

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

NO. 41.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

VICTORIA CHRONICLE

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:  
Per Annum, in advance, \$6 00  
For Six Months, 3 00  
For Three Months, 1 50  
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AGENTS:

Alexander & Co., New Westminster, V. I.  
John Mackin, Victoria, V. I.  
H. B. Long, Victoria, V. I.  
Wm. B. Long, Victoria, V. I.  
G. Stewart, Victoria, V. I.

The News.

Within the past forty-eight hours, intelligence of more than ordinary interest and importance has winged its way hitherward by wire. It is not because the distance is so great and the present expense of transmission renders tersity a *sine qua non*, that we should lightly pass by an announcement so momentous as the maturity of the plan for the confederation of British North America. "It is announced to-day," Thursday, August 15th, says a cable item which was published on Saturday, "that plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government." There is no reservation, no ambiguity in this statement. It means anything, it means nothing more nor less than the independence of British North America. The new ministry have shuffled the colonial cards, and the first insight they give us of the game they intend to play angurs well for the future, should the Cabinet succeed in retaining the public keys. We have before said that a Tory government may prove our best friends, as they have previously shown, paradoxical though it may sound, more liberality in their colonial administration than the Liberal party. They feel a wholesome English pride in their distant countrymen, and glory in seeing the Anglo Saxon up-lifting his head and wielding a strong arm in his ultra-mundane home. Their ears are open to the grievances, remonstrances and requirements of the colonists, and their colonial policy was long since declared by their veteran leader, when Lord Stanley, to be "to sever the tie binding parent and offspring the moment the desire was expressed by a majority of the British colonists, but, will then, to expend the last shilling, if need be, in defending any of the Queen's possessions." The confederation scheme has for some time been the pet theory of prominent men in Canada, and has now taken a firm hold of the public mind. The maritime Provinces, though at first stoutly opposed to it, have been gradually yielding ever since the successful mission of the Hon. George Brown and the other delegates to England, and at the last elections the "vexed question" was finally settled by the triumph of the Confederation platform. In the perfection of one of the grandest measures that modern colonial history will record, we may naturally enquire, seeing that we belong to British North America, whether these Colonies are to be embraced in the Confederation? We think not. Situated as we are at a remote distance from Canada, and separated by a barrier so formidable as the Rocky Mountains, it is questionable whether it would suit their interests or our own to be included just now in the *band*; at any rate we have never expressed any de-

sire to become members of this great new Anglo Saxon nationality, and the most that we can expect or ask under existing circumstances, is that a place be reserved for our admission when we find ourselves prepared to forego the protection of the Mother Country and to assume the conditions and responsibilities imposed by the compact.

From the Continent, the news is satisfactory to the cause of peace. The Emperor Napoleon has been seen in appearance in relation to the Emperor of France to the Rhenish provinces, but the scheming Emperor has for the time being found more than ample satisfaction in the Prussian Ministry, and has been most essentially gratified. The aim and design of the Emperor, in the complications between the three Powers lately at war, were truly surmised, but he has been cleverly out-generalled, and instead of extending the frontiers of France at the termination of the war as he fondly hoped, without striking a blow, he finds himself scubbed by Bismarck, and his draft on Prussia for territory, dishonoured and returned to him with refreshing sang froid. With his usual tact and prescience however, the Emperor deems it wiser to make a merit of necessity, to "acknowledge the corn" and "knuckle down," by renouncing in the interests of peace, his supposed claim to the coveted Rhine territory. One of the good effects of the present order of things in Central Europe to which we recently alluded, has shown itself: Prussia is now powerful enough to preserve the balance of power, and to resist any encroachment, either on the East or West of her present boundary line; and when Louis-Napoleon tells the world that he has found it out, the rest of mankind may accept it as an indisputable fact.

The process of annexation and re-organization, continues in Prussia with evident success, but it was reported that hostilities would be resumed between Prussia and the Kingdom of Bavaria. "What King Maximilian can hope to accomplish however, by prolonging the struggle, we are at a loss to conceive. Possibly the renewal of war referred to in the telegram, has reference to the threatened enforcement by Prussia of the contribution levied at Frankfurt. A commission had, however, been appointed at Berlin, to enquire into the levy.

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Cholera is making rapid strides in the States. At Cincinnati, the number of deaths in one day (Friday last) reached sixty-seven.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, August 20.  
THE DOWNS DIGGINGS.—We were shown on Wednesday a sample (2½ ozs.) of gold from the new diggings on the Lillooet river, 24 miles out of Douglas. The gold was sent down by Mr. J. Franklin, and is fine flour gold, very similar in appearance to that taken from the bar diggings of the lower Fraser. We understand the few men who are at work are well satisfied with the appearance of things. The miners are engaged in bringing in a ditch. The hon Mr. Brew has just shown us a letter from Chief Constable White, in which the writer says respecting these mines "there is no humbug at all about the gold. Perret, Gowan and Chapman are taking from four to six dollars per day from the bench alluded to in my report."

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, arrived on Friday night from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal for the U. S. steamer Saginaw. H. M. S. Soont was at Nanaimo. Governor Kennedy on his arrival was received with salutes, bonfires, and other public demonstrations. The Scout was to visit Cowichan on her way down.

Logic.—Mr. Bishop objects to the use made of his name in the cow question, and denies that he argued that a "cow" was a bullock because a mare was a horse. Well, we give our legal friend the benefit of the doubt, and apologize, and, at the same time, we will ask him if the following deduction from his premises is not logical and strictly orthodox: A cow being a bullock, and a bullock an ox, ergo a cow is an ox. Or being the male species of the bovine genus, cow must therefore be of the masculine gender. Q. E. D. We dare not put the other proposition as to a mare being a horse, because there the last word is given to the female species.

WESLEYAN SERVICES.—A deeply impressive service on the death of the late Mrs. Todd was held yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Evans, in a large congregation. In the evening, Dr. Evans, the respected pastor of the Church, who is about to take his departure for Nanaimo, preached a farewell sermon of Christian love and wholesome counsel to an overflowing audience, taking as his text King Agrippa's remark to St. Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be Christian." Most of the members of the Presbyterian Church, including the pastor, were present. Owing to the warm temperature within the building, one of the congregations fainted during the service.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.—We understand that an address is in the course of signature, for presentation to the Rev. E. Evans D. D. on the occasion of his change of administration. The Reverend gentleman has become endeared to a large circle of friends during his residence in this City, and in his high calling, has been a faithful and zealous worker; the fruits of his labors being visible in the advances made by the Church, that he has succeeded in building up in these Colonies. The address will be presented this evening at half-past seven o'clock in the basement of the Wesleyan Church.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—The Rev. Mr. Doan, of the Northern Indian Mission, who arrived on Thursday by the Otter, assisted in the ministrations yesterday at Christ Church, both morning and evening. Some natives, presumed to be members of Mr. Duncan's mission at Metlakatla, attended service last evening and caused an agreeable surprise to those near them by correctly following the responses and singing the hymns. The choir gave Nares' service in the morning and evening—the latter for the first time.

COAL.—The newer coal is, in a geological sense, the poorer it is, for the coal of the carboniferous formation is much more compact and richer in carbon than tertiary and other late coals. This is unfortunate for the gold and silver-bearing Territories, for the coal of California, Colorado, and other regions in the West is young in this geological sense. It lies in cretaceous and tertiary rocks as far as known.

ACCIDENT.—A boat containing three persons capsized one day last week while crossing from Discovery Island to San Juan Island. The sloop Ocean Queen, which happened to be near and witnessed the mishap, fortunately rescued the men from their perilous condition, and, having righted the boat, started them again on their adventurous voyage.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and looks as gay as a peacock. She will resume her place in the New Westminster trade this week. The Alexandria will require some overhauling. Her tubes leaked badly on her last trip, and she was consequently put under very easy steam.

DISCHARGED.—The unfortunate man who was arrested for stealing a coat while in a drunken fit, from the clothing store of Messrs. Wilson & Co., was on Saturday liberated with a wholesome caution from the Bench. We understand that he communicated some information of value to the head of the department before his discharge.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandria, with 15 passengers and a small river express, arrived at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, having been up to Langley by brig down a number of barrels of salmon cured at the H. B. Company's farm by Mr. Allard.

THE REV. E. WHITE with his family, arrived at New Westminster on Thursday, having crossed over from Nanaimo on the sloop Ringlander. The Reverend gentleman's departure from Nanaimo occasioned the keenest regret of his flock, by whom he was highly esteemed.

NEW WESTMINSTER CIVIC COUNCIL.—The new Municipal Council met at New Westminster on Wednesday evening, when Mr. John Robson was elected President and Mr. Thos. McMeeking, clerk. The Council adjourned on the invitation of the President, to refresh at the Colonial.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE left San Francisco on Saturday at 5 p. m. for this port; she may consequently be expected on Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

THE LAND QUESTION.—It would be an

applicable to the use intended to be made of them. Mr. Alston at a public meeting stated that he had been struck (blind) with a statement in the *Colonist* that \$288,000 was sent last year out of the Colony for articles we could raise ourselves, and \$302,535 for similar things; thus leading himself and other people to imagine that these articles had been consumed in the Colony and that the gold of this colony had paid for them. Mr. Alston, being a government official, who has plenty of time to make himself acquainted with facts, ought to have known that by far the greater portion of the articles alluded to are exported from this Colony to other places, such as British Columbia, and that the "money" sent away to pay for them, comes from British Columbia or other places where they have been produced. His statement therefore is not a "fact" and his statistics only mislead. If any people have a right to complain, it is not Mr. Alston or the people of this Island, but the people of those countries to which those articles are sent and in which they are consumed. How does it happen then, that British Columbia, with her heavy tariff and the natural protection of the country, does not raise all those things, instead of requiring them to be imported? As far as the people of this Colony are concerned they ought to be pleased at being in a position to do the trade of other places, and to derive profit therefrom, for from that profit in a great measure not only does he receive his salary but it likewise helps to support a great many others, and the country and Government, generally. Then comes Dr. Davie who complains that capital from abroad has been spent in digging gold, and the gold had been paid to people living in another land. Is there anything to complain of in this—those who supplied the capital have, it is hoped received a profit, for assuredly the country has. The people are always calling out let us have capital from abroad, but do they expect to get it excepting the capitalist can make a profit here as he can do elsewhere? He might as well have complained that the Nanaimo Coal Co. ought not to be allowed to work the mines there because that company existed in England and spent the profit, if they got any, there; would the Colony be any better off if those mines were shut up? Would the Colony be any better off, if it refused to allow an American company to work the coal mine at Comox? But Dr. Davie again makes a mistake the gold is not the produce of this Colony—it is not the production of this Colony—it merely comes here in transitu just the same as the goods for which it is in payment. Surely he has no wish to stop so profitable a transaction. As to speculations in land, the Government sold those lands without any stipulation, it is bound to adhere to its agreement. It is another matter altogether, whether the agreement was bad; if so do not fall into the same error again, but make a law, not to allow any land to be sold excepting for the purpose of occupation. Even such a law is impracticable and could easily be circumvented, but to come to the truth, it is very doubtful whether there has been so much speculation in land as people suppose. With respect to the resolution proposed by the Doctor, the way to carry it into effect, is for him and his coadjutors to do a little more than he had done with the land they possess, for the worthy Doctor has declared over and over again that farming will pay, aye, and pay without a tariff. He has proved it upon his twelve hundred acres. Then we come to J. D. Pemberton, and it is as impossible now as it ever has been, to understand what he means or what he wants. It seems however, he would like American farmers to come here and settle. Why the way to do that is to unite the Island to the United States instead of British Columbia, for assuredly Americans will not leave their own country for this, without, but probably, J. D. P., means the same thing, or he would have said, encourage Englishmen or Irish to settle. He thinks that a tax upon wild lands, and upon lands held by absentees would do no good, and would be prejudicial, and in this he is right; but he follows it up by the queer practice, that he would tax them so much per acre, because that would have the effect of throwing the land into the market. He would tax, and he would not, speculators should hold land, and they should not. He wants speculators in shiploads, but he wants to force the lands they buy to the market. Well, he is not likely to get his shiploads. But singularly enough a law that will be suitable for Victoria, he does not think will be applicable for any other district, because there they want a fence law—well, a pretty good way of fencing the subject. He complains that Americans can come by water. Well, it is probable that the people of Vancouver Island can do likewise, there is nothing to hinder them, both have to get to the water, and in the latter respect, the Vancouver Islander has certainly the advantage of his American neighbor. As to roads, J. D. P., has no cause of complaint, but he may blame the Legislative Council, because they threw out the hay bill, he being about the only thing he produces—he

personally may have suffered a little, but has the country? Is it right that people who require hay should be compelled to pay more for it in order to support people in the extravagance of driving about in Irish carriages? Probably from England? Farmers like other people must work and not expect to be supported by subscriptions from the public in the shape of a tariff for protection. Farmers do not need protection—go round the country and see how year after year, those who have cultivated their lands wisely and well, have improved; those who had but little when commencing have now their farms and herds comfortable, comfortable, and what not, they are not to be compared with their former condition, and although they have not made ten times as

much as they did when they first began, they may have a goodly amount of the agricultural produce of the country, and the farmers will doubtless suffer when the competition, which sometimes their produce has to meet, becomes more keen. The fact is that the farmers of Victoria, who complain of the hay bill, and who do not want to engage a sufficient number of men to work themselves for doing their own work, but want to drive about in the carriage, go shopping, and so on. The other class is the small farmer who has some dozen acres, under cultivation. In fact, as a rule, the smaller the amount cultivated, and the less the produce, the greater the cry for protection, and the reason is obvious, they cannot live upon the small income derived from their work. It is not a tariff that is wanted, for this purpose, but more cultivated, and in some instances, cultivatable land, for many have farms that will never pay their way, no matter how they are protected. There is no doubt but that others who have not any capital will suffer much for the first year or two, but if they raise sufficient to maintain themselves, but at the same time no farmer can expect to live by cultivating a dozen acres of land, excepting he has also plenty of stock, or cows or herds, or poultry or something of that kind in addition. I am not speaking of twenty acres close by Victoria suitable for market gardening, but of say 10 or 20 miles away. Twelve acres under wheat will produce say 30 bushels per acre, or say over 400 bushels for the whole. He may receive for it \$500. How can a man expect to live sumptuously upon such an amount of production? Yet many do exist, see and some even of those make no complaint, but hope with health and strength that they will produce more in future seasons, and be better off; and so they will. Now the real farmer, the man who does credit to himself and the country—the man who works, and works well and joyfully, he is the man who does not make complaints or talk about a tariff, but goes on constantly improving his condition and always has a hand to help a struggling neighbor. These are really the three classes of farmers. A Tariff is not wanted for protection, look at the price of butter, eggs, poultry and most kinds of produce? Why are the farmers themselves confess them to be high enough, but then when they wish to do so. What is the reason that more butter, for instance, is not made? A very simple one, that there are not cows enough on the island to produce more. Very many farmers cannot get more cows, because they have not the money to buy them with, and the poorer the man the more this holds good, and that is probably the reason why five dollars per head is charged upon cows when they come to the island—a very excellent plan, indeed, of preventing butter being made. It is quite true that farmers cannot always sell their produce when it is brought to town. But is not that the case everywhere? How often, even in England, do farmers have to carry their produce back from the market on market days? Legislation will not cure this; it is a mere matter of supply and demand; but a commission agent to sell that produce, probably would, for he would watch the market. Now, it may be truly stated that where any man has a good piece of land, and tolerably clear, with industry, and perseverance, and good health, and a little luck, he will be sure to do well; but, unfortunately, much of the land is not clear, but densely wooded and poor, and in this lies the main reason for the backwardness of settlement. Hundreds have settled upon this land, but have been obliged to leave on account of the difficulties and expense of clearing, and practical men now know that it will not pay to clear heavily timbered land. Men will not starve for ten years, and starve for the greater part of that period, for the sake of a homestead at the end of that term, when they can get a farm elsewhere that they can cultivate at once. Much is said about the United States, but any one who knows anything of Washington Territory or Oregon will say that there the people do not clear woodland, but chiefly confine themselves to prairie. In Vancouver Island it costs at least fifty dollars to clear an acre of timbered land. Will any one do so who has the money, or will he invest it otherwise? How many so-called "speculators" do hold such land—to their sorrow? If it were open to-morrow, no one would settle upon it; in fact, plenty of equally good land has been open for years to pre-emption, (for lands are now, as they have been, open to pre-emption), and yet no one has taken it up, or, if they have, they have dropped it again. It is well for the Government that "speculators" do hold such land, for from it taxes are received as a sort of income: For this almost valueless land—say 100 acres—the owner pays, what? Why, nine dollars per annum road tax and one per cent. upon its value. So, supposing it to be worth one dollar per acre, he pays taxes at the rate of ten per cent. upon its value. Even if it be worth five dollars per acre, he pays about three per cent.; for it must be recollected that the land of the speculator and that of residents are taxed equally and alike. This letter is too long, it may be completed some day.

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the accommodation of the public, and  
with great care, is provided with  
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ARGE BOTTLES.  
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body rendered unhealthy by the gross  
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PERMANENT CURE  
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Chapman & Co., New Westminster

Barnard's Express, Queen's, B. C.

do do

do do

A. S. Pichard, Seattle, W. C.

J. E. Fisher, San Francisco

These Boys, do do

Wm. H. Lake, do do

F. Alper, Oldman's Lane, London

G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

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From the Continent, the news is satisfactory to the cause of peace. Matters were assuming a threatening appearance in relation to the claims of France to the Rhenish Provinces, but the scheming Emperor has for the nonce, found more than his match in the Prussian Minister, and has been most effectually checked. The aim and design of Napoleon throughout the complications between the three Powers lately at war, were truly surmised, but he has been cleverly out-generalled, and instead of extending the frontiers of France at the termination of the war as he fondly hoped, without striking a blow, he finds himself snubbed by Bismarck, and his draft on Prussia for territory, dishonored and returned to him with refreshing *sang froid*. With his usual tact and presence however, the Emperor deems it wiser to make a merit of necessity, to "acknowledge the corn" and "knuckle down," by renouncing in the interests of peace, his supposed claim to the coveted Rhine territory. One of the good effects of the present order of things in Central Europe to which we recently alluded, has shown itself: Prussia is now powerful enough to preserve the balance of power, and to resist any encroachment, either on the East or West of her present boundary line; and when Louis Napoleon tells the world that he has found it out, the rest of mankind may accept it as an indisputable fact.

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THE DOUGLAS DIGGINGS.—We were shown on Wednesday a sample (2½ ozs.) of gold from the new diggings on the Lillooet river, 24 miles out of Douglas. The gold was sent down by Mr. J. Franklin, and is fine flour gold, very similar in appearance to that taken from the bar diggings of the lower Fraser. We understand the few men who are at work are well satisfied with the appearance of things. The miners are engaged in bringing in a ditch. The hon Mr. Brew has just shown us a letter from Chief Constable White, in which the writer says respecting these mines "there is no humbug at all about the gold. Perret, Gowan and Chapman are taking from four to six dollars per columbia from the bench alluded to in my report."

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris, Captain Frain, arrived on Friday night from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal for the U. S. steamer Saginaw. H. M. S. Scout was at Nanaimo. Governor Kennedy on his arrival was received with salutes, bonfires, and other public demonstrations. The Scout was to visit Cowichan on her way down.

Logic.—Mr. Bishop objects to the use made of his name in the cow question, and denies that he argued that a "cow" was a bullock because a mare was a horse. Well, we give our legal friend the benefit of the doubt, and apologize, and, at the same time, we will ask him if the following deduction from his premises is not logical and strictly orthodox: A cow being a bullock, and a bullock an ox, ergo a cow is an ox. Ox being the male species of the bovine genus, cow must therefore be of the masculine gender. Q.E.D. We dare not put the other proposition as to a mare being a horse, because there the learned gentleman would have to contend with a generic term for the equine species.

WESLEYAN SERVICES.—A deeply impressive sermon on the death of the late Mrs Todd was preached yesterday morning by the Rev. Mr. Browning to a large congregation. In the evening, Dr. Evans, the respected pastor and head of the Church, who is about to take his departure for Nansimo, preached a farewell sermon of Christian love and wholesome counsel to an overflowing audience, taking as his text King Agrippa's remark to St. Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Most of the members of the Presbyterian Church, including the pastor, were present. Owing to the warm temperature within the building, one of the congregations fainted during the service.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.—We understand that an address is in the course of signature, for presentation to the Rev. E. Evans, D. D. on the occasion of his change of ministration. The Reverend gentleman has become endeared to a large circle of friends during his residence in this City, and in his high calling, has been a faithful and zealous worker; the fruits of his labors being visible in the advances made by the Church that he has succeeded in building up in these Colonies. The address will be presented this evening at half-past seven o'clock in the basement of the Wesleyan Church.

CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—The Rev. Mr. Doonan, of the Northern Indian Mission field, who arrived on Thursday by the Otter, assisted in the ministrations yesterday at Christ Church, both morning and evening. Some natives, presumed to be members of Mr. Duncan's mission at Metlakahla, attended service last evening and caused an agreeable surprise to those near them by correctly following the responses and singing the hymns. The choir gave Nares' service in the morning and evening—the latter for the first time.

COAL.—The newer coal is, in a geological sense, the poorer it is, for the coal of the carboniferous formation is much more compact and richer in carbon than tertiary and other late coals. This is unfortunate for the gold and silver-bearing Territories; for the coal of California, Colorado, and other regions in the West is young in this geological sense. It lies in cretaceous and tertiary rocks as far as known.

ACCIDENT.—A boat containing three persons capsized one day last week while crossing from Discovery Island to San Juan Island. The sloop Ocean Queen, which happened to be near and witnessed the mishap, fortunately rescued the men from their perilous condition, and, having righted the boat, started them again on their adventurous voyage.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and looks as gay as a peacock. She will resume her place in the New Westminster trade this week. The Alexandra will require some overhauling. Her tubes leaked badly on her last trip, and she was consequently put under very easy steam.

DISCHARGED.—The unfortunate man who was arrested for stealing a coat while in a drunken fit, from the clothing store of Messrs. Wilson & Co., was on Saturday liberated with a wholesome caution from the Bench. We understand that he communicated some information of value to the head of the department before his discharge.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra, with 15 passengers and a small river express, arrived at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, having been up to Langley to bring down a number of barrels of salmon cured at the H. B. Company's farm by Mr. Allard.

THE REV. E. WHITE with his family, arrived at New Westminster on Thursday, having crossed over from Nanaimo on the sloop Ringleader. The Reverend gentleman's departure from Nanaimo occasioned the keenest regret of his flock, by whom he was highly esteemed.

NEW WESTMINSTER CIVIC COUNCIL.—The new Municipal Council met at New Westminster on Wednesday evening, when Mr. John Robson was elected President and Mr. Thos. McMeeking, clerk. The Council adjourned on the invitation of the President, to refresh at the Colonial.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE left San Francisco on Saturday at 5 p. m. for this port; she may consequently be expected on Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

### The Land Question.

It is not a matter of course, that the land which is intended to be made of them. Mr. Alston at a public meeting stated that he had been struck (blinded) with a statement in the *Colonist* that \$686,000 was sent last year out of the Colony for articles we could raise ourselves, and \$302,535 for similar things; thus leading himself and other people to imagine that these articles had been consumed in the Colony and that the gold of this colony had paid for them. Mr. Alston, being a government official, who has plenty of time to make himself acquainted with facts, ought to have known that by far the greater portion of the articles alluded to are exported from this Colony to other places, such as British Columbia, and that the money sent away to pay for them, comes from British Columbia, or other places where they have been consumed. His statement therefore is not a fact, and his statistics only mislead. If any people have a right to complain, it is not Mr. Alston or the people of this Island, but the people of those countries to which those articles are sent and in which they are consumed. How does it happen then, that British Columbia, with her heavy tariff and the natural protection of the country, does not raise all those things instead of requiring them to be imported? As far as the people of this Colony are concerned they ought to be pleased at being in a position to do the trade of other places, and to derive profit therefrom, for from that profit in a great measure not only does he receive his salary but it likewise helps to support a great many others, and the country and Government generally. The comes Dr. Davie who complains that capital from abroad had been spent in digging gold, and the gold had been paid to people living in another land. Is there anything to complain of in this—those who supplied the capital have, it is hoped received a profit, for assuredly the country has. The people are always calling out let us have capital from abroad, but do they expect to get it excepting the capitalist can make a profit here as he can do elsewhere? He might as well have complained that the Nansimo Coal Co., ought not to be allowed to work the mines there because that company existed in England and spent the profit, if they get any, there; would the Colony be any better off if those mines were shut up? Would the Colony be any better off, if it refused to allow an American company to work the coal mine at Comox? But Dr. Davie again makes a mistake the gold is not the produce of this Colony—it is not the production of this Colony—it merely comes here in transitu just the same as the goods for which it is in payment of. Surely he has no wish to stop so profitable a transaction. As to speculations in land, the Government sold those lands without any stipulation, it is bound to adhere to its agreement. It is another matter altogether, whether the agreement was bad; if so do not fall into the same error again, but make a law, not to allow any land to be sold excepting for the purpose of occupation. Even such a law is impracticable and could easily be circumvented, but to come to the truth, it is very doubtful whether there has been so much speculation in land as people suppose. With respect to the resolution proposed by the Doctor, the way to carry it into effect, is for him and his coadjutors to do a little more than he had done with the land they possess, for the worthy Doctor has declared over and over again that farming will pay, aye, and pay without a tariff. He has proved it upon his twelve hundred acres. Then we come to J. D. Pemberton, and it is as impossible now as it ever has been, to understand what he means or what he wants. It seems however, he would like American farmers to come here and settle. Well, the way to do that is to unite the Island to the United States instead of British Columbia, for assuredly Americans will not leave their own country for this, without; but probably, J. D. P., means the same thing, or he would have said, encourage Englishmen or Irish to settle. He thinks that a tax upon wild lands, and upon lands held by absentees would do no good, and would be prejudicial, and in this he is right; but he follows it up by the queer practice, that he would tax them so much per acre, because that would have the effect of throwing the land into the market. He would tax, and he would let speculators should hold land, and they should not. He wants speculators in shiploads, but he wants to force the lands they buy into the market. Well, he is not likely to get his shiploads. But singularly enough a law that will be suitable for Victoria, he does not think will be applicable for any other district, because there they want a fence law—well, a pretty good way of fencing the subject. He complains that Americans can come by water. Well, it is probable that the people of Vancouver Island can do likewise, there is nothing to hinder them, both have to get to the water, and in the latter respect, the Vancouver Islander has certainly the advantage of his American neighbor. As to roads, J. D. P., has no cause of complaint, but he may blame the Legislative Council, because they threw out the hay bill, hay being about the only thing he produces—he

personally may have suffered a little, but has the country? Is it right that people who require hay should be compelled to pay more for it in order to support people in the extravagance of driving about in Irish cars—imported probably from England? Farmers like other people must work and not expect to be supported by subscriptions from the public in the shape of a tariff for protection. Farmers do not need protection—go round the country and see how year after year, those who have cultivated their lands wisely and well, have improved; those who had but little when commencing have now their flocks and herds, comfortable houses, barns, and what not, they are as well off as compared with their former condition, and although they may have twenty dollars

more, they have made the land of their own may have gone down, the agriculturists have been suffering, but the farmers will doubtless suffer when the Government, which consumes their produce, raises a tariff, or becomes poor. The fact is there are many classes of farmers, who complain—first, the well-to-do farmer, he does not work himself, and does not engage a sufficient number of men to manage himself for being their overseer—but wants to drive about in his carriage, go shooting, and so on. The other class is the small farmer who has some dozen acres under cultivation. In fact, as a rule, the smaller the amount cultivated, and the less the produce, the greater the cry for protection, and the reason is obvious, they cannot live upon the small income derived from their work. It is not a tariff that is wanted for this purpose, but more cultivated, and in some instances cultivatable land, for many have farms that will never pay tariff or no tariff. There is no doubt but that others who have not any capital will suffer much for the first year or two, that is, until they raise sufficient to maintain themselves, but at the same time no farmer can expect to live by cultivating a dozen acres of land, excepting he has also plenty of stock, or cows or herds or poultry or something of that kind in addition. I am not speaking of twenty acres close by Victoria suitable for market gardening, but of say 10 or 20 miles away. Twelve acres under wheat will produce say 30 bushels per acre, or say even 400 bushels for the whole. He may receive for it \$500. How can a man expect to live sumptuously upon such an amount of production? Yet many do exist, yea and some even of those make no complaint, but hope with health and strength that they will produce more in future seasons and be better off; and so they will. Now the real farmer, the man who does credit to himself and the country—the man who works, and works well and joyfully, he is the man who does not make complaints or talk about a tariff, but goes on constantly improving his condition and always has a hand to help a struggling neighbor. These are really the three classes of farmers. A Tariff is not wanted for protection, look at the price of butter, eggs, poultry and most kinds of produce? Why even the farmers themselves confess them to be high enough, but they do complain that they cannot always sell them when they wish to do so. What is the reason that more butter, for instance, is not made? A very simple one, that there are not cows enough on the island to produce more. Very many farmers cannot get more cows, because they have not the money to buy them with, and the poorer the man the more this holds good, and that is probably the reason why five dollars per head is charged upon cows when they come to the island—a very excellent plan, indeed, of preventing butter being made. It is quite true that farmers cannot always sell their produce when it is brought to town. But is not that the case everywhere? How often, even in England, do farmers have to carry their produce back from the market on market days? Legislation will not cure this; it is a mere matter of supply and demand; but a commission agent to sell that produce, probably would, for he would watch the market. Now, it may be truly stated that where any man has a good piece of land, and tolerably clear, with industry, and perseverance, and good health, and a little luck, he will be sure to do well; but, unfortunately, much of the land is not clear, but densely wooded and poor, and in this lies the main reason for the backwardness of settlement. Hundreds have settled upon this land, but have been obliged to leave on account of the difficulties and expense of clearing, and practical men now know that it will not pay to clear heavily timbered land. Men will not slave for ten years, and starve for the greater part of that period, for the sake of a homestead at the end of that term, when they can get a farm elsewhere that they can cultivate at once. Much is said about the United States, but any one who knows anything of Washington Territory or Oregon will say that there the people do not clear woodland, but chiefly confine themselves to prairie. In Vancouver Island it costs at least fifty dollars to clear an acre of timbered land. Will any one do so who has the money, or will he invest it otherwise? How many so-called "speculators" do hold such land—to their sorrow? If it were open to-morrow, no one would settle upon it; in fact, plenty of equally good land has been open for years to pre-emption, (for lands are now, as they have been, open to pre-emption,) and yet no one has taken it up, or, if they have, they have dropped it again. It is well for the Government that speculators do hold such land, for from it taxes are received as a sort of income: For this almost valueless land—say 100 acres—the owner pays, what? Why, nine dollars per annum road tax and one per cent. upon its value. So, supposing it to be worth one dollar per acre, he pays taxes at the rate of ten per cent. upon its value. Even if it be worth five dollars per acre, he pays about three per cent.; for it must be recollected that the land of the speculator and that of residents are taxed equally and alike. But this letter is too long. It may be completed some day.

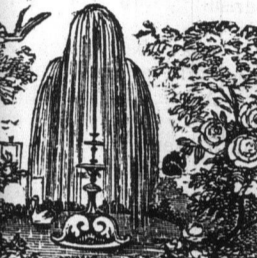
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Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

The Claims of an Agitator.

A young barrister was sagely advised on launching into the troubled waters of his profession, that whenever he lacked argument he must abuse his opponents. The former editor of the Gazette, Times, Press, Colonist, and present editor of the Telegraph, acts upon the same principle; but what may be good policy in the practice of the legal profession is the worst policy in public journalism, and it is this same cacothese that has led to the rapid and perceptible wane of the several papers which the same editor has conducted in these Colonies. In yesterday's Telegraph, on the subject of the non-confidence resolutions, our contemporary administers one of his characteristically abusive but innocuous doses; the component parts of the nostrum being in the following proportions: One grain of common sense, to six of claptrap and twaddle, mixed with vanity and vexation of spirit. Every reader of the prescriptions that have emanated from the same source during the last few years, has discovered their dangerous tendencies, and avoided following them, with the shudder that one turns from the medicaments of all quacks. What have been the topics upon which this self-constituted censor—this custos of the public interests—has been most rabid and violent in his advocacy since the part he took in the delegation to remove Sir James Douglas? Is it necessary to mention more than the "unconditional Union resolutions?" the unconstitutional raising of money votes? and the non-confidence Ministerial Council hobgoblin? With all the big words and threats so bombastically paraded in the House and in the columns of newspapers, with all the bunkum about the people and the people's rights, which the editor in question makes his watchword, in what have they resulted? Have the people been benefited? indeed, have their interests not suffered by the misguided and false advocacy of their would-be champion? To what good end too did his personal attacks and rude onslaughts, in the matter of the Church Reserve, lead after the title had been secured? Did it do the cause any good? did it not tend to breed discontent in the first place, and to a ratification of the title by the Crown in the second? What measure has this modern Lycurgus ever succeeded in advancing that has really benefited the people, whose interests alone, are his? We defy our censor to point out any good that he has done for them, ever since he either mounted the editorial tripod or attached M P to his name, whereas, there is not a person in the community but will agree with us that the constant agitation which he and his ultra radical cabal have fostered, and the discontent which he has done his best to encourage ever since he assumed a public character, have seriously retarded the progress of the country and injured the status of the inhabitants. Four of his editorials out of five have been nothing but a series of taunts, sneers and lampoons levelled at men in high places—a demagogic pandering to the tastes of political hucksters and malcontents with small interests at stake. Governor Douglas would not do and must be replaced. Governor Kennedy is worse, and he too must go; in fact if a new Governor was sent out to-morrow, the same mouth-piece would be found within twelve months telling him to pack up his traps, and calling upon the Colonial Office to name his successor on pain of annexation to the United States. Freedom of speech and opinion is necessary, we admit, in all well regulated communities; it is by such means that abuses are exposed and remedied, but there is a limit to all things, and it is not by perpetually trying to set the people against those who have the administration of public affairs, and causing a breach between the rulers and the ruled that the happiness of the people or the prosper-

ity of the country is promoted. Abuse is the weakest kind of argument, and yet whenever any public man or writer entertains different views from our contemporary, he immediately resorts to his vocabulary of Billingsgate to attain his end. We condemn the Want of Confidence resolutions because we believe, and most sensible men hold the same view, that under existing circumstances they will accomplish no good for the Colony, and are calculated to do harm by complicating the difficulties under which the unfortunate country is laboring, instead of paving the way as the people and their representatives ought to do, for prompt and vigorous action to save the Colony from impending ruin. For this reason, although we made no allusion to our contemporary, we have a string of such choice epithets applied to us, as "every species of scurrility," "silly abuse," "contemptible," "malign the whole country," "to please the dispenser of public advertisements," "feeble and childish," "blacken and assail," "despicable," "traduction of the people, etc." It suits our contemporary's policy no doubt, to make it appear that we are "at the beck and nod of those in power." We can afford to smile at such pitiable insinuations. So far as Governor Kennedy is concerned, we care not if his removal takes place to-morrow, we seek no office, ask no favors, and expect none from him; but we have the interests of the country at heart, and shall continue to raise our voice against a continuance of the blind suicidal policy pursued by a class of political trichinae, whose appetites will never be satisfied until they have reduced the body politic to anarchy and confusion and gnawed away the vitals of the country.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Aug 15.

AFFAIRS AT SAN JUAN.—The Washington Standard complains bitterly of the conduct of the commanding officer at San Juan, and says it is sick and tired of hearing recitals of confiscation of property and banishment of persons without a hearing, either by military or civil law, and other high-handed measures as unworthy the service as they are degrading to the Territory and humiliating in the eyes of their British neighbors who, under monarchical rule, have privileges denied to republican citizens. "No civilized people on earth," says the same authority, "are subjected to the same degrading petty despotism as is practiced upon the residents of San Juan. While the British residents resort to their civil tribunals for settlement of their quarrels, and are by the military command sent to the courts for trial on criminal accusation, the Americans are denied all law, and subjected by the force of the bayonet to obey the caprices of a petty military officer; and their persons and property subjected to outrages nowhere else tolerated among civilized people." By what authority can a military officer require that no sale of property, nor lease, nor erection of a fence, nor building, shall take place on San Juan without his consent is first obtained? Most of all, by what authority can a captain of infantry banish from the Island, without a hearing civil or military, the late U. S. Postmaster, depriving him of the use of his property destined to be ruined by his absence if not already confiscated by personal malignity?

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Robert Foster was charged yesterday with assaulting Henry Lowman. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that the parties were playing "seven up" for the drinks at the Pony Saloon, when the complainant was asked a question as to the game, and Foster jumped up and struck Lowman twice. Mr Bishop defended the accused and pleaded provocation, and that a knife was drawn. After hearing the testimony of the proprietor, Mr Smith, who was one of the players, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 and informed Mr Smith that it did not look well for the proprietor of a public house to play cards for the drinks.

Mr J. H. Todd, husband of the amiable lady whose demise we recorded on Monday, arrived yesterday by the Alexandra, to be present at his wife's funeral. Mr Todd was advised of Mrs Todd's indisposition, and hastened down from William Creek, but received a telegram at Yale, conveying the sad intelligence of her death. The remains will be followed to the grave to-day, by friends of the deceased, and the scholars of the Wesleyan Sunday School, of which Mrs Todd had been a teacher for four years.

The number of votes polled at the recent election on William Creek, amounted to 408, of which Richardson gave 109, Barkerville 156, and Cameronton 152.

A CHALLENGE.—The editor of the Yale Tribune offers to place \$1000 in the hands of the Rector at New Westminster, if the editor of the Columbian will place \$100 in the same hands. If the first-named fails to prove that he did not write a certain Union letter that appeared in his columns, the \$1000 to be forfeited. If he proves that he did not write it, then the \$100 of the Columbian will be forfeited. If, after the money is staked, there be any "dust" in the Colony not in the hands of the Rector, we propose that our brother professionals toss a few nuggets in this direction.

GERMAN UNITY.—A correspondent from London, telegraphs the following to a New York paper:—"Have you noticed the rapid concession of the English press to German unity? That poisoned gift of Venetia has worked remarkably well. Franes hung out all her flags, and placarded the results in large letters to show the grand position of the Emperor, but the people of all Germany have shown their disgust at the idea of a French protectorate, and Bismarck has become stronger than ever, so that he has refused the programme with impunity and submitted his own."

OFFICIALDOM, RAMPANT.—Advices from New Westminster report that little burgh to be in a state of tremendous enthusiasm over Governor Seymour's despatches and the terms of the Union Bill. Bonfires have blazed nightly since the arrival of the mail, and gunpowder, tin-kettles, turpentine and dog's tails have been used up at an alarming rate, to say nothing of the Old Rye that has been punished in honor of the "esteemed Governor."

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.—An impression having gone abroad that none but agriculturists will be admitted to the meeting to be held at 2 p. m. to-day, in the Mechanic's Institute, we are desired to state that the promoters hope to see all gentlemen present who feel any interest in the subject, that the matter may be fully and intelligently discussed, and a remedy for the present anomalous state of affairs provided.

ELOPEMENT.—The steamer Fideliter was searched yesterday by a policeman, attended by an anxious father, for a young Victoria girl who had clandestinely left her home, and it was feared, was about to elope with a man to whose honor, it was stated, she had "trusted not wisely but too well." A close examination failed to discover the trustful young lady, and the steamer sailed at the usual hour. The girl has not yet been found.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—Mr C. Gentile, who will leave for Europe in the course of a few weeks for the purpose of publishing a series of views which he has for a long time been engaged in taking in these Colonies, has made arrangements with Mr N. Shakespeare to conduct the business at the gallery on Government street. Mr Shakespeare holds most flattering certificates of his ability as a photographer.

THE ASSIZES.—Regina v Jim.—The Indian Jim who was acquitted of the murder of Urin was arraigned yesterday on the charge of robbery. The evidence was concluded at noon, and the jury after being absent for over two hours brought in a verdict of guilty. The Judge fully concurred in the verdict and having thanked and dismissed the jury, sentenced the prisoner to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—A correspondent writing from Lillooet says: We had green corn on the 30th of July; cucumbers on the 16th; string beans on the 3d; new potatoes on the 2d; turnips and strawberries on May 31st; radishes, China cabbage and young onions on the 8th; wheat out on 25th July, barley on the 19th. The dates are correct.—Columbian.

RACE.—The steamers Josie McNear and the Alexandra entered the harbor at nearly the same hour yesterday—the Alexandra a few lengths behind. She overhauled the Josie rapidly, and had the latter had two hundred yards further to go, she would have sustained a clean "beat." The race was watched with much interest by a crowd of persons on the wharf.

DEPARTURES.—The steamer Fideliter, Capt. Erskine, sailed at noon yesterday for Portland with 45 passengers and a fair freight. Among the passengers we noticed Col Hayward, Judge Brockway, Mr J. Street and Mr McWorthy, Californians, who have been on a visit to this place, and who leave us favorably impressed with the climate and the people.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—On Saturday last a grand sparring exhibition came off at Martin & Cook's Saloon, Barkerville. The programme consisted of a match between Geo Baker and his pupil Sam Walker, and sundry other friendly bouts between amateurs, concluding with songs, recitations, and dancing.—Cariboo Sentinel, 6th.

FROM HONOLULU, S. I.—The bark Constitution, 21 days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday at Port Angeles. We have papers to the 14th July. A Ministerial crisis has occurred on the Paper Money Bill, and the Minister of the Interior has resigned. The schooner Onward, wrecked at Kauai, has proved a total loss.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY did not meet yesterday the Speaker having counted out. Messrs Young, Dickson and Pidwell, were alone in attendance, and subsequently Dr Powell.

The steamer Diana proceeded to Port Angeles yesterday under special charter, and returned last evening. On the way across she raced with the Fideliter and beat her badly.

GREASED LIGHTNING.—News despatches were received yesterday afternoon, dated London the previous evening. By this, it is evident that the Gulf of St Lawrence cable has been put in working order.

THEIR FILES.—Two Frenchmen left on the Fideliter yesterday with \$30,000 in their possession. They came from Cariboo, and are on their way to their own country to settle.

DAMAGING CLOTHES.—An Indian named Charley was yesterday fined \$20, or in default of payment two months imprisonment for damaging the wearing apparel of a man whose hat he attempted to steal.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—A letter received at New Westminster from this gentleman states that he will leave England for British Columbia in September.

DANCES.—The only dances now tolerated at the Queen's State Balls, are Quadrilles, Waltzes, Lancers and Galops. The Polka, Schottische, Mazurka, etc., have been discarded.

BIG BEND.—Mr S Marks and others arrived yesterday from Big Bend. The accounts from the mines do not improve.

THANKS to Mr B Bettman of Olympia, for a copy of the Oregonian newspaper of Saturday last.

We are indebted to Mr Wm. Farron for late S. I. papers.

Bishop Postlethwaite's furniture has reached New Westminster.

The Active will leave San Francisco for this port on Saturday next.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, August 13th, 1866.

Council met yesterday at 2:30 P. M. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer and H. Rhodes.

UNION OF THE COLONIES. A message was received from the Governor enclosing copy of Despatches in relation to the Union of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Laid on table.

HOMESTEAD BILL. A message was received from the Lower House, with the Homestead Bill as agreed to. The amendments were agreed by the Council to be brought up at next meeting for final action.

HARBOR DUES AMENDMENT BILL. This bill was received from the Lower House and read a first time.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. This bill was received from the Assembly, having been passed without amendments and was ordered to be sent up to the Executive for assent. Council adjourned till Friday at 2 P. M.

CARIBOO.

Mining Intelligence.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.]

WILLIAMS CREEK.

We have only heard from a few claims this week, among which are the Cornish co'y, at Richfield, who cleaned up on Saturday about 100 ounces. The Cariboo co'y washed up for week 80 ozs. Never Sweat co'y made for week over wages. California co'y washed up for week 43 ozs. Last Chance co'y washed up for week 50 ozs. The Bed Rock Drain co'y are still pushing ahead their works with every possible dispatch; they are now within 125 feet of the Cariboo co'y's upper shaft, but are hindered greatly by having to blast through hard bed rock.

GROOSE CREEK.

Considerable work is going on throughout this creek at present, and although but few large strikes are being made, as was at first anticipated, still every claim that has been opened and in working order is yielding good wages, and in some instances what might be considered big pay. The utmost confidence prevails among the miners generally respecting their claims, and few evince any desire for selling, which is a good indication of the contentment that exists. Quite a little village has sprung up lately, containing a liquor saloon, butcher shop, blacksmith shop, store, and restaurant, the latter establishment, kept by Mr Kelly, is driving a good business.

The first claim on the list is the St. Lawrence co'y, who have been sinking several shafts on the hill side, but in every instance coming down on bed rock within a few feet of the surface they still continue to hunt for the channel. Hard Up co'y are down 30 feet with their shafts and are annoyed with water. The Heron co'y have got back to the high rock on the further side of the channel, which is over 30 feet wide; they cleaned up on Thursday 60 ozs, and are now engaged in blasting through bed rock in order to obtain grade for an incline; in crossing the channel with a narrow drift they have taken out altogether 210 ozs. American co'y are making a ounce a day to the hand. Bed Rock Flume co'y are working 12 men, of whom some are ground sluicing and others are sinking a shaft in the bank. Cameron co'y washed up for week 26 ozs. Wild Goose co'y washed on Thursday 16 ozs, on Friday 16 ozs, on Saturday 17 1/2 ozs, in all 49 1/2 ozs. Short Bend co'y are making over wages.—Full Rig co'y have run 119 feet of a tunnel, and just struck the pitch of the rock on Thursday

last. Discovery co'y are in 100 feet with their lower tunnel and have found a channel containing 9 feet of pay gravel; they washed up a little of the dirt taken out and had 30ozs. Auch or French co'y are now making over wages. Caroline co'y are doing very well; Hepple co'y have commenced to clean up their ground sluice. Cascade co'y have run 85 feet of their bed rock tunnel, and will have 20 feet more to run. The Robin co'y are making good wages. Rankin co'y, just starting a drift on west side of creek opposite Ontario co'y washed on Saturday night \$20 out of five cars of drift. Salt Spring co'y have been cleaning up bed rock all the week and washed out about 50 ozs. Ontario co'y are in 65 feet with their tunnel, the rock has been very hard, almost every foot had to be blasted. Imperial co'y are starting a new tunnel on a level with the creek, the former one being too high. Robin Hood are sinking a new shaft about 100 feet back from the creek and are now down 30 feet. Thistle co'y have struck a heavy wash of gravel and boulders at 20 feet.

STOUT'S GULCH.

The North and South Wales co'y located on the north branch of the gulch, which connects with the head of Lowbee Creek, bottomed their shaft last week, at 44 feet and washed up \$16; they are busy erecting machinery. Several claims have been taken up above them during the week.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.

The Reid co'y have just started to work from their middle shaft and will be taking out pay this week. New Zealand co'y have set their drift which caved lately, cleaned out and are just commencing to take out pay. Renfrew co'y have bottomed their shaft on Saturday at 49 feet and will start drifting this week.

ANTLER CREEK.

There are about 50 white men and 60 Chinamen at work on various portions of this creek. One party of Chinamen are working over some old ground, a short distance below the Bed Rock Flume co'y's ground, and are making about \$5 and \$6 a day.

KETHLEY'S CREEK.

At present there are not more than four white men at work on this creek, who persist in hunting for the old channel.

LITTLE SNOW SHOES CREEK.

On this creek there are three white men at work, each of whom has a separate claim from the other, but are very friendly and neighborly to one another notwithstanding one is a "Fenian," another a "Live Yankee," and the other a "John Bull." The "Live Yankee" has every faith in his old quartz lead on Snow Shoes, and intends to resume work on it as soon as he makes a little money.

NORTH FORK QUEENSLAND RIVER.

There are about 40 Chinamen at work on this river between the Forks and Keithley, all of whom are taking out a little gold.

GOOSE CREEK.

On this creek, which is situated two miles above the Forks of Quesnel, there are 15 Chinamen who are doing well; the gold they take out is very rough and of superior quality.

SPANISH CREEK.

Situated about 14 miles above Mitchell's bridge, on North Fork of Quesnel river; a party of 9 Chinamen are at work, making Chinese wages.

SWIFT RIVER.

About 90 Chinamen are at work on this stream, below Davis' crossing on Keithley creek.

Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, August 15th.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m. Present—Messrs Stamp, Cochrane, Ash, Pidwell, Trimble, Carswell.

APPROPRIATION BILL. The report of the Select Committee on the appropriation act, was brought up and read, and on question put, the bill to apply the sum of \$244,463 32 to the service of 1866 Passed. Ayes—Pidwell, Cochrane, Ash, Stamp. Noes—Carswell.

ROAD AMENDMENT BILL. This bill passed the third reading. Dr Trimble here came in.

CORONERS JURY BILL. This bill after some objections raised by Dr Ash, which were answered by Messrs Pidwell and Trimble, passed the third reading.

BIRTHS DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

On question being put by the Speaker, that this bill be read a second time. Messrs Stamp, Cochrane and Ash, abruptly left the House, leaving the Speaker and the other members in mute astonishment. Speaker (bursting out into a hearty laugh)—"well what's the meaning of this? They can sit and discuss Coroners inquests, but when it comes to births and marriages, the hon. gentlemen leave!" Dr Trimble—Highly respectful to the Speaker, I must say. This is my last day in the House this session.

Speaker—Oh! you will attend the prologation won't you? Dr Trimble—No! not even that (Exit Doctor).

Mr Pidwell drew the attention of the Speaker to the fact of there being no quorum and the House adjourned till Friday at 1 p. m.

Washing made Easy!

THE FAMILY WASHING

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Household, by using Harper's Twelvecent Soap.

Glycerine Soap Powder.

A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor." Sold in Penny Packets by all Storekeepers, and wholesale by Harper, Twelvecent Soap, London.

Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island, Messrs JANTON, GREENE & REODES.

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST

Attempt to Blow Houses of Parliament

PARLIAMENT PRO

RAVAGES OF CHOL

PER ATLANTIC O

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Liverpool, August 9th—The British Customs Service have a sale runners at this port on United States Government.

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Liverpool, Aug. 9.—Ship Bristol for the United State burned at sea; the passengers saved and brought to this port Comper from Mobile.

Eastern State

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The California subscription payment of the national amounts now to \$14,523. Th be converted into two bars and by the next steamer.

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Washington, July 30, 1866 S. Herron, Attorney Genera You will call on General She ever may be in command, fo to sustain the civil authoritie sion of any illegal or unlawfu sion, or assume to exercise, authority without first havin

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Attempt to Blow up the Houses of Parliament.

PARLIAMENT PROTRGUEO.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

The latest telegrams from the Continent state that affairs are unchanged. London, August 9th—Cotton dull. The truce between Italy and Austria has been extended to 10 days.

Liverpool, August 9th—The officers of the British Customs Service have seized six blockade runners at this port on behalf of the United States Government.

The ship Fairlight, Capt. Bush, which was to sail from Hongkong, May 29th, for Shanghai, was lost in the China sea. No date given.

London, August 10th—Parliament has been adjourned [protrgueo?] The Queen's speech concludes with thanks to the United States Government for its action in the late Fenian raid.

London, August 11th—Consols, 87 1/2; 5 50's 68 1/2.

New York, August 11th—The morning papers have the following despatches from Europe by cable.

London, August 9th—There is great excitement here this evening at the discovery of an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament by packages of gunpowder with a fuse partially burned, which were found near the entrance of the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House. The members of Parliament have fears of another Guy Fawkes gunpowder plot.

Deaths from cholera in London during the last week were 1033, and from diarrhoea 354.

Europe.

Berlin, July 26.—Official Gazettes to-day justify the course pursued by Prussia in levying a war contribution of 25,000,000 florins upon residents of Frankfurt on the following accounts: Systematic hostility has been shown towards Prussia by the Government of Frankfurt; toleration by the latter of articles in the Frankfurt press, insulting to Prussia, and in violation of treaties; damage done to Prussian property, and Frankfurt's participation in the war carried on by the Austrians against Prussia.

London, Aug. 8.—Relations between the Governments of Austria and Italy are assuming a more threatening attitude.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.—Ship Danbue, from Bristol for the United States, had been burned at sea; the passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship Comper from Mobile.

Eastern States.

Chicago, 10th.—The President and Secretary Seward have definitely promised to attend the Douglas monumental ceremonies at Chicago in September, when they will make a visit also to Kentucky and other western cities.

New York, August 10.—Reports yesterday indicate a general abatement of cholera.

Mexico.

Consul Godoy yesterday received a communication from President Juarez, dated July 7, at Chihuahua, from which place troops were leaving that day for Espanal.

Last dates from the city of Durango, indicate its probable immediate evacuation by the French. They were endeavoring to get up a Mexican force to garrison the place after their departure, but it was generally thought it would not be successful.

The Liberal Government will have nothing to do with Santa Anna.

California.

The Chimahuave Indians are committing numerous murders in San Bernardino county and parts of Arizona above William's fork. They killed three soldiers in Camp Cady, on the Mojave road, a few days since, and wounded others.

The California subscription to assist in the payment of the national debt of Italy, amounts now to \$14,523. The money is to be converted into two bars and sent to Italy by the next steamer.

Eastern States.

Major General Francis Herron, the Iowa soldier of Democratic antecedents, who had settled on the Red river since the war, was lately appointed a delegate from Louisiana to the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Abell and General Dix Taylor belong to the same delegation. Herron subsequently declined to act.

Washington, July 30, 1866.—To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana; You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in the suppression of any illegal or unlawful assembly, who hoop, or assume to exercise, any power or authority without first having obtained the

consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted. Any changing of the ordinances and laws of the State of Louisiana in usurpation, and will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Chicago, August 3.—The New York Herald of Wednesday morning, the 1st inst., says there appears to be a great want of information among the business community in relation to the new Tariff bill, which, it appears, was passed in the last hour of the session and signed by the President. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury says, the tariff does not apply to goods now in bond. The new rates will reach to goods imported on and after the 10th of August, at which date also, the ninth section, which requires the addition of the actual charges and expenses of transportation to be added to the value of the imported goods will be enforced.

The National Intelligencer says the ninth section was smuggled into the bill by wool manufacturers, who had twice in the Senate defeated the bill raising the duties on wool. The rate of the duty on wool is not anywhere stated. The official bill is not yet published. The bill imposes a duty on cigars of three dollars per pound, (?) and fifty per cent. ad valorem; on cotton, three cents per pound, and on compounds of which distilled spirits are component parts, the same duty as on spirits. Section two also provides that vessels trading between the Sicilia Islands, and the Sandwich Islands and the United States, to pay duty but once a year.

Chicago, August 4.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says the course of the President in connection with the outbreak at New Orleans cannot certainly meet with approval at the North. The result shows his reply to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Courts should be sustained by the military, was interpreted by the enemies of the convention as an invitation to go forward and break it up. He now, after learning the details of the massacre, telegraphs, not to the Governor; but to the Attorney General of the State, to use sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who resort or assume to exercise any power of authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. Nothing is said about suppressing the angry mob who were having control of the city; but what will strike the reader as most significant in this dispatch is the manner in which the existence of the Governor is ignored. The fact that President Johnson now allows the military to interfere in the case of the New Orleans Convention is not calculated to soothe the enemies of his policy when they recollect that he refused such assistance when asked by Governor Brownlow though General Thomas in the case of the Nashville Legislature. If his reconstruction policy has any virtue or force whatever, then Mr Johnson has no right to interfere in one case more than another.

General Terry, commander at Richmond, Va., has issued a general order forbidding in his military department during the existence of martial law, all military organizations or associations for the purpose of drill or military instructions other than the militia organized by the Governor of Virginia. This order will put a stop to the nightly drills of parties of negroes which have recently caused so much excitement in Richmond. Although the announcement that the Atlantic Cable was open for business yesterday, there were twenty messages filed on that day, and the cash receipts at New York office were \$3024 in gold.

Hearts Content, July 29.—The steamer Blood Hound is alongside the Great Eastern taking in twelve miles of cable to repair the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable, which we expect to accomplish next week. The Atlantic Cable is working splendidly. New York, August 1.—To all agents of the Associated Press for the present and until we learn all the peculiar traits of the cable so as to fix upon a just tariff for the burdens it imposes, the rule will be to assess the expenses upon the papers publishing the news.

New York, July 31.—Business messages are being transmitted over the cable to Europe. The latest London dates to private parties in this city up to this morning were to yesterday forenoon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours on the 28th. The following have been fixed as the rates for Atlantic Telegraph from any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain: For twenty words or less, including address of send and receive, £20 in gold. Every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling per word, from and to same in Europe, 21 pounds; for every additional word, 21 shillings. From same to same in Africa, Asia or India, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, 25 pounds; every additional word, 25 shillings. The letters in all the words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five. Each five, or fractional remainder, will be charged as a word. Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4th.—Matthew Williamson and wife have commenced suit to recover \$100,000 damages from Joseph Bros., under the following alleged circumstances: Plaintiff leased a house from defendants who are the owners. In September last, Mrs Williamson while walking across the kitchen fell through a trap door in the floor and broke her leg in two places. The plaintiff alleges that the trap door was apparently safe and secure; that the accident was caused by the defendant's negligence.

The National Union Convention assembled here yesterday and adopted resolutions endorsing the restoration policy of President Johnson and his Cabinet, declaring that a delegation of charity and moderation should control the political action of the country, and approving the call for a National Convention at Philadelphia.

The Democratic County Convention met last evening in secret session. The nominees had been informed that the Democratic ticket could not be elected, and many members of the Convention wished them to resign

All sent in their resignations save McElroy and Wintering. McElroy offered to resign on condition that none of the others should be renominated. The convention would not accept this condition, and after three hours of debate a resolution was adopted to rescind all the nominations. The convention then adjourned to meet again to-night. It is reported that the convention will nominate Geo T Bohm for Superintendent of Public Streets, and a merchant named Wright for Chief of Police.

Henry R Taylor has entered a complaint in the Police Court charged Horace Hayes with an assault with a deadly weapon. Mr Hayes appeared in Court this morning and demanded an immediate investigation of the case. He stated that the charge was made without any foundation whatever, and was gotten up by parties who had conspired to injure his reputation. The Counsel for the prosecution required more time in order to get his witnesses, and the case was postponed until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City, which arrived this morning brings news that the steamer Golden Age had broken her shaft on her down trip, and put into Acapulco under one wheel. The Age left here on the 19th July. Her passengers, freight, and treasure will be compelled to stop at Acapulco for about ten days, until the arrival at that port of the Constitution, which left here on the 30th inst, when they will be taken on the latter ship to Panama. This is the third time the Golden Age has broken her shaft. The Age will return to this port for repairs, under convoy of the Sacramento.

Central America.

There was considerable excitement in Nicaragua in view of the approaching Presidential election. A large majority of the Liberal party are in favor of the election of General Bonilla, whose claims are also supported by the Government. In Costa Rica a French company are organizing to operate in the development of gold and silver mines.

The recent contract made by General Marquez, for the sale of the reserve of the Panama Railroad to William Cotterell, of London, has given rise to much discussion. It is feared that if the road passes from the control of the present company the public interests will suffer.

Mexico.

Letters from Coleniato, of the 19th inst., brings the following highly important news: The Imperial General Lozada, the great organizer of the Imperial party at Tepic, has pronounced against his benefactor and raised the republican standard.

The report of the battle of Camargo has been confirmed. The Republicans under Negrete gained a contested victory through the defection of about half of the Imperial troops.

All the Austrians taken prisoners were shot, and the booty was nearly \$200,000. The Liberals offered to deliver the goods taken in payment of 50 per cent. of the duties. The consequence of this vicinity was delivered up to the Republican forces.

The States of Oajaca, Chiapas and Tehuantepec are now entirely in possession of the Republicans, who had advanced towards Pueblo and Vera Cruz, to cut off the communication between these cities.

The Empress Carlotta, desparing of the Imperial cause, left Mexico for Europe on the 8th, but the Emperor has published a manifesto that he would sacrifice his last drop of blood in defense of those who have shown him sympathy; however, the defection is too general to leave any hope to the Imperial cause. Even its most faithful defenders begin to shake.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Senator Conness goes to Europe this week, and will be absent three months. He sails this steamer.

The Faneuil Hall Convention at Boston yesterday appointed Robert O Winthrop, Isaac Davis, John Quincy Adams, Couch and E Bailey among the delegates to Philadelphia. The several delegates to the Philadelphia Convention now at Washington protest against Vallandigham's participation in its proceedings, and says that he has notoriety enough now.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says:—Cornelius Cole declines to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from California, and does not approve of the movement. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Sixty-nine counties give Duval for Clerk of the Court of Appeals 39,000 maj. Only five counties gave Hobson a majority. A special election will shortly be held for members of Congress. Rousseau declines re-election, as he intends to locate permanently at Washington.

The Cable.

Heart's Content, August 9th.—Her Majesty's ship Terrible and the steamer Albany, left on Wednesday morning; the Great Eastern and Medway sailed on Thursday morning. All vessels are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865 if possible. The Great Eastern has about 600 tons of coal and provisions; enough for a six months' cruise.

New York, August 10th.—A despatch received from Major McKay at midnight, dated Gaspé Bay, to-night, states that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Gaspé Bay to Port-au-Basque, was underrun by him to the depth of 75 fathoms. The portion of it lying in water of 60 fathoms deep, was found imbedded in mud and was in a splendid state of preservation. It was spliced at a distance of thirteen miles from shore, but the night coming on very dark, with a high gale accompanied by rain and a heavy sea, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cape North, where it was safely buried in thirty fathoms water. McKay writes: "We shall wait for a fine day to lay the shore ends of the cable, test them well, and there is not the least defect in it. New York will soon be in satisfactory telegraphic communication with London."

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Steamer Orizaba which arrived Friday afternoon brought large orders of goods for Oregon, Idaho and Montana territories; to insure shipment of these goods on return, some merchants last night loaded the teams which took their place in line for admission to Broadway wharf [at midnight. The excitement was kept up during the day; at noon the line of loaded trucks and drays extended from Broadway wharf through Davis, Pacific, and Front streets to Washington.

It is said the directors of the Bank of California are considering the proposal to increase the capital of the Bank to ten millions. Sailed—British ship Marmion for Liverpool; ship Ivanhoe for Callao. 13th—bark Fremont for Puget Sound.

Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Noon—The armistice between Italy and Austria, which expired on Saturday last, has been renewed for four weeks.

The official Berlin paper opposes the claim of France for an extension of her frontier.

The Czar of Russia has visited the United States Squadron at Cronstadt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Noon—The cotton market is steady to-day; sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, 13th.—Noon—Consols 87 1/2; U. S. 5-20's 68 1/2.

LONDON, 13th.—p. m.—There is no important political news this evening.

Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 8th.—General Manteuffel, having attended a military council, and had a favorable audience with the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St Petersburg.

A semi-official journal, says that Russia by her position as a great power, also on account of her numerous family alliances with German Courts, takes a lively interest in the German question, and the relations subsisting between Russia, Prussia ought to suggest to Russia the expediency of making a confidential communication to the Cabinet in Berlin, in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's Government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Russia by certain German journals, will probably speedily prove to be groundless. The same journal hopes the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Government. Yesterday in the Upper House of the Legislature, a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring on oath his alliance with the King of Prussia, and that his duty as Federal Prince was no longer binding on him, since His Majesty had withdrawn from the German confederation.

FLORENCE, Aug. 8th.—Terms of suspension of hostilities have been prolonged. Peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count Baira and General Monale will be the Italian plenipotentiaries. There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the Italian fleet were damaged. The Italian Ram Affondatore was sunk in port, off Ancona, crew saved.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Empress of Mexico arrived at St Nazaire to-day; an Imperial steamer, the Eugenie, is going to meet her to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Evening—Cotton market closed from sales to-day of 12,000 bales, middling and uplands at 13 1/2.

LONDON, Aug 13.—Evening—Consols 87 1/2 U S 5 20's 68 1/2.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Prussia has informed Austria that she (Prussia) will maintain the right of Italy to Venetia. The same official organ (the Zeitung) says, that Napoleon's absurd demand has raised hopes in France which it is impossible for Germany to fulfil. The changes that have taken place in Germany are national and German, and not of an international character; they convey no menace or danger to France.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The Austrian Minister of Finance [Finance] has resigned. The Austrian Ambassadors to Rome has arrived at that city.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 12.—News received in this city from Vienna says, that great excitement exists there; 482 men were to be tried on charges of high treason. Crowds of people in the streets have received Emperor Francis Joseph with shouts of "Abdicato! Abdicato!"

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 12.—An armistice between Austria and Prussia has been signed. It will continue in force after the expiration of that time, unless notice of cessation is duly given, by either power. The line of demarcation between Austria and Italy has been agreed upon, and the Venetian who have been compelled to emigrate from Venetia, as part of the Austrian Empire, can now return to Venetia.

Eastern States.

Philadelphia, August 10.—Although the National Convention will assemble on Tuesday it will probably adjourn until the following day, as the wigwag will not be entirely completed until then. It will be the largest structure ever erected in the United

States for political purposes. Seats have been provided for 130 journalists in front of the speakers' stand. The National Union State Central Committee of this State have agreed upon a full list of Delegates, including Edgar Cown, Wm. F. Johnston, J. R. Flanigan, and W. H. Tracy, are Delegates at large. At least three thousand Delegates will be present, from all sections of the country.

Washington, August 12.—Queen Emma of Sandwich Islands, arrived this evening.

Mexico.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 20th July say there is no doubt that Maximilian and his dependents will leave this continent at an early day.

European.

St. Petersburg, August 12.—The U. S. naval officers made their official entree into the city yesterday, and met with a grand reception. 50,000 people turned out to witness their entrance. They were welcomed by a magnificent ovation of music, cheers and display of flags, and thousands of handkerchiefs waving in all directions. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. C. M. Clay, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, gave a brilliant entertainment at his hotel to the diplomatic corps, heads of departments and distinguished citizens in honor of the naval officers. A ball and supper were given by the Yacht Club, which were attended by all the beauty and grace of the city. All the public and government buildings were dressed in Union colors and brilliantly illuminated, which, with the fireworks tended to produce a very lively sensation. Altogether the affair was a splendid tribute to America.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—A dispatch was published yesterday announcing the loss of the British ship Fairlight in the China sea. The Fairlight cleared from this port on Nov. 15th, 1865, for Hongkong, and was on her way back, having sailed from Shanghai May 29th. She had a cargo of 600 tons Chinese merchandise and 227 Chinese and four European passengers. She is supposed to have gone down with all her freight and passengers.

Japan.

At Jeddo, on the 27th June, was held a convention, in which America, Japan, England, France and Holland participated. The revised import and export tariff was adopted. The articles adopted by the convention are of great importance to the commercial community.

China.

The conduct of the British authorities in connection with the recent expedition against the pirates of the north west coast, is severely commented upon by the Hongkong press. A vessel with 436 Chinese emigrants recently sailed for Java. This is an important event, as the Dutch Government has hitherto resisted the introduction of Chinese coolies to that Island.

An accident involving great loss of life occurred at Ning Po, in connection with religious ceremonies, by which 63 fanatical Chinese miserably perished.

The Futai in Shantung has been reduced to third official rank on account of his failure to exterminate the rebels as rapidly as the Emperor desired.

CARIBOO.

[From Yesterday's "Columbian."]

Cariboo, August 13.—His Honor Mr Birch has visited the Hospital, Library and the Aurora and Davis Co's claims. On Saturday he took a trip to Grouse Creek. The Caroline co'y washed out for three days' work, on Grouse Creek, 45 ounces.

An address had been presented to Mr Birch. A nugget was picked up in the Sixtoed Pete co'y's claim, weighing 3 1/2 ounces.

An accident had occurred in the Short Bend co'y's tunnel, Grouse Creek, occasioning the death of one man and seriously injuring another man named C. Sanor. They were at work when some of the timbers gave way. Mr C. Booth has been chosen Chairman of the Mining Board, and Mr John McLaren, Secretary pro tem. An address was to be presented to Mr Birch.

The news from Canyon Creek continues to be satisfactory. Those interested in the mines are about to construct a pack trail to connect the mines with Quessnelmouth without government aid. There are 100 whites and 40 Chinamen in the mines.

Big Bend.

From Big Bend, a correspondent writes: "Things look a little better on McCulloch's Creek. One company of three men, about two and a half miles up the creek, washed up last week 50 ounces, and for previous week \$600. The discovery claim on that creek looks well. They are running a tunnel, and have also been ground sluicing in another part of the claim. I saw about four ounces of gold—large pieces, one weighing \$20. They were picked up by the hands."

Mr. James Orr, who has returned from the Columbia diggings, speaks hopefully of them, and thinks they will yet "turn out all right." He reports that good diggings have been found on Davis River, a stream emptying into Shuswap Lake above Seymour, where as high as 70 cents to the pan have been obtained.

Rock Creek.

A letter received at Hope announces that the store of Messrs Smith & Bradford, at Rock Creek, had been destroyed by fire; loss \$9000.

are in 100 feet with... made Easy!... WASHINGTON... Soap Powder... VANCOUVER ISLAND... GREENE'S REEDS

The Farmer's Assailant.

The promoters of the Agricultural meeting, on Wednesday, purposely excluded from the gathering the political pests who have been the cause of so much mischief to the country in days gone by, and the meeting consequently proved one of the most respectable ever held on the Island. For the exclusion of those walking and talking nuisances, the Telegraph (the organ of the Great Excluded) seizes on the report of the meeting to hold up to insult and ridicule the agriculturalists and their friends. It was certainly very cruel for Mr Alston and Dr Davie to close the door of the Mechanic's Institute to the "great mind" that operates the Telegraph. It was rude, to say the least of it—more particularly as the "gigantic intellect" of our evening cotemporary is supposed to have come into the world with Tariff deeply impressed upon it. To hold a Tariff meeting without taking him into their counsel and allowing him to make some capital out of it, was a slight too great to be borne with patience; and hence a column or two of abuse is poured upon the heads of the promoters by the "Leader of the Commons," whose chagrin is so great that he throws himself, body, soul and breeches, into the Free Trade ranks. Fortunately for the country, the writings of our cotemporary have ceased to possess virtue. Like Halloway's Ointment, they were once thought to be a panacea for all the ills of the body-politic; but they have been tested and found to be inefficacious. No wonder, then, that the farmers, discarding the worthless stuff, have decided upon a change of physicians and treatment. Whether they will be benefited by the change, depends much upon themselves. If they follow the advice given them in days of old by the demagogues, they will insult, misrepresent and abuse the commercial class, and men of capital, drive their best customers out of the country, and in the end will effect nothing but ruin. If, on the other hand, they will follow the sound, practical views enunciated by the principal speakers at the meeting of Wednesday, they will be conciliatory in their tone and will endeavor by argument, not abuse, to prove that a Tariff on farm products will benefit the country and increase the prosperity of the city. Thus far, we have seen or heard nothing to change our opinion on the advisability of maintaining the Free Port; and we know that the system of landing permits introduced by the men who were returned on the Union and Tariff ticket in 1865, has actually driven the New Westminster trade from our doors. And none know this more completely than the man who now operates that weathercock institution, the Telegraph—whose only claim to an affinity with electricity consists in the rapidity with which he "changes his base" on the most trivial as well as the most important topics. To our friends in the country, we would say: You have acted wisely in excluding your counsels the false teachers who have done you and your cause so much harm. They told you, as they did the mechanics and laboring men of the Colony, to regard the merchants of Victoria as your natural enemies, when they were and are your truest and best friends. The leading article of the Telegraph last evening will convince you that the worst enemy you can have is a false friend. The old fable of the farmer, who nurtured the snake into vitality, and was bitten by the reptile as a return for his kindness, is exemplified in the ungrateful course that the Telegraph has adopted towards you. There is one consolation, however, that as you have thrust him forth from your midst, he will find no resting place; among the free traders, they will simply leave him severely alone. Your cause is now in the hands of your committee—all of men of property—not a politician among them. They will, no doubt, consult with the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce as to the course to be pursued in the present crisis, and their report will suggest a practical remedy for your grievances.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A meeting of this body will be held to-day, at 2 p. m., sharp, when business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. It is hoped that every member will attend.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 17. LEACH RIVER.—Messrs Pease, Homfray, and Teideman, the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to make the necessary arrangements for completing the Leach River Ditch, have returned from the mines, fully impressed with the importance of the undertaking. They found that the miners on the creek, numbering some fifty, were all making sufficient to pay their way, credit having been wisely stopped by the store keepers, but very few were working in earnest. The claim owned by Messrs Keast and others, at the North Forks, was the only one that was being properly and scientifically worked. This claim yields good wages of \$4, \$5, and \$6 a day to the hand, ground sluicing in the banks; but the pay varies in amount, sometimes yielding as much as \$8 or \$10 a day to the hand in coarse gold, and at other times little or nothing. The miners are waiting hopefully for the ditch to be brought in, as there is no doubt in their minds that good steady pay can be got out of the benches when they have the water for washing. A nugget is reported to have been found the other day at Leach River valued at \$35, and one at Wolf Creek valued at \$104. We have hopes yet of seeing a thousand men profitably employed at our Island diggings, and in due course of seeing a quartz mill or two at work in the neighborhood.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.—William White, of Henrico county, Virginia, who has been confined at the Dry Tortugas for the last two years, under conviction of being a spy during the war, has recently been pardoned and returned North. He says that Dr Mudd's health is rapidly failing. Spangler and Arnold are quite well; their confinement does not seem to affect their general physical or mental well being. The State prisoners are compelled to rise at 5 o'clock, a. m.; after breakfasting at 7, go out to work, and are employed in cutting and carrying stones to build the fort until 12 o'clock, when one hour's intermission is allowed, the work being resumed at 1 p. m., and continued until 5 o'clock. On rainy days no work is required. The same rations issued to United States soldiers are distributed to the prisoners, and, though coarse, is abundant and wholesome in quality. He represents the Island as sterile and depressing in appearance, but as cooled by refreshing sea breezes, and the condensed water is palatable and healthy. He further says a marked improvement in the treatment of prisoners has been instituted by the officers and soldiers of the 10th United States Regular Infantry, who relieved the former garrison of negro soldiers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OTTER FROM THE NORTH.—The H. B. Co's steamer Otter, Capt. Lewis, arrived yesterday morning, from a trading voyage on the north-west coast, bringing the usual freight of furs, skins, fish oil, &c. Capt. Lewis furnishes the following memoranda of the voyage: Reached Sitka on the 7th July; found no shipping there. The Russian Governor had left for the north to visit the different trading posts. Left Stekin on the 2nd August. The miners were all up the river and doing well. They will be down to meet the steamer on her return in September. Mr Scoville was the river preparing to start again for Naas, in company with Schaff and Collins. Mr Barret came down with us to Fort Simpson, and intended leaving in a few days for the Skeens, to join Mr Butler there. The Otter left Fort Rupert on the 14th August, and Fort Simpson on the 7th. H. M. S. Scout, with Governor Kennedy on board, arrived at the latter place on the same day. She would leave again for Comox the next day. The sloop Red Rover was at Fort Rupert. The Rev. Mr Doolan came down as passenger from Metlaethia. Found the Indians rather troublesome at times.

SAM WILLIAMS.—This "colored individual" whose sable countenance frequently adorns the dock of the Police Court, was yesterday charged with assaulting a Stekin klootchman named Kill Sally, by beating her on the head with a stick. Sam, who was very noisy, denied that he had made the alleged attempt to kill Sally, and while the woman, who was equally garrulous, was making her statement, kept interrupting her, and telling the Magistrate to "ax him dis question." Mr Pemberton after cautioning Sam once or twice told him he should commit him for contempt if he did not hold his tongue, and that when the woman had completed her evidence he, the accused, might ask her any question he pleased. "Very good, den you jist ax him," says Sam, addressing the Magistrate, whereupon he was summarily removed, and the hearing of the charge was postponed for one day to let Sam get sober.

TRIP TO YALE.—A number of gentlemen, among whom are Capt Franklin, of the U. S. steamer Saginaw; G. H. Mumford, of the Collins Telegraph Company; R. E. Haines, of the State Telegraph Company, and Capt J. R. Fleming, will proceed in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, Capt White, to-day to New Westminster, whence they will embark on the Lillooet for Yale. The party will return on Wednesday next.

BRREAKING JAIL.—Charley an Indian prisoner was charged yesterday before the Police Magistrate by overseer Truran with attempting to make his escape from the chain-gang. Prisoner was working at Clover Point and asked leave to retire for a minute, when he took off his shoes and bolted. One of the other prisoners was sent after him and caught him in the swamp. The Magistrate said he had no summary jurisdiction in this matter and recommended the proper authorities to reduce the prisoner's regiment and keep him for while in solitary confinement, or to punish him with heavier chains.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ITEMS.—The Cariboo Sentinel announces that Mr Barnard, the enterprising Cariboo Expressman, has reduced the rate upon letters from Williams Creek to Victoria to 50 cents each, while the stage fare from the creek to Yale has been reduced to \$65. The people of Yale have tendered a complimentary excursion to Capt. Irving. The free use of the steamer Reliance has been offered by Capt. Irving to the Hyacks of New Westminster, for a fireman's pleasure excursion. The offer was accepted and the picnic will take place next week. Customs Receipts for week ending Saturday, August 11th.—Duties \$3,108 27; harbor dues \$92 64; head money \$36 00; tonnage dues \$516 71; inland navigation licenses \$00; fees \$1. Total \$3,754 62. Number of passengers 36.

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL MINES.—In another column will be found a description of these mines, supplied by Capt Wm Kohl, who has recently visited the spot. According to that gentleman's showing, and he is a good authority, the proprietors possess a most practicable mine, which to all intents and purposes is inexhaustible, its value being enhanced tenfold by its close proximity to a safe and convenient harbor, where vessels of any size can lay along side the wharf and load at low water. The proprietors, it would seem, purpose increasing the working facilities of the mine, so as to raise the output of coal to about 500 tons per diem. We are glad to notice that the attention of California capitalists is being directed to the importance of developing the vast coal fields around us.

POST-MORTEM.—At the Royal Hospital yesterday, a post-mortem examination was made by Dr Turner, assisted by Dr Jackson, the Superintendent of the institution, at the request of Dr Trimble, the visiting physician, who was through indisposition unable to attend, on the body of William Richards, whose death is announced in the obituary of to-day. The result of the examination showed that death was caused by general dropsy, superinduced by organic disease of the heart.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The sale of real estate at J. P. Davies & Co's auction rooms yesterday, was well attended. The Royal Hotel property, Esquimalt, brought \$2000, to J. T. Howard; two lots adjoining, \$125 each; water lot 16, Esquimalt, \$100; lot 40, Esquimalt, \$40; the Wilcox Hotel property, on Port and Kane streets, sold for \$5000.

CORPORATION SANITARY COMMISSION.—This body have gone vigorously to work. They have examined a large number of premises, on which nuisances are reported to exist, and have issued forty-two summonses to parties who have not taken precautions to prevent the spread of epidemic complaints.

HAZEL NUTS.—Among other sources of profitable employment that are open to idlers we may mention that the road to Leach River is lined with fine hazel nuts. Any one taking the trouble to collect the nuts and forward them to California would realize a handsome sum.

A PRIZE FIGHT.—On Tuesday last a prize fight came off on the meadows of Williams Creek, between Johnny Knott and Ned Stein, for \$40 a side. At the end of the 49th round the sponge was thrown up for Knott, as he was knocked out of time.—Setinel.

SUPREME COURT.—Mr McCreight yesterday moved for a rule nisi in the matter of Bunster v Joseph Bros., to show cause why a new trial should not be had. His Honor granted the rule.

A Settler's Union. Victoria 15th August 1866.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Gentlemen:—As a means of forwarding the interests of all actual settlers in this Colony, I beg leave to suggest the formation of a "Settlers Union," and that all those who are willing to join, do forthwith send in their names to your office, for the purpose of organizing an institution where we can meet (say once a month) and discuss our prospects and requirements, and agree on the remedy needed to prevent a continued disregard of our interests by our law makers, and offer them such suggestions as may be deemed expedient. At the meeting on the 15th, a Farmer's Club was suggested, but there are many Bees in this Hive besides farmers, whose interests are identical with theirs, and by working together with them, they might greatly assist the cause. We want all who have an interest in the welfare of this Colony; and who mean to make it their home, to join the "Settlers Union."

Yours truly SETTLER.

Our Indian Policy.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Among other matters suggested at the public meeting of agriculturalists yesterday, it was recommended that the Indians of Cowichan should be deprived of their land, and that it should be sold or given to white men. This meeting, it would seem, has been got up by some of Governor Kennedy's friends; they pull the ropes—for some particular purpose—the public will know what. But to the Indian lands—white men are to have it; this is the old tale of the avarice of the white man; that possessing the power he will seize everything belonging to a weaker party, and so flatter himself and his conscience that he is doing God and the Colony a service. Out upon such hypocrisy—justice is justice, and right is right—the principle makes no difference once there has been set aside for the Indians—it is their's; they know it; and they will be as much incensed by robbery as the man who boasts of a white skin, but cannot boast of a very great sense of honor, honesty, or justice. If the Indians, then, should be deprived of their possessions, a circumstance, however, which surely ought not to happen, is it not likely that they will do much the same as their honorable white antagonist—seek restitution and revenge! It is easy enough to say take the land away—is it so easy to see the result, or to remedy the result after it has happened? The grasping avarice of the white man and the seizure of Indian lands has been the cause of internal wars and troubles in other countries, and may perchance be the same in this. Should such happen, where would be the advantage of the supposed white settlement upon the coveted land? where would be the advantage, either to those settlers or the Colony? where would be the profit to the country? where our boasted honor and integrity? The Home Government will not pay for Indian wars any longer, so there will be no profit in exciting them, and therefore it may be wise to talk a little less glibly about a noble philanthropy and such euphemisms most high God attending political meetings, and following in the wake of this current of the duty of teaching the highest principles of moral doctrine and the brotherhood of man, if nothing else. It is true that under a theory or its equivalent priestocracy, a few years ago, lands were taken away from their rightful owners and transferred to the Jews. It may be that the Priests now-a-days consider the great Anglo Saxon race the chosen people, and they ought to do as the "chosen people" did heretofore. There seems to be little progression among the priesthood, for even now it seems the lands of the priest-herd ought not to be taxed, and therefore the tax upon lands is very wrong and a very abominable measure, savouring rather of sin than obedience. Divine authority can be quoted to such a purpose. But, Mr Editor, deprive the Indians of their bits of land, and what is to be done with them?—what is to be done with them in any case? they are neither cattle nor slaves, but men, and men probably as good as many of the progenitors of the "honorable Anglo Saxon race." The antipathies of race are well known, but it is better to discourage than encourage those feelings, though perhaps they can never be eradicated. I presume the "chosen people" consider them to live—to live they must eat, such being a very unfortunate law of nature; they can do without clothes and houses, become Gorillas, but the Gorillas, it is said, feed. If they must eat, are they to provide themselves, or is the state to give them out of the public granary? Joseph bought the lands of the Egyptians for Pharaoh, but even Pharaoh gave them coin in return, and afterwards supplied them with seed and land, upon paying a rental. The Government of Vancouver Island had better do the same thing, both with white men and Indians. Oh! Indians are to provide themselves, if they have land to do so. The aborigines have even now been deprived of some measure of their usual source of supply, and as time rolls on, and settlements increase, they will become more and more pinched, and have to look to their own lands for provisions. If they have no lands, are they not likely to become paupers for the white man will beat them in labour. Something must be allowed for their natural habits, for their instincts, which have not been cultivated like those of the "chosen" but avaricious people. The Indian lands must be kept for the Indians, and the Government should, by every means in its power, induce them to cultivate their patches. Let the school-master be sent among them, not alone to teach them letters, but to show them what may be done with a little trouble and exertion for their comfort and good—teach them budding, grafting, the cultivation of roots, fruits, and other things, in fact make their education a practical one for their own benefit and support. Such a system would improve them and teach them to respect themselves; and thus the Anglo Saxon would in some measure atone for his past neglect, by endeavoring to spread civilization among all people—for what else is it that we live? Reverend gentlemen, although they make talk of depriving Indians of lands, will not dare to say they are incapable of improvement, after the eulogium passed upon the Indians and the mission at Metlakatlah: the fact being, if there were more who went in heart and soul to benefit the Indian, instead of going in for the flesh-pots, the cry of the untameable character of the aborigines would not be heard. The Indian is fond of the land, the abode of his ancestors; its scenery, its pleasures, and its comforts—his was formerly the whole domain. Why begrudge him a few acres for his necessities? It is probably true that the race is destined to disappear, not so much from its own fault as the vices that have been brought into it by the "chosen people"; but for Heaven's sake let us not make the years they have to live those of misery, or inductive of revenge, but seek to assuage the troubles, so as to enable the last man to sit down by the placid stream of Cowichan, and sing of his ancestors, lament the loss of the tribe, but at the same time say, God's will be done!

M. M. S. Scout, with His Excellency the Governor on board, is expected back on Monday.

Protection v Free Trade.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—The farmers and those interested in the agricultural districts of Vancouver Island, feel, like the merchants, the effects of dull times and are anxious to improve or ameliorate their conditions, but are allowing themselves to be led by the Tariff party into a cry for protection. Mr Alston, at the meeting of farmers yesterday, stated that \$688,000 were sent out of the country last year for produce which, if protection was granted, could be raised on this Island. And that for the first half year of 1866, \$302,535 have already gone in a similar way. Such startling figures made me examine the book containing statistics of imports, to see how far protection could benefit the farmers. By an act passed last year, the raisers of cattle were protected to the extent of \$5 per head against the United States raiser. I find, however, the value of cattle imported from the United States territory for 1865, amounts to \$106,451, and for the first six months of 1866, the value is \$89,505 or say \$179,000 for 12 months, showing that notwithstanding the protection granted, the value imported has increased at the rate of \$13,000 for 12 months.

A more pleasant prospect presents itself when we look at farm produce not specifically protected. Butter which is imported, cured or salted, and is exported to British Columbia and elsewhere in considerable quantities, is perhaps the article of which there is the least reduction in value of imports.

Yet we have from the United States for 1865, the importation of \$87,812 and for the first six months of the present year, \$32,309 or \$64,618, a reduction at the rate of \$20,000. In grain, we have a wonderful reduction in imports and over which the farmer must rejoice. The imports of grain, wheat, oats and barley, from the United States for 1865, were \$39,246, against the first six months of 1866, \$6,806 or \$13,612 per annum, nearly \$23,000 reduction.

Hay shows also an extraordinary reduction; imports from United States, 1865, are \$11,859 for first six months of 1866, \$2,224 or \$4,448 per annum, nearly a third of the previous year. I would correct an error appearing in your paper of this morning where "Observer" states that this article is protected by \$5 00 per ton landing permit; it is not so protected, but the following particulars of an invoice of 20 tons of hay lately received here will show the farmer the true value of California hay, and when they state that they cannot get more than \$10 per ton for their best hay owing to importation from the United States territory, they show themselves ignorant of the market.

30 tons hay @ \$18.....\$540  
Tolls at San Francisco, 25¢ per ton..... 5  
Freight to Victoria, \$3 per ton..... 150  
Marine Insurance, 300 @ 1%..... 30  
Landing permit, 20 @ 20¢..... 40  
Wharfage, \$50 per ton..... 10  
Or \$23 10, per ton. \$462

The prices for hay in San Francisco are \$12, \$14, and \$18 per ton, according to quality; and the terms of sale are 30 to 60 days. The feed merchant here ought to make a profit of 15 per cent over his outlay—even when he sells his hay immediately on arrival, but when he has to store it, \$30 per ton does not show the importer a very large profit. Now, first quality hay can be, and is produced on this Island to pay the farmer at \$15 per ton.

The Comox statistics published in your paper of 26th July, exhibit a most satisfactory state for the Comox settler. We want more men of their stamp, who will settle down quietly, and work, and content themselves with slow but sure improvement. As far as I can learn, a market day would be a boon to the farmer; he would then learn the value of his produce; and not as at present, act in ignorance, and accept of what ever price the more knowing buyer offers. Let this market day be once a month for farm produce, and once a quarter for cattle, and the improvement in the position of the Agriculturalist of Vancouver Island would soon be felt.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS DUTIES.—Complaints of the manner in which the Prince of Wales performs some of the duties devolving upon or undertaken by him have appeared in several of the London journals. A correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette: I trust it will be permitted me to say outright what is whispered a good deal, that on some public occasions, and when the Prince has come into the society of considerable men, he has shown just a little indifference to the exercise of that "princely courtesy" aforesaid. To go no further back, I venture to say that at the Royal Academy dinner there was a degree of impatience of the ceremonies of the occasion and an indifference to the dignity of other men there, which was remarked upon very generally. This is not a great matter, it is true, but it has its significance, and I think it quite as well that it should not be shirked. We are all ready to render our utmost homage and duty to the Prince; the Prince has some duties to us too—duties easy of fulfillment but not trifling enough to be disregarded. The Spectator, also referring to the Royal Academy dinner, remarks that, the Prince appeared pleased; but, considering that he came very late, was in rather an unseemly hurry to get away. The Archbishop of Canterbury, warned that "he must be brief" was of course flattered; but Lord Derby seemed, to many of the guests, to prolong purposely his remarks on the National Portrait Gallery, in silent protest against the Prince's haste. Before the President had exhausted the list of toast of which he had spoken as essential, and as it has been said, while Mr Distastel was meditating something good in reply to an expected toast, the Prince rose, was followed necessarily by Sir Francis Grant, and the assembly got short. We fear the Prince of Wales is getting impatient of the social duties which his position imposes. But at least in assemblies like this, where he is, though the first in rank, very far from the first in public interest, he should forbear till the great men have said what the public wishes to hear.

COALING.—The cutter Lincoln yesterday took on board the cargo of coal brought down on Sunday by the Emily Harris.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—Wm. Richards, aged 46 years, a native of Cornwall, England, died of dropsy at the Hospital, yesterday. He was admitted ten days ago.

Scotching the Snake.

There is only one way to the lying despatches of Governor Seymour to Mr Cardwell, and refute the false statements contained with hard facts, and to the author of them before he hardily believe that any man so distinguished an office, would to jeopardize his official position as his private reputation, wilful perversion of truth as the despatches which have appeared in our columns. I used strong language and applied terms to Governor Seymour when we consider the occasion is calls for it. When the Governor, reckoning apparent privacy of his communication descend so low as to falsify in order to inflict an injury on a man who have sought in no way him, it is time that the truth be uttered boldly and without We have already exposed some glaring misstatements contained in his despatch of March, '65, on the subject of the Chamber of Commerce solutions; but the matter will there. Yesterday a full meeting of merchants and others constituted Chamber, whose veracity has been attested by the official libeller, and after some severe comment on the accusations laid to them and on the falsity of Governor Seymour's statements in the despatch, a Committee was appointed whose duty it will be to take patch to pieces, an easy though on duty, and to frame a refutation of his assertions on proof that will be sufficient to convince the Secretary of State. Her Majesty's commission entrusted to an incumbent of the honor and dignity, or deposited in him. Among the mittes, are gentlemen who as framing the first resolutions a feel that their reputation has sailed. The public meeting, place we believe on Monday, doubt take care of the other brated French despatch and in forcible manner with some of assertions it contains. If any to be effected in behalf of this less Colony, it must plainly from ourselves; we have no siding in Rue de la Paix to put good word for us; or even to the bad ones that others volunteer must strike too, while the iron it will not suffice in our present simply to prove to the Home ment that Governor Seymour's statements are unworthy of belief. graph informs us that Parliament been prorogued. The mongrel Bill may not have passed, voices if raised in earnest, reach Downing street in time fluence and interest the new order in our behalf. In a few own Assembly will die a natural and they can therefore effect, but it is well worth the effort to tie a monster PEOPLE'S TION to the Home Government forth our grievances and for a more equitable Union. petition could then be presented Governor for transmission to the per quarter, and we feel satisfied His Excellency would not only immediate attention, but would utmost to further the people's

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, August 19.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A full of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the purpose of taking consideration the despatch addressed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, relative to the resolutions of 1865, passed by the Chamber in an equitable Union of the Colon James Lowe presented, occupied the After some discussion on the object meeting a resolution was passed for pointment of a Committee to consider solutions and the statements in the and to frame a report thereon for presentation at the next meeting with a transmission to the Secretary of State of the Colonies.



The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

The Non-Confidence Resolutions

A copy of the precious non-confidence resolutions was formally committed to the charge of the Postmaster yesterday for transmission to the Colonial Office. The only formidable part of the litera scripta was the envelope, which was of gigantic proportions, and we think we can picture the consternation that its arrival in Downing street will occasion. The new Secretary of State, taking off his spectacles and passing his fingers through his locks, (if he has any) will hand the cumbersome document to an Under Secretary to unravel its meaning. The Under Secretary shortly reappears, and announces that he has waded through the contents. What do these people of Vancouver want? observes the Secretary, resuming his official spectacles, and throwing himself back into his seat; they asked for a new Governor some time ago, and they got one, did they not? They did, replies the Under Secretary (who, in the meantime, has been looking at a map, to see where Vancouver Island is, and examining the records and posting himself on the subject) but this request is of a different nature. Secretary—Do they want Sir James Douglas reinstated? Under Secretary—No, that is not the object. Secretary—Oh, I see, now, they want the Colonies united, under their own Governor? Under Secretary—By no means. Secretary—Under Seymour, then? Under Secretary—Not in the least. Secretary, (pulling out his snuff box, and taking a vicious sniff at his "rappee")—What in Heaven's name, then, is the meaning of that voluminous despatch? Under Secretary—It is a series of resolutions, passed by the House of Assembly, winding up with a want of confidence vote in Governor Kennedy and asking for his removal. Secretary—Has the Governor sent any despatch in explanation? The Under Secretary reads a despatch announcing that the House, after passing the resolutions, agreed to suspend them if Governor Kennedy would consent to the appointment of a Ministerial Council, to include two of the want of confidence members from the House. Well! well! exclaims the Secretary of State, if that Vancouver Parliament does not play such fantastic tricks before High Heaven as make the very angels weep. You may commit the resolutions to the waste paper basket, Mr Under Secretary, it is a question in my mind whether the Colony is fit for Representative Government at all. Such we seriously believe will be tantamount to the effect the resolutions will produce at the Colonial Office. Better, far better, under the circumstances, that they had never been sent; while more serious evils threaten the Colony, in lieu of widening the breach between the Executive and the people's soi disant representatives, it is the imperative duty of us all to sink minor antagonisms in the one common cause, and to make a strong and vigorous effort to bring about a Union of the Colonies, on terms equitable and satisfactory to both. Governor Kennedy, if he has treated the Assembly with disrespect, has at any rate favored Union, and might have it in his power yet to accomplish much for the Colony, but while the Assembly have been satisfied to grasp at the shadow, we fear that they have irretrievably lost the substance. The resolutions, in fact, will do much more harm than good to the Colony, and may bring about results little anticipated by those who, instigated by private pique or other influences, were induced to support them! Nous verrons.

LEACH RIVER DISTRICT.—The Commission appointed by the Governor left yesterday for Leach River.

CHEMAMOUS.—Messrs. A. Copland, T. Ford and J. Booth, have been appointed Road Commissioners for the District of Chemamus.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

THE TRIP OF THE FIDELITER.—One of the passengers by the Fideliter, during her recent excursion, has favored us with the following particulars of the trip:—The steamer left Victoria on Tuesday last and proceeded to Port Angeles, where Collector Wilson came on board, and accompanied the party to the Phoenix Coal mine, between Pillow Point and Clallam Bay. Having casually examined this mine, they steered for Nainaimo, where they arrived the next day, at 10 o'clock. Col Hayward, Judge Brockway, and Mr Brodick went down the Dunsmuir shaft, and remained about an hour below exploring the mine, returning highly gratified. Some 13,000 tons of coal were lying at this mine ready for shipment. In the evening the steamer started for the Bellingham Bay mines, and arrived there about midnight. On Thursday, the party of gentlemen, accompanied by Mrs Couch and Mrs Erskine, descended to the mines which run a distance of 4000 feet under ground, where they remained over two hours. This mine is one of the most extensive on the coast, the strata of coal averaging from 12 to 16 feet in thickness. On Friday the Fideliter headed for Olympia, which she reached early on Saturday morning. The day was spent in visiting the different localities of interest in the city, and in the evening a dinner was prepared on board the Fideliter, at which, among other distinguished gentlemen were His Excellency Governor Pickering, the Hon. Mr Garfield, Surveyor General of Washington Territory and Captain Lawson of the U. S. surveying ship Fawcetter. The entertainment passed off most successfully. Gov. Pickering expressed his intention of accompanying the party to this city, but did not put in an appearance in the morning, although the steamer waited nearly an hour for him. The Lincoln was at Olympia. Captain Lawson and Collector Wilson came over on the Fideliter. The weather during the trip was fine and the party were much impressed with the grandeur of the scenery around. All on board were in the best possible spirits, and vied with each other in rendering the excursion as sociable and pleasant as it was gratifying to the promoter of it.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—This body met last night. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and a full board. The Committee on bridges and the Committee on the city indebtedness obtained further time to make their reports. The Committee appointed to enquire into the application of D. Cleal, to rebuild his premises on Government street, partially destroyed by fire; reported that it would cause no infringement of the Fire Limits Act. The report was received and adopted and the Committee discharged, Mr Jeffery, senr., dissenting. The matter of sidewalks was taken up. Mr N. Pointer complained of a dangerous sidewalk in front of the Mayor's property, on Johnson, between Douglas and Blanchard streets. The clerk reported a number of defective sidewalks repaired, and time was given to others. The Committee on Streets reported that the Gas Company were satisfactorily repairing the hole near the corner of Government and Johnson streets. Leave was given to Messrs Hibben & Carswell to place a bulletin board in front of their new store. Communication from the proprietors of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel, relative to the removal of some shanties, was filed. Leave was given to Mr J. J. Southgate to raise the sidewalk in front of his brick store to the level of Bastion street. The Sanitary Committee promised to report next week. Council adjourned till Monday evening next.

THE MURDER OF EDMUND URIN.—The Special Court of Assize convened yesterday to try the Songish Indian Jim and his squaw for the murder of Edmund Urin. The Grand Jury, consisting of Messrs. D. M. Lang (foreman), James Moorhead, J. A. Jones, W. C. Siffken, C. J. Marsh, D. B. Blair, J. Nagle, Simeon Martin, H. Nathan, Jr., J. P. Davies, W. B. Smith, G. C. Wigham, T. L. Fawcett, A. F. Main, C. Kent, James McCutchan, N. J. Neustadt and Thomas Pritchard, having found true bills against the prisoners for murder and robbery, were dismissed. A petty jury was empanelled to try the case. The Attorney General appeared to prosecute and Mr Ring instructed by Mr Courtenay, to defend. The evidence taken was conflicting and after a long and tedious trial the jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoners were remanded until to-day, when they will be arraigned on an indictment for robbery, the murdered man's clothes having been traced to their possession.

VALIANT GENTLEMEN.—What a valiant set of men our legislators are. When the Fenians were expected, their courage oozed and they all went in for a Militia Bill. Now that the Fenians are not expected, their courage has returned and they yesterday kicked out the Militia Bill introduced by Dr Powell. This action reminds us of a couplet that has been written about "the devil, who, when sick, a saint would be, but when well, the devil a saint was he." Now that the Assembly has got over its "scare," we shall hear no more about "placing the country on a war-footing" until the next time that the "green waves" above the red.

FROM LEACH RIVER.—Messrs. Burnaby, Stahlshmidt and Stewart returned from Leach River last evening. They give a very pleasing account of the diggings; saw about fifty miners, all of whom had gold, and saw a large quantity of the dust in the hands of a storekeeper. Much spirit has been infused into the miners by the announcement of the intention of the Government to complete the ditch and Mr Pearce and party (who were met on the road) will be warmly welcomed. The party are loud in praise of the excellent manner in which they were entertained by Johnson of the Mount Arrarat Hotel, whose table was set with all the good things and whose charge was most moderate.

THE UNION QUESTION.—We publish to-day Governor Kennedy's despatch on the Union question. It will be seen that if His Excellency erred at all on the question, it was in putting too much reliance upon the result of the Victoria City election in 1865. That result was obtained through a perverted state of popular feeling, brought about by misrepresentation of the grosser description, a fact the Governor appears to have been unacquainted with at the time.

FROM BIG BEND.—A private letter dated Colville, July 21st, says, that the damages to the steamer '49 were repaired, and she left on that day for La Porte, expecting to return on the 28th. The river at Colville had fallen away to the extent of twenty-one feet. The reports from Big Bend were flattering. Some six hundred men were profitably employed at last dates.—Oregonian.

THE CONTINENTAL.—We learn that the propeller Continental, made famous by the "Mercer girls" scheme, and now owned by the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship line, is to take the place of the Oriflamme soon, in order that some other alterations to the machinery of the latter may be made.—Oregonian.

GLEE CLUB.—A meeting was held at Mr Bagnall's Music Store last evening, when a club was formed for the practice of English glees. The society is known as the Victoria Glee Club, and the first meeting for practice will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mr Bagnall, on Yates street, near the What Cheer House.

RETURN OF THE "DIANA."—The steam-tug Diana, Capt. Wright, returned from Olympia yesterday morning. Among the passengers were Captain and Mrs J. B. Fleming, and Mrs W. G. Bowman. On board, enclosed in a metallic coffin, were the remains of Capt. Fleming's little daughter Alice Pendergast, whose demise we have noticed. The body will be sent to San Francisco for interment.

THE H. B. CO'S CLAIMS AND THE UNITED STATES.—The investigation of the Commissioners into the claims of the Hudson Bay Company against the United States, has been closed and the evidence sealed and forwarded to Washington City for publication.

ARRIVALS AT OLYMPIA.—Bishop Scott, of Oregon, and Col Ross, U.S.A., with Mrs Ross, en route to the East, reached Olympia on Saturday.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Montana will leave Portland on Wednesday evening for San Francisco. The steamer Orizaba will sail from San Francisco for Portland to-morrow.

THE FIDELITER will sail for Portland at 10 o'clock this morning.

Legislative Assembly. MONDAY, August 13th, 1866. The Speaker took his seat at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock. Present—Messrs Young, Trimble, McClure, Dickson, Pidwell.

HOMESTEAD BILL. Read a third time and passed. ROAD BILL. The Act to amend the Road Bill was read a second time. THE ESTIMATES. The Estimates came up for third reading, Mr Young opposed. Dr Trimble said that it was customary to make this the last bill passed in the session. The Speaker—It was to go to the Upper House and come back here. Dr Trimble—In that case I shall vote for its passage. Mr Pidwell thought inquiries should come up in the discussion of the Indemnity Bill. The Speaker—You can't stop the Estimates—they are already passed. Mr McClure saw no harm in holding the Estimates open to the end of the session. The motion to pass the Estimates was lost. Ayes—Pidwell, Trimble; Noes—Young, McClure and Dickson. Mr Young rose to qualify his vote. (Laughter.) MILITIA BILL. This bill failed to pass a second reading—Aye—Pidwell; Noes—Young, Trimble, McClure, Dickson. CORONER'S BILL. Dr Dickson opposed this bill on the ground that three jurors were too small a number to entrust the character of any man to. Dr Trimble could not see why the bill should not pass a second reading. Clauses to amend might be introduced in committee; at present there was no law to regulate Coroner's juries. Mr Young favored the bill, and spoke in favor of reducing the number of jurors, which at present was altogether too large. A Coroner's enquiry should be no more than a Magisterial enquiry.

Mr Pidwell alluded to the injustice of calling a large number of persons in the Country Districts to serve, three would do quite as well as twenty-four. The bill passed a second reading—Dr Dickson in the negative.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL BILL. Tuesday was set for the consideration of the Ministerial Council Bill. [Dr Powell and Mr DeCosmos here entered.]

COWICHAN LAND TROUBLE. Mr Young called attention to the case of Patrick Brennan, a Cowichan settler, who had been ordered off the land on which he had located, and his crops of hay carried away by one Wm Kelly. He moved for a committee of inquiry.

Mr Pidwell thought this a case of great hardship. Brennan was an industrious, and deserving man, and had a large family; but the House take any action as to the Crown Lands? Besides, Mr Brennan had accidentally placed his house on a portion of the Indian Reserve; and he was granted permission to continue it there, and subsequently extended his ownership to other portions of the Reserve. The hay taken from Brennan's land was originally removed from Kelly's land by Brennan.

Mr Young replied that as there were two sides to the question a Committee would decide which was the right one. After some further discussion, a Committee was ordered, and Young, Dickson and Powell appointed.

ROAD ACT AMENDMENT BILL. The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Road Act. Mr Young introduced a series of amendments to the bill, which evoked a long discussion and were lost, and the bill, as introduced by Dr Helmcken, passed.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES. The Committee agreed to report this bill, and it was read a first time before the House.

CORONER'S BILL. This bill passed the Committee with the amendment that six be substituted for three jurors in the country districts. Committee reported, and the House adjourned until Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Kennedy, C. B., to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P.

(Received May 15, 1865.)

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit a copy of Resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island on the subject of Union with British Columbia, and in doing so I will shortly trace their history. They were introduced by Mr DeCosmos, one of the members for Victoria, and passed on the 27th of January, 1865, after a warm debate, by a majority of 8 to 4. It was thereupon alleged by the minority that the majority did not fairly represent public opinion, and to test this fact, Mr DeCosmos, who proposed, and Mr C. B. Young, who opposed the resolutions (being two members for the city of Victoria), agreed to resign their seats and went before their constituents for re-election, which resulted in the return of Mr DeCosmos and Mr McClure, both advocates of Union and a Tariff, by a large majority.

The majority of the House of Assembly in favor of unconditional Union with British Columbia is now, I believe, 11 to 4, and I have no doubt that a dissolution of the House would undoubtedly increase that majority by two more. I submitted these resolutions to the Legislative Council for their information, and the majority present being ex officio members, resolved that it was inexpedient for the Council to express any opinion on the subject; but two dissenting members, Messrs. Finlayson and Rhodes, recorded their views in the protest herewith.

I am in a position to know that the majority of the House of Assembly are in favor of Union, with some small differences of opinion on matters of detail, and that they refrained from a public expression of their opinion from a desire to avoid possible complication, and with a view to giving their untrammelled support to such measures as Her Majesty's Government may deem most fitting, on a future occasion. The local Legislature of Vancouver Island have thus, I think, adopted the only course by which the Union of these Colonies can be satisfactorily effected, namely, leaving conditions and details, even to the form of government, to your decision.

I enclose newspaper copies of the debates on the subject, and will reserve my further observations for another Despatch of this date in reply to yours dated 30th April, 1864, No. 2. I have, &c. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY. The Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P., &c.

Protection for Farmers. EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE:—Mr J. D. Pemberton, the proposer of the last Resolution, brought forward at the Agricultural Meeting, crying out for still further protection to the poor farmers of this Colony, produces on his farm chiefly hay, which, according to the present system, stands protected as against Puget Sound hay, as follows:

Freight per schooner per ton \$5 00 Landing Permit..... 5 00 Wharfage per load 50 cts..... 1 00 Cartage per load 75 cts..... 1 50 Total per ton.....\$12 50 How much more protection does Mr Pemberton want? OBSERVER.

Bankruptcy Court. Wednesday, August 15th. Re McCredy—First examination postponed to enable bankrupt to come to an arrangement with his creditors. Re M. Munro—Bankrupt did not surrender; fortnight allowed creditors to prove under the joint estate of Munro & Mann. Re Murray—Adjudicated a bankrupt.

ROUND THE CORNER (FORMERLY EDWARDS' SALOON) Langley Street, will be opened this (Saturday) evening, July 28th, at 8 o'clock, by Jacob Hetkimer, who will be happy to see all his friends.

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of Chlorodyne. Chlorodyne is a medicine discovered by Dr. J. Collins Brown M.R.C.S.L., and discovered by the receipt of which was considered solely by Dr. Davy, of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London. (Pharmaceutical, military and naval practitioners pronounce it invaluable. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Extract from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montagu Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea. It affords every assistance in the various stages of these diseases, and when all other remedies have failed." CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled persons have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne in any other name than Chlorodyne, or in any other wrapper than that of Messrs. Lea & Perrin's, who are the sole manufacturers of this medicine. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. W. M. SEABY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN TO HIS BROTHER AT WORCESTER, MAY 1855. "Tell Lea & Perrin that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations. The public should be cautioned against purchasing any inferior quality of this celebrated sauce. It is a fact that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with inferior imitations, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are used. L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have entrusted their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights. Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and Export for the Province of Victoria, Messrs. Croxall, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V.I.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla IN LARGE BOTTLES.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humours of the body are generally in a morbid state, and greasy secretions of the winter months. This good though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily.

A DIET DRINK for all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, and every kind of Scrophulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Scoury, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Langour, Dizziness, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the Purest and Most Powerful Preparation OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS Even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is no more potent substance in the world, which is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LEA & PERRIN is upon the blue label. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents, San Francisco.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS! FOR SALE CHEAP. FLOURING MILL, COMPOSED OF ONE PAIR OF FRENCH 3-FOOT BARR STONES, SPLINDID AND FOOTSTEPS, BOLTING CYLINDER, WHEELS, ROCKS AND FAN, THE FAN BY A TWO-HORSE GEARING; SUGAR TRILLS AND BELLOWS; 2 PAIR OF 10 AND 6 FEET SAWS; 3 CIRCULAR SAWS AND SPINDLE, &c. Also, an ENGLISH CHARRIAGE (MAIL PHETON). For particulars apply to the COLONIST AND CHRONICLE OFFICE, Victoria. [Sign: J. J. J.]

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

Our Agricultural Interests

The report of the proceedings of the large and influential gathering of farmers and others interested in agricultural lands, will be read with interest. As a matter of course, diversity of opinion was expressed, but the speeches in the main were good, and, despite some lofty flights of imagination on the part of some, quite edifying. The question of speculators and absentees being allowed to hold land which they do not cultivate or improve, and which is hanced in value by the enterprising industry of parties who own tracts, was very fairly put before the meeting by Dr Davie, who, failed to suggest a remedy, however, was supported by Messrs Pemberton and Cochran, suggested a tax of so much on wild land. Both gentlemen pressed themselves in favor of the measure, and, instead of driving them to an expression that will, we believe, be heartily re-echoed by all. The Indian Reserve question also introduced by Dr Davie, a standing grievance with the farmers in that district, and Mr Garret, that at least 3450 acres of land should be set apart for their use. Mr Pidwell excepted to all this, and stated that the Reserve there are so many thousand acres around it lying unimproved, and, while the reserve is clear, the other land requires clearing, and labor to reduce it to a state of cultivation. Everybody knows that settlers in a new country are overburdened with cash. In the case of the Reserve, it is not a question of driving them to the great expense of clearing the land, a farmer could upon the reserve already cleared. Surely he would be enabled to clear rich crops in less than one year, the time that would be required under other circumstances. It is thus benefited directly by the sale of the land, and the fact that the land, some of it the best, is lying unimproved, is a false notion of philanthropy, has seized upon our rulers, and is the right of the savages to the land should be preserved; but as pending mankind sympathy for the pseudo philanthropists of other countries, whose knowledge of Indian affairs does not extend beyond the pages of Cooper's novels, or Reid's adventures in the West. America. Even by our people, altogether too much sympathy has been wasted on these Allot them five hundred acres each, and sell the land in three thousand acres to men, who will improve and till the soil. What shall be done proceeds, is a question for the Colony to decide, not for the Colony to decide, propriety of imposing a duty upon the produce of the land, and Mr Pemberton would only protect products of the soil, and would leave general merchandise to enter the Colony unimpeded; while Mr Pidwell—the wool Protectionist—would everything that can be manufactured here. Mr Fell took up the question of the Free Port, and showed that that if they would become prosperous, they must aim to cities on the Island that would them markets for their produce, the decline of Victoria or New Zealand, their only markets would be and what could they hope to do after a few remarks from the man on the necessity of the organizing for mutual protection is to be hoped that the Colony who have been appointed to matter before the Executive, upon some plan whereby a mu-

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The report of the proceedings of a large and influential gathering of farmers and others interested in agricultural lands, will be read with interest. As a matter of course, great diversity of opinion was expressed, but the speeches in the main were good, and, despite some lofty flights of imagination on the part of two or three, quite edifying. The question of speculators and absentees being allowed to hold land which they neglect to cultivate or improve, and which is enhanced in value by the enterprise and industry of parties who own adjacent tracts, was very fairly put before the meeting by Dr. Davie, who, however, failed to suggest a remedy. The remedy, however, was supplied by Messrs Pemberton and Cochrane, who suggested a tax of so much per acre on wild land. Both gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of encouraging speculators to come and invest, instead of driving them away—an expression that will, we believe, be heartily re-echoed by all. The Cowichan Indian Reserve question was also introduced by Dr. Davie. This is a standing grievance with the settlers in that district, and Mr. Garrett showed that at least 3450 acres of the 3500 acres set apart for their use lies idle. Mr. Pidwell excepted to all this attention being paid to the Reserve while there are so many thousand acres all around it lying unimproved. The trouble, however, seems to be that while the reserve is clear by nature, the other land requires clearing by manual labor to reduce it to a state fit for cultivation. Everybody knows that settlers in a new country are seldom overburdened with cash. Now, suppose that instead of his having to go to the great expense of clearing the land, a farmer could settle upon the reserve already cleared: Surely he would be enabled to raise rich crops in less than one-third of the time that would be consumed under other circumstances. He would thus be benefited directly and the country indirectly by the faculty afforded him. What is the case now? The land, some of it the finest on the coast, is lying unimproved because of a false notion of philanthropy that has seized upon our rulers. The legal right of the savages to the reserve should be preserved; but as for expending mawkish sympathy in their behalf, that should be left for the pseudo philanthropists of other countries, whose knowledge of Indian character does not extend beyond that derived from a perusal of Fenimore Cooper's novels, or Capt. Mayne Reid's adventures in the wilds of America. Even by our practical people, altogether too much sympathy has been wasted on these redskins. Allot them five hundred acres—a liberal allowance—and sell the remaining three thousand acres to white men, who will improve and cultivate the soil. What shall be done with the proceeds, is a question for the Crown, not for the Colony to decide. The propriety of imposing a duty on produce having been broached, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Pemberton said they would only protect products of the soil, and would leave general merchandise to enter the Colony untrammelled; while Mr. Pidwell—a dyed-in-the-wool Protectionist—would tax everything that can be manufactured here. Mr. Fell took up the cudgels for the Free Port, and showed the farmers that if they would become great and prosperous, they must aim to build up cities on the Island that would furnish them markets for their produce; by the decline of Victoria or Nanaimo, their only markets would be closed, and what could they hope to export? The meeting, which was one of the most interesting and respectable we have attended on the Island, broke up after a few remarks from the chairman on the necessity of the farmers organizing for mutual protection. It is to be hoped that the Committee who have been appointed to lay the matter before the Executive, will hit upon some plan whereby a mutual un-

derstanding may be arrived at between those representing Town and Country interests, and an end be put forever to the agitation on fiscal questions that has proved so damaging to the best interests of the Colony.

The Country Lands and Agricultural Interests.

A large and influential meeting of Agriculturalists and others interested in country lands, was held yesterday at the rooms of the Mechanical Institute. Among those present we noticed the following: Messrs E. G. Alston, K. McKenzie, Dr. Davie, Rev. A. C. Garrett, Mr. Cochrane, M. L. A., Mr. O. A. Bayley, Mr. Geo. Deans, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. King, Mr. Stephens, Mr. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. Nias, Mr. John Tod, Mr. Bates, Mr. Weir, senior, Mr. Selleck, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Tuite, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. D. M. Lang, Mr. J. Nicholson, K. McKenzie, of Swan Lake, was called to the chair and E. G. Alston rose and addressed the meeting. He said he had been struck with a statement in the Colonist and Chronicle that \$666,000 was sent last year out of the Colony for articles we could raise ourselves; already this year, for the first six months, \$302,535 had been sent out for similar articles, and if we went on at this rate for the balance of the year, \$605,060 would have been sent away. The meeting had assembled for a little wholesome discussion. The Colony had been surfeited with politics (hear, hear), but the agricultural interests had been allowed to suffer. If we had kept the money in the country we should have been much better off to-day. It was wrong to attribute the present depression to the Government or the House of Assembly—we should rather abuse ourselves for having remained so long inactive. Whether we have Union or whether we have not, it remained to be seen if we could do some good for ourselves. (Applause.) Dr. Davie rose to move the first resolution. He was greatly encouraged by the number present, and said it was impossible to look around without seeing the necessity that some vigorous action must be taken. Every cent that had come to us had been paid out. Capital from abroad had been spent in digging gold, and the gold had been paid to people who lived in another land. There was good land everywhere on this island, but it was locked up, and in order to open it to agricultural purposes, it must be in the hands of practical men—men who would cultivate it. A great deal of the best land was reserved for Indian and Government purposes. What do the Indians at Cowichan do with the 3500 acres of land? They don't cultivate 30 acres. A great deal of the land near Victoria was in the hands of speculators who had never produced a grain of corn, and who would only sell at an enormous advance. A tax should be imposed on these wild lands, to make the holders bring them into market or cultivate them. At the next election not a member should be returned who would not pledge himself to a law to take these lands out of the hands of speculators. (Applause.) The doctor read the resolution, which was as follows: That in view of the fact that many thousand dollars are every year sent out of the Colony for the purchase of articles of consumption which might be produced at home, it is incumbent upon us to make every exertion to retain this money in the Colony. J. D. Pemberton seconded the resolution. American produce deluged the market and a system should be introduced that would shut out produce grown on American soil and encourage American farmers to come here and settle; he did not think that taxation of wild lands would result in good, and a tax on absentees would be most prejudicial; the Real Estate Tax Act was at the bottom of the trouble; it should be abolished and a land tax, taxing all land about Victoria so much per acre would have the effect of throwing the land into the market; this would not apply to land at a distance from the town, but a zoning law should be introduced, whereby holders would be compelled to join in the expense of building fences. We should not give out that we did not wish speculators here—he wished they would come in shiploads [Laughter]. Mr. Pemberton alluded to the advantages that American farmers possessed over Vancouver farmers by having water communication with Victoria. He favored an extension of the landing permit system to every article we could produce here—lumber included. He blamed the Legislative Council for the present state of things. Mr. Cochrane, M. L. A., said that the attention of the country should be turned seriously to agricultural matters. Gold had its work to perform, but the want of encouragement to the farmer prevented this island from being in a position to supply itself with export produce. Roads were wanted badly (hear) and until the farmer had the means of bringing his produce into market with facility, he could not compete with produce from the other side. There must be protective duties on every article that we can raise [Applause]. On European goods he believed there should be no duty, but on agricultural products he would levy a heavy one; a tax on speculators would be unwise. He would be glad to see plenty of them coming, and so long as we could make use of them we should not look upon them or absentees as enemies. Land should be taxed per acre, not as to value. [Hear]. By the present system, the man who improved his land was taxed five times as much as the man who did not improve (applause). He deprecated the real estate tax as unjust and sat down amid much applause. The resolution as read was carried unanimously. W. J. Macdonald proposed the second resolution, which read as follows: That in order to promote a more extensive occupation of land, all the lands of the Colony, whether mineral or agricultural, and also a large portion of the Indian Reserves, should be thrown open for occupation and settlement, on conditions of improving the same. Mr. Macdonald said there would be no trouble in throwing open the Crown and mineral lands, but there would be difficulty experienced in

dealing with the Indians for their reserves, as they had very exalted ideas of the value of their real estate. [Hear] It would be unjust to place a special tax on land held by speculators. It would be quite enough if they paid a tax equal to that paid by the man who improves his land. [Hear] This would throw the lands into the market and would be dealing justly with all.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, August 16. D. T.—John Duscombe, an elderly and respectable looking man, who is said to have been better days, was brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, charged by officer McAdam with having stolen from the clothing store of Messrs. Wilson & Co. of Government street, a coat of the value of \$4 50. Mr. Joseph Wilson stated that from information received from Mr. J. H. Brown he followed the accused and found the coat produced in his possession. Mr. Brown deposed that he was standing at his door on Tuesday afternoon, when he saw the accused deliberately take the coat off a peg and go away with it. Inspector Welch said the accused had resided here some time; was an industrious man, and had kept a parcels delivery and express wagon, and was now the holder of the Bush Tavern license. Mr. Wilson said that seeing the condition the accused was in he did not wish to prosecute. The Magistrate regretted that a man who had borne a respectable character should be placed in such a position, but as the accused was suffering from delirium tremens and not in a fit condition to be discharged; he should remand him for three days. FROM THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—The Telegraph steamer Mumford, Captain T. Coffin, arrived last night via New Westminster from the North. She ascended the Skeena River two or three times, having gone up a distance of 110 miles, but found the navigation very tortuous and difficult. All the freight was safely landed and Capt. Butler and his party with Indians and canoes took it up to the point where Mr. Conway announced by letter that he expected to arrive on the 10th inst. The weather was very pleasant throughout the trip. She will return to the Skeena in a few days. A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL in the case of Bunster v. Joseph Bros., was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, and gave rise to quite a "scene" between Mr. Ring and Mr. McCreight, counsel for the defendants. Mr. Ring insisted that as senior counsel he had a right to lead in the argument, a right which Mr. McCreight denied. The "scene" ended in the withdrawal of Mr. Ring from the Court. THE ELOPEMENT.—It was a married woman and not a maid, who disappeared about the time of the sailing of the Fideliter. The husband of the woman is a gardener. She has three children—one of which she has left with her lord; the other two she has taken away. It is now believed that she is secreted in a house near town, and a certain locality is very closely watched. CHURCH OF ENGLAND AT ESQUIMALT.—The corner stone of the new Church at Esquimalt will be laid by Mrs. Denman, on Thursday, August 30th. The site, which was presented by Mr. Donald Fraser, is prettily situated on the south side of the main road. About \$1600 has been already subscribed, and at least one thousand more are still required. FUNERAL.—The remains of the late Mrs. Todd were followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by a large number of friends, and also by the scholars of the Wesleyan Sunday School. Superintendent Waddington caused the pupils of the common schools to be dismissed, to enable such as felt disposed to join the mournful procession. ARRIVAL.—The bark Jeddo, Capt. Gray, 14 days from San Francisco, consigned to Pickett & Co., arrived yesterday morning in the outer harbour, and sailed for Burrard Inlet—where she will load with lumber for the Australian market—in the afternoon. EXPLORATIONS.—Judge Darwin did not accompany Mr. Coleman on his second attempt to ascend Mount Baker; but started on Tuesday last, accompanied by Dr. Calhoun and brother, to explore the Olympic range of mountains west of Port Angeles. Mr. Coleman and party have started from Bellingham Bay for Mount Baker. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Rival, Capt. Blair, arrived yesterday from the Bay City, after a lengthy passage of 20 days, occasioned by adverse winds. She brings a miscellaneous cargo, consigned to Messrs. Pickett & Co., and is discharging at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. THE U. S. STEAMER LINCOLN arrived yesterday from Puget Sound, and will proceed to-morrow to New Westminster.

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THE SUPPLY BILL.

It will be seen, by the report of yesterday's proceedings in the House, that the Appropriation Bill applying the sum of \$244,362 32, to the service of the year, has been finally passed. None of the city members were present, for what reason, deponent sayeth not. BIG CROPS.—As high as sixty bushels of wheat will be harvested from a single acre of wheat at Cowichan this season. On the farm of the Messrs. Fleming the wheat is six feet high. THE H. B. CO.'S STEAMER OTTER was seen by the steamer Mumford going into Fort Rupert on Sunday last, on her return to Victoria. FETE NAPOLEON.—The French residents yesterday hoisted the tri-color in honor of Napoleon's birthday. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body will meet at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, to consider Governor Seymour's despatches. Ireland Dublin, June 8.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place in Dublin for a long time broke out last evening in the house of Mr. James Delany, 19 and 20, Westmoreland-street. The house being a large one, the ground floor was divided into two shops No 19 being occupied by Mr. Williams, hatter, and No. 20, which joined the Ballast-office, being used as the tailoring establishment of Mr. Delany. The remainder of the house was occupied by Mr. Delany and his family as a residence. His shop was closed as usual at 7 o'clock last evening and Mr. Williams's at 8. There was nobody in the house when the fire was discovered but Mrs. Delany, Miss Delany and her two young sisters, Mr. A. Strahan, who happened to be paying a visit to the family, and a servant girl. Quite suddenly, at about 10 minutes to 9 o'clock, the street passengers observed the fire. The shutters were incautiously opened which gave new stimulus from the full supply of air thus afforded; fearful flames burst out into the street, and raged laterally and upwards with great fury. The woodwork of the entire house seemed like tinder. With a most extraordinary rapidity the flames seized on and consumed everything that was consumable in the shop and on the drawing-room floor, and were rapidly extending higher still. Several human forms, half obscured by the smoke, appeared at the middle window of the attic floor, shrieking loudly for assistance, when two fire-escapes were brought up, one from Nelson's Pillar, the other from Foster place. One of these was reared against the front of the house, and efforts were made to get it into position to be availed of by the poor creatures who were in such peril; but from some cause or other, most likely from the great pressure and swaying crowds difficulty was experienced in endeavouring to manage it. At this time one of the party who were in attic of the burning house, a man, appeared imploring assistance for his female companions. Mr. Charles Taylor, a gentleman who was passing when the fire attracted his attention, rushed up the fire-escape ladder to render assistance, a portion of the machinery gave way, and he was obliged to retire. He was followed by one of the men of the Fire Brigade, a brave fellow named Gilligan, who also made great efforts to reach the house but the fire-escape was found useless, and and, after undergoing considerable risk of falling on account of the condition it had got into, he came to the ground again. The other fire-escape was also found useless and the poor creatures perished. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. A RECOMMENDED as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s., 2s., 3s., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. \*Orders to be made payable London Houses. de23 law Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street, de26-ly W. DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLANK! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording ornament and durability to the Leather it stands unrivalled. Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies! In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. each. CAUTION.—Do not take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against STRUTTS' Imitations of their MANUFACTURED LABELS. \*Orders through Messrs. de26-ly

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Advertisement for 'CRODYNOL' medicine, listing various ailments like dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and fever. It also includes an advertisement for 'LEA AND PERRIN'S' Worcestershire Sauce and 'DOCTOR'S' medicine.

Advertisement for 'DOCTOR'S' medicine, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments and its status as a 'PERMANENT CURE'.



By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

[PER ATLANTIC CABLE.]

EUROPE.

CONFEDERATION OF THE B. N. A. PROVINCES.

IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS.

The Monitor, alluding to the assertion of the London Times, that it discovered war-like intentions on the part of France, in the purchase of cavalry horses and salt petre, says: The French Government has hastened the cavalry remount because foreign governments have bought over 2000 horses in France. France has a full supply of gunpowder on hand. The Monitor goes on to show the pacific intentions of the Emperor. The best informed persons think to-day that the treaty of alliance which has been forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments, with which she is on terms of friendship, has been signed by a portion of them, and that the instrument will be completed by the signature of the remainder within a few days. Arrangements for the contemplated annexation of the new territory to Prussia are progressing rapidly. A Committee has been appointed in Berlin to report on the subject of the Frankfort levy and contributions.

Florence, August 13.—Gen. Manabron has left the city for Germany. He is to travel by way of Paris, and is intrusted by the Italian Government with a mission, having for its object the conclusion of peace, on the basis of the armistice. The armistice is to commence to-day, and to terminate September 19th, one day's notice of its intended termination to be given on either side. Venice is to be declared free, and prisoners of war were to be exchanged between Italy and Austria.

Breschau, August 13.—Garibaldi has issued an address to the Italian volunteers, in which he expresses the hope that they will respect the condition of the armistice. It is their interest to conform to the order of the King's Government.

Padua, August 13.—Commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been directed to forward to Vienna all moveable war material remaining in the Quadrilateral and other places before the 25th of August. All citizens in the hands of the police of Austria have been discharged.

St. Petersburg, August 15.—Martial law which has been prevailing for some time in thirteen districts of the Empire, has been abolished.

Paris, August 13.—The Constitutional says: While France has a true interest in compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but a thorough organization of Germany, for the interest of Germany and of Europe.

London, August 14th.—Advices received from the Continent indicate the probable renewal of war between the Prussians and Bavarians upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

Liverpool, August 13.—There is no change to report in the cotton market, prices firm. To-day's sales were 1000 bales.

London, August 15.—It is announced to-day that plans for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government. The statement is also made that terms for a loan from the Government for the building of an international railroad from Halifax to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk Railroad, has been settled.

Paris, August 15.—Noon.—It is reported to-day on good authority that the French Government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France, by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

London, August 15.—Evening.—The following despatch has been received dated Berlin, 15th: The Council of State is holding sittings in this Capital engaged in the consideration of the question on re-annexation of the States of the Southern German Confederation.

Consols for money 87 1/2. 5 20's, 68. Liverpool, August 15th.—Evening.—Cotton firm. Prices rather higher. Sales to-day, 1300 bales. Middling uplands at 24.

Berlin, August 14th.—General Stortzel has been appointed Governor General of Hanover. The King of Prussia has informed the Queen of Hanover that her future residence in the Capital of the late Kingdom, would be attended with much inconvenience. War against Bavaria may be renewed by Prussia after the expiration of the armistice should no change take place in the aspect of affairs. Herr Von Patow has been appointed Chief of Civil Affairs, on the part of Prussia, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfort.

The Prussian Minister of Finance moved in the Upper House a bill of indemnity for Government, for all financial acts since 1862, in the seeming violation of the budget laws; he also proposed to appropriate 54,000,000 thalers for the expense of the current year, accompanied by a credit bill of 60,000,000 thalers. The Prussian Government has abandoned the idea of making a new loan as

it finds the issue of Treasury notes more expedient; more ample financial powers may however, be required by the Government, as peace has not yet been concluded. New Westminster, August 17.—The U. S. revenue cutter Lincoln, with her party, arrived here at 8:30, all well after a most delightful trip.

EUROPE.

Halifax, August 14.—The steamer Cuba brings advices to the 5th.

The steamer Cyclone, of Glasgow, was detained in Great Falmouth Roads on suspicion of infringing the neutrality proclamation with respect to Spain and Obili. She was ostensibly bound from Hamburg to Rio Janeiro, supplied for ten months, and detained at the request of the Spanish Government.

Much better feeling prevails at Frankfort, the soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants having been returned to the barracks.

A royal decree has been published authorising the circulation of the national currency in the Venetian provinces occupied by military.

A correspondent of the London Times gives an account of Marshal Benedek's retreat. He describes the demoralization of his troops, and says that every messenger from Vienna was ordered to say on his return, "make peace or the army will be annihilated."

It is stated that the United States Government has preferred charges against certain persons in France who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that the results of the war have occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself was confident of Austria being victorious, and hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the loss of a single man.

London, Aug. 13.—The cholera is decreasing in the city.

Bates, a prominent iron master of Tunstall has failed. Liabilities about £500,000. Half this sum is secured by loan on works of which he was owner.

New York advices August 1st, received by cable, appear in the English papers of the 4th, the day the Cuba sailed from London.

The Daily News city article says the process of equalization of prices as between England and America through the medium of the cable continues to prejudice prices of American securities.

Baring Bros. report a large business in U. S. 5.20's.

Portland, Aug 16.—The Fidelity arrived this morning.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The steamship Sacramento arrived at 2 p.m., having in tow the disabled steamship Golden Age, which broke her shaft on her last downward trip.

The French population turned out to-day in force to do honor to the anniversary of the birth of the great Napoleon the first. The service at Notre Dame, and Des Victoires were exceedingly impressive. They were witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The Moses Taylor sailed this morning for San Juan del Sur, as she left the wharf she appeared more than usually crowded with passengers in every part of the ship. In consequence of the America having to undergo some repairs there will be no further opportunity of going by Nicaragua until the Moses Taylor returns, which will be in about six weeks.

San Francisco, August 17, 10 a.m.—A boat, half-past two this morning Summer Street House on Summer street, above Montgomery, fell with a terrible crash. The house was a three story brick and was occupied by J. Brewer, Jr., as a boarding house. There were thirty or forty occupants. Six persons were killed and 15 injured, some of them fatally. The cause of this horrible catastrophe was the undermining of the wall in excavating for the foundation of the new addition to the Odd Fellow's Hall. The building is a complete wreck, nothing but a portion of the front wall being left standing.

Central America. The Sacramento brings Central American dates to July 30th. The Press of Bogota is opposed to the course of the President Mosquera, especially to the proclamation he issued relative to the studied opposition shown by the minority of Congress. The state of Magdalena is reported as being tranquil. The commerce of that part of the country is daily becoming worse as only by the port of Santa Martha, are any importations of note or specific value made, most of these are destined for the interior of the republic. There is but little left for local trade.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the republic has reported to the government, the existence of rich extensive bituminous coal mines near Rio Habla.

Gold 150 Sterling, Exchange 107 1/2 @ 107 1/2.

Sailed.—Ship Cowper, for Queenstown, bark Glimpsse, for Puget Sound.

EUROPE.

Vienna, August 15.—Recent negotiations between the Emperor and the Hungarian leaders, is not permitted to

be published. The Emperor has returned from Pesth.

Berlin, August 14.—The Swiss troops lately guarding the Italian frontier have been disbanded.

The Austrian headquarters in Tyrol are fixed at Bergo.

London, August 14.—It is expected that the Bank of England rate of discount, will be reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. this week.

London, August 16th.—Evening.—The following were the official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London Stock Exchange—Consols, for money, 87 1/2; U. S. 5.20's, 68.

Paris, August 15th.—The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassadors to-day at the Tuilleries, and the Minister delivered to His Majesty, the reply of the King of Prussia to the note demanding an extension of the frontier of France to the Rhine. The State paper declares the demand is inadmissible and that Prussia will not accede to it. The Emperor Napoleon replies that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier line! He deemed it a just demand, but at the same time acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the Prussian cabinet in its reply of refusal. He said the relations at present existing between France and Prussia, should not be disturbed; in any case, he hoped that Prussia would not overstep the line.

Paris, August 16th.—It is officially stated to-day, that the French Government has receded from its demands made on Prussia for the extension of its frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandisement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the Monitor, that Prussia will not press her project of annexation with the German States south of the Main.

California.

San Francisco, August 18.—Gold is steadily advancing in New York to 152; Sterling, 107 1/2.

Arrived—Ship Fleetwood, 163 days from New York; ship Vistula, 160 days from New York; ship Nicholas Biddle, 12 days from Port Discovery; British ship Cape Clear, 139 days from Liverpool; British ship Empress of India, 50 days from Manila; British bark Caroline, 50 days from Manila; bark Bernice, 28 days from Honolulu, with cargo of sugar.

Eastern States.

St. Louis, August 17.—The cholera is decreasing. There were 12 deaths yesterday. Business is lively and few have left the city.

Cincinnati, August 17.—87 deaths by cholera yesterday.

New York, August 17th.—Gold steady; Government Stocks strong and advancing. Liverpool freights are active and firmer.

The total mortality in Brooklyn during the past six weeks, was 1819 deaths, including 259 cases of cholera. Nothing has been received to-day by the cable. There is trouble on the land line. Hope to get something soon.

Washington, August 17th.—The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that, Whereas, war exists in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military interposition, and whereas, the United States is neutral, and whereas, Prince Maximilian claiming to be Emperor of Mexico, has published a decree closing the port of Matamoras and others to belligerents; and whereas, this decree is unsupported by competent force, therefore, the blockade is absolutely null and void as against citizens of the United States, and all claims which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States, shall be disallowed.

Sandwich Islands.

By the bark Cambridge, 17 days from Honolulu, we have Hawaiian dates to July 28th:

The murder of Julius Duchet, Chancellor of the French Consulate, continued to be the absorbing topic.

The Honolulu Advertiser denounces the Hawaiian Ministry as unworthy the confidence of the nation, and calls

upon them to resign. It is particularly savage on Attorney General Harris.

The King in his reply to the speech of our [U. S.] representative, General McCook, said, "political relations between the United States and the Kingdom have been most satisfactory, and I have no doubt your friendly efforts will perpetuate the harmony long undisturbed between both countries. I receive with pleasure your letter of credence, and assure you of our earnest desire to co-operate with you in promoting commercial intercourse mutually advantageous to the republic of the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii."

California.

The Sacramento sailed for Panama to-day with 280 passengers.

San Francisco, August 18th.—Sterling 107 1/2. This decline is attributed in part to the sailing of the European steamers from New York to-day, the market for exchange and bullion closing yesterday.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, August 19.

We note no material change in prices or in the amount of business transacted during the week. The only arrival, has been the bark Rival from San Francisco, with a cargo valued at \$12,924. Rates may be quoted as follows:

WHEAT—Extra, \$7 50 @ \$8 50 per bbl; Superfine, \$6 75 @ \$7; Common, \$5 50 @ \$6 50 do. OATMEAL—\$4 00 @ \$5 00 per sack. CORNMEAL—\$3 50 @ \$4 50 per sack. RICE—\$12 00 @ \$14 00 per sack; Bayos and Pinks, 4 @ 4 1/2 do. SUGAR—Raw, 6 @ 6 1/2 per keg; Refined 14 @ 16 do. SYRUP—25 @ 28 per sack. TEA—35 @ 40 per cwt. YEAST POWDER—\$3 25 @ \$3 75 per doz. CANDLES—\$6 00 @ \$7 00 per box. DRIED APPLES—12 @ 14 per bushel. BUTTER—Fresh, 40 @ 47 1/2 per case or 40 @ 47 1/2 per cwt.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

From Victoria V. I., to American Ports

For the Month ending July 31st, 1866.

Table with columns for various goods like Brandy, Clothing, Furs and Skins, etc., and their values.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

The following vessels have entered and cleared at Port Angeles:

Aug. 3.—For Valparaiso, Italian bark Brigandello.

Aug. 6.—Bris Sheet Anchor.

Aug. 6.—Steamer Diana.

Aug. 6.—Steamer Fidelity.

Aug. 6.—Bark Constitution, 21 days from Honolulu, S. I.

Aug. 6.—Steamer Diana, R & O for Victoria.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

ENTERED

Aug. 13.—Stmr Diana, Wright, Port Angeles

Stmr Joie McNeer, Crosby, Port Angeles

Stmr Alexandra, Swanson, New Westminster

Aug 17.—Stmr Mumford, Coffin, N Westminster

Schr Surprise, Spring N. W. Coast V. I.

Schr Matilda, Greenwood, Nanaimo

Sip Native, Knight, N. W. Coast

Sip Northern Light, Smith, P. Angeles

Aug 18.—Schr Eliza, Middleton, Burrard Inlet

Sip Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo

Aug. 14.—Stmr Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo

Schr Nanaimo Packet, Howland, N. W. Coast V. I.

Sip Alarm, Hollins, Salt Spring Island

Schr Winged Sacer, Haines, P. Angeles

IMPORTS

Per bark RIVAL, from San Francisco, 180 boxes candles, 25 packages Chinese mde, 20 bags coffee, 2 casks crockery etc, 172 lbs sika 1800 gr sis flour, 6 c fruit, 30 c hardware, 200 bales hay, 1 pig lime juice, 10 bbls molasses, 50 c oil, 80 c china, 20 bbls 4cs lined, 5 c paints, 1288 mats rice, 50 ssk salt, 75 bxs soap, 2 c spirits turpentine, 2 stoves, 25 lbs 200 kgs sugar, 100 chis 30 bxs tea, 52 c tobacco, 10 nests tubs, 10 kgs vinegar, 100 c wine. Value, \$12,924.

Per stmr JOSIE McNEER, from Puget Sound—74 hd cattle 21 hd calves, 60 hd sheep, 8 bxs bread, 2 bxs vegetables. Value, \$2100.

Per stmr JOSIE McNEER, from Puget Sound—74 hd cattle 21 hd calves, 60 hd sheep, 8 bxs bread, 2 bxs vegetables. Value, \$2100.

CONSIGNEES.

Per bk RIVAL, from San Francisco—Meers & Co., Kelly, Phillips, Grelley & Fierro, Order, Hodges, Ehrenbach, Co., Moorhead & Co., H. B. Co., Pickett & Co. For stmr JOSIE McNEER, from Puget Sound—Hutchinson & Co., Stokard, Tate, P. L. Andrews, Carson & Co., Clark & Co., H. Young, Mitchell.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr JOSIE McNEER, from Puget Sound—Mrs A. J. Baldwin and child, Mrs Stub and 2 children, Mrs J. Donald, Miss Forrest, C. Tronson, Mrs M. Bittell, G. Brent, F. Buchanan, F. Waterman, Mr Davis, A. C. O'Connell, L. O. Harmon, A. J. Huntington, Peter Flanagan, G. Wilson, L. Cassa, F. Henderson, H. Manchester.

MARRIED.

Yesterday evening, 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Bonerville, M. A. Minister of First Presbyterian Church, R. H. Fraser, Esq., farmer, San Juan Island, to Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Fleming, Esq., farmer, San Juan Island. New Orleans and Santa Cruz, California, papers please copy.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., aged 33 years and five months, of congestion of the lungs, Anna Fox, the beloved wife of Mr. J. H. Ford, merchant, Barkerville, Cariboo. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Fort street, near Quadra, at 2 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon. The officers, teachers and scholars of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School are solicited to assemble at the school room of the W. M. Church, at 15 minutes to 2, in order to attend the funeral in procession.

Wanted.

A T. FESSER, CORNWALL'S (ASH) Grist Mills, to run a small mill for some months. For Particulars apply to W. F. FOLGER, Esq., Hudson Bay Co., Victoria.

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The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any kind impairs the system, and checked and set right by appropriate doses of these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. It is a pleasant and safe remedy, and its effects are so valuable that it is no longer a matter of dispute that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regularity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dizziness of night and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are in a very few days relieved by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend. For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency pertaining to the life of women, youthful or aged, married or single, this mild but powerful remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma. No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache. These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often and most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, rub the celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirit, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

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

Table listing various ailments like Ague, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, etc., and their corresponding treatments.

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HAY.

200 BALES CAL. OAT HAY—EX RIVAL, On consignment and for sale by FICKETT & CO. Wharf street.

THE

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Canadian Politics.

The Canadians are seriously dissatisfied over propositions by the Government to impose a Tariff on articles that now enter duty free. The Government proposes to issue Government paper amounting to \$5,000,000 at present value to increase the issue to \$10,000,000 to meet the exigencies of the war, and to vote the Government further sum of \$3,500,000 for the same purpose. These measures are only opposed by the opposition in the Lower House, where a discussion at latest session of the Tariff Bill, particularly proposed strenuously by the opposition and manufacturing interests. The Tariff Bill, particularly proposed strenuously by the opposition and manufacturing interests. The Tariff Bill, particularly proposed strenuously by the opposition and manufacturing interests.