taken we will publish the additional matter in full.

THE PICNIC.—To-day the Firemen of this city held their annual picnic at Madana's Grove, immediately in the vicinity of the city. The place is well selected and admirably suited for an entertainment of the kind, and the arrangements such as are certain to ensure success.

H M S SCOUT.—We understand this vessel leaves for Nanaimo this morning to coal. It is expected his Lordship the Bishop will go up to Nanaimo on her, as we believe, he intends holding Confirmation on Sunday next at that place.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE left for New Westminster yesterday morning; she took up over 50 tons of freight and 15 or 20 passengers. Amongst the latter was the Rev. Mr Woods, the new Archdeacon of British Columbia.

ERRATA.—In our yesterday's article, when writing of the Kootenay trail, we said it would cost \$20,000 to repair it; the figures should read \$2000.

DANGEROUS.—There is a bad cave in the Esquimalt road leading to the Admiral's house. We have heard of one accident already.

'W. H. K.'—The grievance complained of, we imagine, has been sufficiently treated on.

The following story was told by Dr William Anot, at a soiree in Sir H. W. Moore's hall in Edinburgh, the other evening.—Dr. Moore and Dr. Watson were in the West Highlands together on a tour ere leaving for India. While crossing a loch in a boat, in company with a number of passengers, a storm came on. One of the passengers was heard to say, 'The two ministers should begin to pray, or we'll be drowned.' 'No, no,' said the boatman, 'the little one can pray if he likes, but the big one man't an' pray.'

New York city has 222 churches and 419 missions of an Evangelical character, 34 Catholic churches, 6 Jewish Synagogues, 7 Spiritualist, etc., and 9 other denominations, making a total of 419 churches of all kinds, with accommodations for 290,000 persons. The average attendance, however, does not exceed 160,000, and the total of regular and occasional churchgoers is about 200,000.

Religious.

EDITORIAL.—Is your paper of Thursday, June 11th, there is a letter from a correspondent reflecting somewhat on the Bishop of this diocese for not having sent a clergyman to minister amongst the residents of Cariboo. Your correspondent is not perhaps aware that the Bishop did offer last year to send a clergyman and pay \$1000 annually towards his stipend, provided a committee was formed at Cariboo who would guarantee to collect the sum of \$1500 for the same object. An effort was made by a much respected barrister (who is not at Cariboo this year) to carry this arrangement into effect, but without success. Surely, therefore, no blame whatever can be attached to the Bishop! In every part of the diocese the people subscribe largely towards the support of their clergymen. For instance, a population consisting of not one-fourth of the number there is at Cariboo, and to whom I minister, subscribed very nearly as large an amount towards carrying on the expenses of the church as the Bishop requires from the residents of Cariboo. I am quite sure I speak the wishes of the Bishop when I say that provided the sum of \$1500 can be guaranteed annually a clergyman will be sent to reside amongst them.

ONE OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE. June 25th, 1868. [A clergyman proceeds to Cariboo very shortly.]

Fire Engines.

In the trials of Fire Engines made at the exhibition last year, Merryweather's large engine, though very closely pressed by Shand & Mason's, did beyond question perform the best, and they have been adjudged a gold medal, and the only one given to steam fire engines.

The following remarks embody the views of these gentlemen themselves as to the chief merits of their engines, and we have adopted, almost in their own words, the explanations they have given of the several points which deem those of chief merit in their own construction.

At the competitive trial at the Champ de Mars their large engine L'Empereur threw a massive stream 1 1/2 inch diameter to the extraordinary height of about 200 feet. The main features that seem to have made this system of engine successful in practice and in the various competitions that have taken place since the introduction of steam fire-engines into England, are the simple and powerful boiler and the large long stroke of the pumps which are employed, so that the rapid motion which is so detrimental to all pumping machinery is avoided. Another feature is the absence of any rotary motion to move the slide valves, which saves weight and the multiplication of parts, as where cranks and eccentrics are used. The boiler consists of a top plate in which are hand holes, and a bottom plate in which the tubes are fixed. These tubes, unlike those in ordinary vertical tubular boilers, do not reach from the bottom to the top plate; but having their lower ends welded up, hang down as it were from the tube plate over and around the fire. Within each of these tubes a pendant tube is placed open at both ends, the lower end not reaching to the bottom of the outer tube, and the top end fitted with a capped mouth, so as to assist in promoting the naturally rapid circulation of water, which flows down the inner tube, and being covered to the bottom rises again with the steam up the annular space between the two tubes, and is deflected by the capped mouth, so as to be prevented from interfering with the downward current. This plan for rapid circulation gives off practically, dry steam above the water level into the steam space, which for boilers of this class is made unusually large being unencroached upon by tubes. Steam in these boilers is got up remarkably quickly. In one instance at a public trial a pressure of 60 lbs per square inch was obtained in 6 minutes, and 100 lbs in 7 1/2 minutes from the time of lighting the fire, cold water only being used. The steam is almost well maintained.

The Ku Klux Klan.

Many persons have been led to suppose, from what they have seen in newspapers, that Ku Klux Klan was a most dangerous and terrible organization of murderers, assassins and outlaws generally. These who have been thus deceived and imposed upon by the stories they have read about the 'chuck-lux' will be glad to learn, as they will by the following frank exposure of the objects of the order, that instead of being the terrible monster they had imagined, the organization is purely benevolent and humanitarian in all its arrangements and purposes. The Ku Klux Klan are called upon to investigate or kill any colored kusses who may approve the constitution being concocted by the contemptible karpet-baggers at the kapitol. Each Klan is commanded by a karnivorous kernel, who collects his comrades with care and caution commensurate with the magnitude of the cause. Whenever convened they must correctly give four counter-signs. These are: Kill the kullered kuss; klean out the karpet-baggers; krah the konvention; karry konservatism; konfession to kongress; konfederates will konquer. Of course the Klan creates considerable consternation among the konges and their kunning conductors, who calculate that their karrer may be kut short by katastrofies. Kowardly kuts, they kan't kplain."

The eminent services which Dr Richardson has rendered to the medical profession and the public generally, especially by his successful invention of a method for producing, without danger, local insensibility to pain in surgical operations have received fitting recognition at Willis's Rooms, when a testimonial, valued at over £1000, was presented to him by Mr Page, sergeant surgeon extraordinary to the Queen.

A blue horse with a buff face is exhibited in London.

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Saturday, August 1, 1868.

Dark Hours.

To all mortal beings, purpose, there are allotted dark hours—when the hours when their hearts appear delusive; how feel unequal to the burden of their aspirations. These dark hours are of humanity and non-emption. But ead and they are, they offer beneficent purpose by we are the current coman is but an epitome, is the same lot; and vple are surrounded by Struck down from a p at one time seemed to a condition which ha to make it endurab have become in a guerrulous, and jollie to themselves and al times the press is awa ly judged and most se it is amidst the compflict of ideas most o mine which is it's exa In allying itself with people of this Colo sufferings and wrongs ever, go astray; and seeking at times to do country, has never for some may think, forgo people, and never will of its official martydo revenues are exhaustu men who are not a maintaining department graceful; the cruelty apathy by which its are allowed to waste justice of looking up and mineral lands by come valueless, or of actions of those who development, with o render them helples ed impositions upon the irregularity of neglect of education subjects and a score o ces which retard the perity have never bec for one moment. tion is at present, policy is to adopt so immediate relief req question affecting t everyone. To reme irresponsible form of compel a change in t the Legislature, an enormous official exp three first things to accomplishing this ob this Colony can only is to take the lead in and suggest such acti tually become cond good. If it goes fur influence is lost by personal malice, v design. The crown must come from the through the means o They cannot be acc motives, nor can the be disregarded. O we have repeatedly meeting to discuss to, that such a rem sent home as will co the proper quarter. all parties can unite ed in the same good can be no section the resolutions to this purpose we sha shall shirk no respo

The Saskatche

The proposition of H. B. Beliers, from H of Buckingham, mentioned in this paper boundaries of British other side of the R to us of far greater at first appear. I side the mountain idea of the fertility to; and still few sardity of limit

