

The Address to the Throne.
The legislative mountains labored heavily last week, and brought forth something more than a "mouse"—an address to the Throne, occupying a column and a half of yesterday's paper. We have no desire whatever to disparage the document; far from it. We regard it not as a "ridiculous mus," but as a sensible, straightforward and truthful exposition of the state of affairs in these Colonies, showing boldly and clearly the necessity that calls for retrenchment and immediate union; perhaps the recent telegrams despatched to the Imperial Government could hardly have been explained in fewer words. The only matter of regret is that so many golden opportunities for exerting an important influence over the determinations and actions of Downing street in reference to our Colonial grievances and requirements should have been let slip, while the only potent effort is put forth at a time when its efficacy is likely to be of no avail. The probabilities are that the long-talked-of bill for the union of the Colonies will have been submitted to Parliament, and the whole question determined before even the telegram can reach its destination, and that by the time the address arrives in England the recess will have taken place. Linger on in the vain hope that each successive mail would announce the consummation "so devoutly to be wished," the Legislature has been more content to effervesce in words than to deal in actions. There is a limit, however, even to the endurance of the people of Vancouver Island, and the evil effects of our present system of government, and our unnatural severance and estrangement from the sister Colony are pressing upon us more sorely than the people can bear. If the rumor published yesterday in respect to the refusal of the Imperial sanction to the bill imposing differential duties on goods imported into British Columbia from this Colony, be a fact, which we have every reason to believe it is, one every evil has been removed, and the iniquity of our fellow colonists recoils upon themselves. But the relief sought cannot end there; the essential prayers of the petition, viz., "Immediate Legislative Union," and an economical civil list for the united colonies, are necessary to the recovery of this Colony from its present state of impecuniosity. So far we endorse the action of the Assembly, but when we come to examine the Civil List proposed for the united Colonies, we feel bound to dissent from the first item. The Assembly asks the Imperial Government, on the one hand, to appoint a Governor to rule over the vast extent of country embraced in these two Colonies who shall be "possessed of large experience," and offers him at the same time a stipend of £2000 for his valuable experience! The pay is only equal to what the Governor of St. Helena, an Island 28 miles in circumference receives for ruling over that large extent of territory, and to the salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Bahamas and Sierra Leone, while it is £1000 less than that paid to the Governor of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Antigua, £746 less than is paid to the Governor of Bermuda; £2000 below Barbadoes; £1500 below Trinidad; £3000 below Gibraltar, Malta and Hongkong; £1500 below New Zealand; and £5000 below Mauritius or Ceylon. Whence then, is the experienced man to be obtained? from the Gold coast, Labuan, Heligoland or the Falkland Islands? will the "experienced man" be forthcoming for the money? We think not. It would have been wiser we consider, not to attempt to fetter the hands of Mr. Cardwell by such a restriction in the selection of the future Governor of these Colonies, or we may once more experience the force of the moral in the fable of Jupiter and the frogs. The other points touched upon in the address, viz: the importance to Colonial and Imperial interests of steam communication with Panama "in promoting British sentiment in this part of the world," and "in paving the way for greater undertakings of the kind," and our inability to secure the advantage without a helping hand from the maternal government; the unprecedented efforts heretofore made by the few tax payers of both Colonies in

self support and internal improvements, in the payment of large mail subsidies to foreign steamboat companies; and the general faith in the mineral and other numerous resources of these Colonies are well introduced and cannot fail to carry weight with the Home Government.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, June 26th.
St. John's Day.
DEDICATION OF NEW MASONIC HALL.
Yesterday dawned brightly, and from an early hour preparations were on foot by the Masonic Fraternity to celebrate the natal day of their patron saint by the dedication of the new hall erected for their accommodation by Capt Edward Stamp, M. L. A. The Victoria, No. 783 E. R., and Vancouver, F. & M., No. 421 R. S., Lodges, with representatives from Nanaimo, New Westminster and Washington Territory, in all, numbering about 112, assembled at the Old Lodge room at 12:45 p. m., punctually, when the Provisional Lodge was opened in the following order:
Bro R Burnaby, W Master of the Day
Bro I W Powell, P Master of the Day
Bro N J Neustadt, S W of the Day
Bro L Y Franklin, J W of the Day
Bro R Lewis, Architect
Bro Jno Wright, S D
Bro R H Adams, J D
Bro J G McKay, Standard Bearer for Victoria Lodge
Bro H F Heisterman, Standard Bearer for Victoria Lodge
Bro J J Southgate, Geo Peakes, W B Naylor, H Holbrook, Past Masters
Bro Wm Leigh, Secretary
Bro Thos Lowe, Treasurer
Bro Edward Stamp, Bible Bearer
Bro E G Holden, to carry W Master's Light
Bro H Nathan, jr, to carry S W Light
Bro J E Hunt, to carry J W Light
Bro Simeon Duck, John Banks, Masters of the Ceremonies
Bro The Rev Thos Somerville, Grand Chaplain
Bro M W Wait, Depute Master
Bro J W Keyser, Substitute Master
Bro Geo Creighton, Tyler
Bro Thos C Nuttall, to carry Tracing Board
Bro T G Morris, Sam'l Harris, to act as 1st Stewards
Bro J F McCreight, Capt Clark, to act as 2d Stewards
Bro F C J W Trahey, to carry Rough Ashler
Bro R B Powell, to carry J W's Column
Bro J Moorhead, to carry S W's Column
Bro J R Stewart, to carry Books of Constitutions
Bro E R Shain, to carry Perfect Ashler
The Lodge having been opened in three degrees, the procession was formed in the order given below, and marched to music of the Volunteer Band up Yates street to Douglas and Pandora, and thence to the Presbyterian Church on Pandora street:
Bro Geo Creighton, Tyler, with Drawn Sword
Bro T G Morris and Sam'l Harris, Stewards with Rods
Entered Apprentices, two and two
Fellow Crafts, two and two
Master Masons, two and two
Visiting Brethren, from adjacent Lodges, first and two, in order—the lowest in rank first and Master Masons last
Music—Volunteer Band
Bro Plummer, Inner Guard, with Drawn Sword
Bro Naylor, P. M. carrying Vessel with Corn
Bro Peakes, P. M. carrying Vessel with Wine
Bro Southgate, P. M. carrying Vessel with Oil
The Lodge, (Tracing Board 1st Degree), carried by Bro Thos C Nuttall
Bro Lewis, Architect, with Tools
Bro T Lowe, Treasurer of the Day
Bro J G McKay, Standard Bearer of Victoria Lodge
Bro Edward Stamp, carrying Bible, Square and Compasses
Bro Heisterman, Standard Bearer of Vancouver Lodge
Bro Somerville, Chaplain of the Day
Bro F C J W Trahey, carrying Rough Ashler
Bro J E Hunt, carrying W's Column
Bro J G Hunt, carrying J W's Light
Bro L Y Franklin, Junior Warden with Plumb
Bro E R Shain, carrying Perfect Ashler
Bro Moorhead, carrying S W's Column
Bro H Nathan, carrying S W's Light
Bro Wait, Depute Master
Bro Keyser, Substitute Master
Bro J W Powell, Past M of the Day
Bro J R Stewart, carrying the Constitutions of the G Lodges, England and Scotland on a Cushion
Bro E C Holden, carrying R W M's Light
Bro Rob't Burnaby, W M with Square
Bro John Wright, S D, and Bro Adams, J D, with Wands
Bro McCreight and Clark, Stewards with Rods
Bro S Duck and Bro John Banks, Directors of Ceremonies
Before the appointed hour the Church was densely crowded by well dressed citizens of all denominations, including His Excellency the Governor and family, and after the procession had marched up the aisle and taken their seats, considerable difficulty was experienced by the concourse of persons outside in finding standing room within. The service commenced by a paraphrase, sung by the choir, led by bandmaster Haynes, which included members from the several other church choirs. The Rev. Thomas Somerville, M. A., Chaplain, then delivered a short prayer, and read from the 6th chap. of the 2d Chronicles, 12th verse, after which the choir sang the 133d Psalm, "Behold how good a thing," and the sermon followed, delivered from that beautiful and comprehensive text, Romans 14th, ver 7, "No man liveth unto himself." We do not desire to indulge in flattery when we say that we have not listened to any exhortation in this country combining so much earnestness and truthfulness, or so great a flow of impassioned eloquence. The Reverend gentleman is evidently a master of rhetoric; his language is choice, figurative, and impressive, his illustrations apt and forcible, and his knowledge of the human mind profound. His chief and perhaps only failing—if we may be pardoned on such an occasion for presuming to allude to it—is a tendency, when he becomes earnest, to distort his countenance. His address was divided into two heads, the first, "man's dependence upon God," the second, "man's interdependence, one upon another," which were both skillfully illustrated and applied to the occasion, the Reverend gentleman having apostrophized the opening of his discourse by remarking "that Masonry was essentially a holy institution." The large congregation within the walls of the Church listened with the deepest interest from the commencement to the end. The 239th

hymn was then sung, and after a short prayer the service terminated by the choir singing the magnificent prayer from "Moses in Egypt," the solos being taken by Messrs Emery and Franklin, and Mrs Powell. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed, and followed by the principal part of the congregation, marched along Blanchard street and down Fort street, to the New Hall in Government street, where the Brethren entered and the usual Masonic ceremonies were performed, the band performing appropriate music while the exercises were in progress. In the evening, a grand banquet was served at the New Hall, to which about one hundred Brethren sat down. In closing this account, a brief description of the noble block of buildings which comprise the Masonic Hall, may not be uninteresting: The erection has a frontage of 66 feet on Government street, and is 65 feet deep; the height from the sill, to the top of the pediment is 34 feet. The front is of Salt Spring Island free stone; the massive columns and lintels are of iron. The ground floor is 14 feet high, and is divided into three stores. The staircase to the second floor is six feet wide. The lodgerooms and ante-rooms are situated over the two best stores nearest Fort street, and the law chambers of Peakes & Green occupy the space over the third store. The lodge-room is 25 feet 6 inches by 62 feet, with domed ceilings, and is well ventilated. The following are the names of the parties concerned in the construction of the building: Richard Lewis, Architect; E. R. Shain, Contractor; J. Ballen, Brickwork; J. McCready, Carpenter; J. Lee, Stonework; W. McKay, Plasterer; Spratt & Kriener, Ironwork; S. L. Kelly, Plumbing and Tinwork; Wallace & Stewart, Gas fitters, sub-contractors.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This body held a long sitting yesterday and passed an address to His Excellency directing attention to the unjust manner in which duties are collected at New Westminster, and the injury that the system wrought to the commerce of this port, while it fostered trade of a foreign country. While discussing this point, Hon Mr Finlayson directed attention to the unjust law that compels all vessels leaving this port for the north-west coast of British Columbia to proceed to New Westminster and clear there. The Governor's bill was passed through Committee of the Whole, and the bill for the Protection of Inventors was partly considered before the committee rose.

ASSAULT AND FORCIBLE ENTRY.—Two young men were charged before Mr Pemberton yesterday for forcibly entering the COLONIST and CHRONICLE office, on Sunday morning last, assaulting two of the printers, and willfully damaging the property. The proprietors of the office and the assaulted parties declined to prosecute, and the young men, after receiving a severe lecture, were discharged on payment of the costs of Court and entering into their own recognizances to be of good behavior for six months.

THE EXCURSION TO THE FOURTH.—The Committee of the Mechanics Institute desire us to state that the Alexandra will not proceed to Cowichan Bay and Salt Spring Island, as first announced, as it is found that excursionists would be too long on the water. After leaving the Camp at San Juan, the steamer will cruise among the adjacent Islands before returning home.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr D. Webster Clegg has opened an office at the corner of Yates and Langley streets, for the purpose of giving instructions in the eclectic system of book-keeping. Mr Clegg is warmly recommended by gentlemen and firms who have engaged his services, and a personal knowledge of his capabilities induces us to add our testimony to that of others in his behalf.

PLEADED GUILTY.—The man Shannon, charged with stealing and selling a revolver, valued at \$15, belonging to James Morgan, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Police Court, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor. Inspector Welch gave the prisoner a very bad character.

CAPTAIN PREVOST.—The numerous friends of this gentleman will be glad to learn that he has had conferred upon him the Good Service Pension, as a mark of esteem for his many and distinguished services. Captain Prevost is still in command at Gibraltar, and is in the direct line of promotion.

HEIRS WANTED.—Rosina Smith, a passenger on the steamship Golden Age, bound eastward, died recently at Acapulco. She left \$130 in the hands of the Purser to be delivered to the U. S. Consul, of which her relatives and friends are notified.

COST OF TELEGRAMS.—The Telegraph Company have notified us that their rates will be \$2 per 100 for any number less than 500 words, and \$1.75 per 100 for 500 words and upwards. This will increase our expense for telegrams to \$70 per week.

SALVAGE.—A large sum is claimed by the owners of the vessels that went to the relief of the distressed schooner Alpha. The goods saved belong to Cunningham Bros., of Nanaimo.

GOVERNOR DARLING'S SUCCESSOR.—Manstra Sutton, the New Governor of Victoria, Australia, we presume was the Governor of Trinidad, a nice increase of salary from £3500 to £10,000 per annum.

THE GAS COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of the shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's office on Monday next.

LOSS OF THE "KENT."—The telegraph announces the loss of this fine British bark, owned and commanded by Capt Naunton. What became of the crew is not stated.

THE STEAMER JOSIE McNEAR sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Port Angeles. She will run regularly on Puget Sound.

STRABBED.—One of the crew of the U. S. war steamer Saranac was stabbed at Seattle on Sunday night.

CHARTERED.—The bark Eastern Chief has been chartered by Dickson, Campbell & Co. to carry a cargo of spars to Coquimbo, Chile.

From China.
By the ship Olive, 52 days from Hongkong, we (Bulletin) have later dates from China:

The British bark Palmerston was abandoned at sea some 250 miles from Hongkong on the 27th of February. Her captain and crew were taken on board by the ship Omar.

The Hongkong Daily Press predicts great things from the establishment of steam communication between China and San Francisco. It says:

When the San Francisco line of steamers shall have been started, a new pleasure will be offered to mankind. It will then be possible to go round the world for an autumn holiday. The Londoner, instead of taking a month at the lakes, a walk in Switzerland, or a run up the Rhine, will tell his friend who asked him where he is going in August that he is thinking of going to China and home by Panama. Very likely—considering the tendency which all Englishmen have to describe their proceedings in curt, depreciatory terms—he will soon learn to call the circumnavigation of the globe a "trip round," or "there and back."

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at Hongkong on the 10th of March, when the new Governor presided for the first time. The new Mint was nearly ready to go into operation.

There was no political or other news of interest.

Another Wall street Sensation.

There is intense excitement to-day in monied circles over the developments of another astounding forgery case, in which a prominent Wall street operator is the culprit. He is off, probably on his way to Europe in the last sailing steamship, the *Persia*. The extent of his forgeries, thus far ascertained, is over \$300,000, but it is feared the other developments are yet to come.

The culprit is John Ross, who had occupied a room in Exchange place for only about one month, but had been previously known in the street as an extensive operator, and had borne a good reputation among business men.

The operations of Ross are detailed as follows:—
At 2½ o'clock p. m., yesterday, Albert Speyer, dealer in gold and stocks, received from the Fourth National Bank two checks for \$64,800 each, purporting to be signed by him, certified by the bank, and signed and indorsed by John Ross. Both checks bore the same number. The bank officers state that their certification of the checks is a forgery. Mr. Speyer also states that this signature is a forgery. The checks came from the Union or Continental Bank in the regular way of exchange, and had been taken by them on Tuesday. They are lithographed, and a *fac simile* of those used by Mr. Speyer, the numbers being the same as used by him upon one of his checks a few days since.

At about the same hour Howe & Macy, bankers and brokers at No. 32 Wall street, received from the Leather Manufacturers' Bank two checks for \$54,000 each, in currency, purporting to have been drawn by them and received in the way of exchange by the above bank from the Union and Continental Banks. They were made payable to the order of John Ross, and were perfect counterparts of the style of check used by the firm. Both were forged.

A few weeks since Ross paid into the hands of Groesbeck & Co., brokers, of No. 36 Broad street, a large amount of money, to be invested in Michigan Central Railroad bonds. These bonds are very plain, and easily counterfeited. The bonds were purchased and delivered to Ross. Two weeks since, he called on Mr. Groesbeck, and stating that he wanted to borrow some money, left as security what purported to be some of the bonds purchased for him by the firm. The money was loaned him, and the bonds taken. The bonds left by him as security now prove to be forged. He has also, it is stated, borrowed other sums from the firm.

On Tuesday Ross called upon J. S. Cronie & Co., Brokers at No. 27 Wall street, where he was well known, and purchased \$50,000 in gold, in payment for which he tendered a check for \$64,000 on the Continental Bank, where he was known to be a depositor, and which bore the certification of the bank. This check was sent to the bank by the firm to know if the certification was correct. The bank returned for answer that it was. The check was by the firm subsequently deposited in the Bank of Commonwealth, and in the regular course of exchange reached the Continental Bank yesterday, where the certification was pronounced a forgery. It is a question of veracity at present if the bank officers were informed of their messenger, when sent with the check, that the certification was correct. This the bank denies.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Ross purchased from Black & Spalding, gold brokers, of No. 19, Broad street, \$50,000 in gold, and gave them, also, a check for \$64,000 on the Continental Bank in payment for the same. This was deposited by the firm in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, yesterday morning. This was sent back to the firm by the bank on which it was drawn, with the announcement that, like the others, the certification was a forgery. It was also stated on the street that the Continental Bank was a heavy loser by Ross, he having deposited forged checks to his credit in the bank, and drawn against them to a large amount.

The most conflicting rumors were circulated. Scarcely a prominent firm in the

banking or brokerage business but were stated to have been victimized by Ross, to a greater or less extent. The amount of his operations were variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$500,000; some credulous individuals even conjecturing that it might reach a million.—N. Y. Cor. Bulletin.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the Bulletin)

By the last arrival from Panama we have later dates from South America. There had been no further warlike operations. The Spanish fleet after the unsuccessful bombardment of Callao, withdrew and the blockade of the port was declared raised. A letter from Callao, after detailing at length the engagement between the Spaniards and Peruvians, the particulars of which we have already given, adds:

The Peruvians fired the last gun at the retreating defeated Spaniards at about 4:45 p. m.; and as the ships steamed out of reach the rejoicing on shore took the form which an earnest soldier give it in a contest for home and freedom. At once measures were taken to repair any damage done, and the sun rose next morning not only on the batteries and guns of yesterday restored, but on additional guns erected—fresh men to man them; enthusiasm roused to the highest to again encounter the enemy.

The numerical loss in killed and wounded on shore is very trifling. A corps consisting principally of foreigners took all the wounded in charge; the ladies of Lima personally attended the unfortunate men, while a subscription list on their behalf and for the widows of the killed was no sooner set going than it produced \$53,000 on the day following the engagement.

Suicide as a Science.

Heretofore it has been assumed that all suicides are insane, and hence, that their conduct cannot be rested by the known laws of human action. So far as passion or momentary loss of self-command is considered insanity, this may be true. In France, however, a different theory is being promulgated, and Dr. Boismont, an eminent physician, has recently published a treatise on suicide, in which he subjects the whole question to a searching analysis in accordance with theoretical and physical laws governing man's nature. The Doctor maintains that "if the motives of suicides, and the laws which govern and control them, can be even approximately determined, a great step will have been gained, both by improving the pathology of the malady, and by diminishing its active and predisposing causes." This is undoubtedly true. Vast discoveries are being daily made in different sciences, and there can be no reason why investigation and pains taking analysis in the direction pointed out by Dr. Boismont may not produce the most fortunate result. The cause producing or predisposing to suicide, whatever they may be, seems to run in cycles. For a long period comparatively few suicides will occur in a particular country or locality. Then the disease, or whatever it may be, will break out, or the case follow case with fearful rapidity. Again, particular modes of self-destruction seem to prevail at particular times. At one time drowning is all the rage, at another poison—then fire-arms or the knife will be used, and at one period in France so great was the mania for jumping from high towers that all such places were closed against the public. Upon general data such as these the investigations of Dr. Boismont are founded. The tables attached to the treatise of Dr. Boismont make it appear that there is not much truth in the generally received impression that tenacity to life increases with old age. On the contrary it appears that the proportion of suicides is greater between the ages of 70 and 80 than between the ages of 30 and 40.

In France at large he finds the majority of suicides to fall between the 40th and 50th year; in Paris, however, the majority occur between the 20th and 30th. Two children under nine, and one under five, killed themselves.

It is a mistake to call November the suicide's month; as a Paddy preferred warm to cold water to drown himself in, so it seems the generality of men prefer to kill themselves in fine weather and in daylight. For November and December the figures of Dr. Boismont are 298 and 276; while for June and July they are 438 and 467. 2,094 persons committed suicide by day, only 668 by night. Eight in the morning seems to be the favorite hour; noon comes next; seven in the evening yields fewest. Fever mountaineers commit this folly than inhabitants of the lowlands, and fever women than men, in the proportion of 1 to 2.76 in single, 1 to 2.49 in married life, and 1 to 1.32 in widowhood. But between the ages of 40 and 50, at which the maximum of suicides is reached, the married outnumber the single and widowed combined, in the proportion of three to one.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray took place last evening at Penne's drinking-house in the suburbs of this place, which resulted in the death of a seaman belonging to the U. S. War steamer Saranac, now lying in our harbor. Some difficulty arose between the seaman and James McKay and one Jerry, steward of the steamer Gen, whose real name is Maskill; which resulted in a fight, in which the seaman was killed. Jerry and McKay were arrested and lodged in jail and were guarded during the night by a guard detailed from the Saranac.—Seattle Weekly.

The Tyrant.
Mr Chief Justice Columbia has made a new role. After the verdict of the jury in *Aurora v. the Davis Company*, the Chief Justice services as sole juror in *Aurora Company* and accepted the Company held back but finally agreed to the Chief Justice's suit has proved disastrous. The Aurora confirmed by the de right, conscientious session of a piece of not one man in ten lies they are entitled the iniquity of over dict of twelve men duty, and returning Justice Begbie has self by the extraordi has rendered, and manner in which he plain away his says he, "the stakes August, 1864; I know been driven then, been few days before this case other words, if a thil it must have existed. At any rate such is Begbie's explanation. imagine why the Ch acquainted with the case before it came himself as an arbiter concluded. The con mind must have been the case came on at al He appears to have st Westminster deeply in solemn conviction th bounden duty to dec Davis Company in any has done so. But, if he has raised a storm about his ears that w side. The indignan of the miners at the la should show this judi he is treading on da and that when he up of jury without pro tampering with the bes country. The request will, we fear, do no administrator of the Gove the power to comply w even if he had the v suspend, but he cannot he will do neither. Th ings should be held in the country and me asking Mr. Cardwell official who arrogates t than sovereign power; what he calls "twelve sort" to deliberate wit another sort," and ther cept the result of their binding. Now, if Chief may upset the verdict of sure, wherein is the se juries at all? Why not government, legislative juries, and place the de country in the hands of Judge? Either this, or must agitate and not rela until they have obtained

TOWED OUT.—The bark Capt. Fraser, was towed out yesterday by the tug Diana will load at Port Gamble, Coquimbo, Peru.

PROBATE COURT.—In the estate of George Roberts, deceased, Administrator, pro accounts, which were passed.

THE "ALEXANDRA."—This New Westminster yesterday thirty passengers and forty She is under the command of

PIC-NIC AT NANAIMO.—The Nanaimo will hold a grand pi honor of the Coronation of Her

THE PLANT of the Nanaimo brought down on the Sir James evening. It will be sold about

H. M. S. Suttley went on practice yesterday.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

The Tyrant Judge.

Mr Chief Justice Begbie of British Columbia has made his appearance in a new role. After setting aside the verdict of the jury in the suit of the Aurora v. the Davis Gold Mining Company, the Chief Justice offered his services as sole arbitrator. The Aurora Company jumped at the chance and accepted the offer. The Davis Company held back for a day or two but finally agreed to leave the case in the Chief Justice's hands. The result has proved disastrous to their interests. The Aurora Company are confirmed by the decision of this upright, conscientious man, in the possession of a piece of ground to which not one man in ten in Cariboo believes they are entitled. Apart from the iniquity of overturning the verdict of twelve men sworn to do their duty, and returning a verdict in accordance with justice and equity, Chief Justice Begbie has compromised himself by the extraordinary decision he has rendered, and the extraordinary manner in which he attempts to explain away his conduct. "Why," says he, "the stakes were driven in August, 1864; I know they must have been driven then, because I saw them a few days before this case came on!" In other words, if a thing exists to-day, it must have existed two years ago. At any rate such is the logic of Mr Begbie's explanation. It is difficult to imagine why the Chief Justice, when acquainted with the merits of the case before it came on, should offer himself as an arbiter after it had been concluded. The conclusion that his mind must have been made up before the case came on at all, is irresistible. He appears to have started from New Westminster deeply impressed with a solemn conviction that it was his bounden duty to decide against the Davis Company in any event, and he has done so. But, if we mistake not, he has raised a storm of indignation about his ears that will not soon subside. The indignant remonstrance of the miners at the late mass meeting should show this judicial tyrant that he is treading on dangerous ground and that when he upsets the verdict of a jury without proper cause he is tampering with the best interests of the country. The request for the removal will, we fear, do no good. The Administrator of the Government has not the power to comply with the request, even if he had the will. He may suspend, but he cannot remove. And he will do neither. Therefore, meetings should be held in every part of the country and memorials passed asking Mr. Cardwell to remove the official who arrogates to himself more than sovereign power; who summons what he calls "twelve men of one sort" to deliberate with "a man of another sort," and then refuses to accept the result of their deliberation as binding. Now, if Chief Justice Begbie may upset the verdict of juries at pleasure, wherein is the sense of having juries at all? Why not do away with government, legislatures, courts and juries, and place the destinies of the country in the hands of the Tyrant Judge? Either this, or the people must agitate and not relax their efforts until they have obtained relief.

Science. Men assumed that and hence, that rested by the action. So far from loss of self-insanity, this, however, a promulgated, eminent phylisophical treatise he subjects the arching analysis mental and phisman's nature. that "if the mohe laws which them, can be determined, a gain, both thology of the shing its active." This is un discoveries are ferent sciences; ason why in taking analysis ed out by Dr. duce the most cause producing icide, whatever run in cycles. comparatively few in a particular hen the disease, will break out, ith fearful rapar modes of self-eval at particie drowning is r poison—then will be used, and so great was ng from high aced were closed. Upon general investigations founded. Dr. ar that there is enerally reciey city to life in. On the contrary portion of sui in the ages of 70 he ages of 30

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took place last ouse in the sub- lished in the death U. S. War steam harbor, and James d of the steamer skill, which the seaman was arrested and ed during the in the Sarac.

THE PLANT of the Nanaimo Gazette was brought down on the Sir James Douglas last evening. It will be sold about Monday next.

H. M. S. Sutley went outside for ball-practice yesterday.

THE WEATHER was extremely sultry yesterday. The thermometer, at one o'clock, stood 86° in the shade and 120° in the sun. In the evening, a thunder and lightning storm was reported by the Seattle operator.

The Sir James Douglas returned from Nanaimo last evening.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, June 28th.

"SLIPPED UP."—Joseph Jones, a stranger from the other side, got himself into trouble yesterday. Jones, having heard, no doubt, of the superiority of the malt and spirituous dispensed in Her Majesty's Possessions over those sold across the water, thought he would put the assertion to a practical test on his arrival here, and imbibed somewhat too freely. His first freak, after losing self-control, was to visit a Celestial establishment, and endeavor to defraud the pig-tailed vendor of oranges and other wares out of change for a \$5 note. John handed over the change, deducting a quarter for four oranges, but to his astonishment, instead of receiving back the note saw Jones deliberately pocket the money and the fruit and walk out. Officer Mitchell was sent for, and on ascertaining the nature of the charge arrested the man. Jones then became aware that he had transgressed the laws of the country, and was likely to visit the interior of the calaboose, which he stoutly objected to, and resisted the strong arm of the law. The officer finding himself unable to cope with the man single handed called upon Matthias Rowland, who was passing at the time to assist him, and the two together brought Jones vi et armis to goal; not however before the prisoner had divested Matthias of all his lower garments, and had attempted to trip the officer up over the ravine bridge. Jones was fined \$10 or two months hard labor for each assault, the charge of theft being dismissed.

THE DAVIS AND AURORA COMPANY DISPUTE.—The jury in this case, it will be remembered, returned a verdict awarding to each company half of the disputed ground. This verdict Judge Begbie declined to receive—alleging that the jury had no right to compromise the case. He then offered his services as arbitrator. The Aurora Company accepted them at once. The Davis Company at first refused to submit the matter to the Chief Justice, believing that they would not have justice done them. Subsequently, their scruples appear to have been overcome, and the Chief Justice decided in favor of the Aurora. The sequel will be found in our special despatch from Cariboo. The two gentlemen appointed to wait on the Administrator and ask for the removal of the "righteous Judge" will arrive at New Westminster in a few days.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Yesterday John Copland came up for second examination but did not pass; ordered to answer certain queries supplied by Mr Green... John A. Macready, who was appointed Trade Assignee in this case, was superseded by Mr W. P. Sayward... John Nesmith passed last examination and got a discharge... Sparks & Jennings' estate realized a dividend of five cents on the dollar... In the Queen Charlotte Mining Company's case, a second dividend of 25 per cent. was ordered to be paid to-day, making a total of 5 1/2 cents thus far paid.

DEPARTURE OF THE "SIERRA NEVADA."—The steamship Sierra Nevada, with nearly 150 passengers, sailed from the outer harbour, at 1 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for San Francisco. Passengers and freight were put aboard by the tug Diana. Several Victorians, on their way to the East and Europe, were among the passengers. A number of ladies and gentlemen went down on the Diana to say good-bye to their friends, and in returning the tug ran around the steamship—both vessels sounding their whistles and the passengers cheering heartily.

LEASES TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.—An impression has gone abroad that the silver mining companies who have located leads at Shuswap have secured free grants of sixteen miles square. This impression is erroneous. They are allowed to select a square mile of ground for mining purposes within a radius of sixteen miles, and are bound to make the selection within a few months' time. The remaining fifteen square miles will then be open for pre-emption by other companies.

SHUSWAP SILVER MINING.—Major Robertson and several other experienced silver miners started for the Shuswap silver district yesterday. Major Downie was at Fort Kamloops at last accounts, with a party of prospectors, where he was engaged in prospecting. Mr J. Carter and several other Oregon capitalists, who have purchased interests in the Shuswap and British Columbia lead, are expected to arrive on the Fidelity, on their way to the argenteriferous district.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes at this seminary of learning will take place to-day at 1 o'clock, p. m., and promises to be a highly interesting affair. Among the visitors who are expected to be present are His Excellency the Governor and the Lord Bishop.

SHRIMPS.—A person who visited Cadboro Bay yesterday informs us that close to the water, all along the edge of the bay, splendid shrimps and large prawns were visible in myriads. Here is one of the numerous chances, that persons out of employment neglect, for turning over a few dollars.

CITY COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council held a meeting last evening—Councillor Lewis, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding—and after the reading of the former sitting's minutes, proceeded to discuss in Committee the provisions of the Sanitary Commission By-Law.

PIC-NIC OF THE TURN-VEREIN.—The picnic of the Turn-Verrein will come off to-day, and will, no doubt, be a highly successful entertainment. Stages will leave the St. Nicholas every half-hour during the day for the ground.

THE WEATHER was extremely sultry yesterday. The thermometer, at one o'clock, stood 86° in the shade and 120° in the sun. In the evening, a thunder and lightning storm was reported by the Seattle operator.

The Sir James Douglas returned from Nanaimo last evening.

Legislative Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p. m. Present—Messrs Trimble, Young, McClure, Stamp, Pidwell.

MESSAGES.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor forwarding the audited accounts for 1865; also acknowledging receipt of resolution of the House, asking for the Treasurer's statement of revenue and expenditure since the 1st of January, which would be forthwith prepared.

CORONER'S JURY BILL.

This bill came down from the House above and was read a first time.

FRANCHISE AMENDMENTS.

These amendments also came down from the Council, with certain of the Assembly amendments agreed to and others rejected. [Messrs Cochrane, Carswell and Powell here entered.] Mr McClure moved that the amendments be sent back to the Council. The House had shown every disposition to compromise this matter with the Council but in vain; the same system was pursued in every case and this was a matter that essentially concerned the Assembly alone. Other Upper Houses did not interfere with measures affecting the Franchise and return of members to the Lower House.

The Speaker thought it better to see what the amendments were first in Committee of the Whole.

Mr Young said the Houses had met in conference and discussed the points at variance. He thought the arguments the Committee of the House had advanced, were irresistible, but if the Council would not be convinced by arguments, they would not be influenced by anything else.

Dr Dickson favored the consideration of the amendments in Committee.

Dr Trimble rose to second the return of the amendments to the Council.

Mr Carswell claimed that he had already done so.

Mr McClure said if this was an exceptional case, he should not press it, but the Council made it a rule now to treat everything that came from the Assembly in the same manner. (Hear, hear.) This measure had been up two or three times before the Council and the House had shown every disposition to meet their views.

The motion was carried, Dr Dickson dissenting.

REAL ESTATE TAX ACT.

Mr Cochrane gave notice that he would move that a Committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers to consider and report upon the manner in which the provisions of an Act to amend the Real Estate Tax Act, 1860, have been carried out by the Government in the disposition by public auction, of the property of alleged defaulting tax payers, and what steps if any, are necessary to be taken to remedy grievances complained of. (Dr Tolmie here entered.)

THE LOAN BILL.

House went into Committee on the \$90,000 loan bill.

Dr Dickson said he had opposed this measure at the outset, and saw no reason to change his views. He pointed out what he thought were contradictory statements in the message, which showed, that the expenditure had fallen short of the revenue, and asked for a bill of authorization for \$26,581 expended over and above the estimates. He did not look upon the accounts, which only gave lump sums, as affording the information sought for by the House. They were as much in the dark as ever as to the manner in which the people's money had been expended, and he did not therefore feel disposed to commit himself to a bill of indemnity. He asked the Committee to rise and report progress so as to enable him to move that the particulars asked for be supplied.

Mr Young said the object in calling for the returns had been to satisfy the House that the money had been expended in a legitimate and not an illegitimate manner.

Dr Helmecken explained to the hon. member for the District (Dr Dickson) that there was nothing contradictory in the Governor's message. The expenditure had fallen short of the estimates voted in the aggregate, but there had been an excess in the expenditure over some of the specific items voted, and for the authorization of this excess a bill was required. He did not wish to push the bill through at all, but would ask the House to advance the bill a stage, as every one knew how affairs stood, and it would show some disposition on the part of the Assembly not to prolong it. It could be dealt with at the third reading in such manner as the House determined. After some further discussion the motion to rise was lost on a division by 7 to 3.

Mr DeCosmos here entered, and the first clause of the bill was taken up.

Mr DeCosmos objected to the repayment of the loan being extended over three years; it should be redeemed in less time.

Dr Helmecken did not think it could be repaid in less than three years. The hon. gentleman proceeded to dwell upon the present financial condition of the Colony. It was admitted on all sides, he said, that the Government estimates were far too high; the revenue could not be raised.

Mr DeCosmos—What evidence have you? Dr Helmecken—What evidence? How can you ask such a question? Have not the Court of Revision lowered the value of real estate 40 per cent.? There was no evidence required; the thing was too patent. But he (Dr Helmecken) did not wish to be thought the father of the bill. He did not care a snap what became of it.

Mr DeCosmos said he had voted for the loan, and would still do so, but he was not disposed to sanction measures at hap-hazard. He dissented from the hon. Speaker's views as to the incapacity of the Colony to raise a revenue.

Mr Young suggested making the loan a good round sum instead of such a small one. He had been told that his opposition prevented certain government employes from being paid, but his object was the very reverse; it was not to prevent any person being paid, but to see that no undue preference was given. He understood that some officials had been paid, while schoolmasters and other useful and worthy men had nearly two months salary due to them.

Dr Tolmie said the committee had investigated the matter as far as they could, and

had seen the bank accounts. The committee had asked the Government to send down a bill. He did not think the amount could be paid in less than three years, although he should be glad if it could. It was no use wasting time, however, and he hoped to see the bill put forward a step. On motion of Mr McClure the committee rose and reported progress.

SUPPLY BILL.

The consideration of the bill of supply was taken up in committee, standing rules suspended.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor—Messenger, \$500. Carried.

Legislative Council—Clerk, \$500, and other items; passed.

Legislative Assembly—Clerk, \$1700, and other items; passed.

Colonial Secretary—Chief Clerk, \$1000 and other items; passed.

Treasurer—\$1700.

Mr McClure moved that the item be struck out and that the offices of Treasurer and Harbor Master be combined.

Dr Dickson dissented. He had seen occasion to change his views in relation to abolishing the office of Treasurer. Although he was as much in favor of economy as any one, yet he thought the offices could not be united, and the salary had already been reduced from \$3000 to \$1700.

Mr McClure thought that the duties could be combined, whether the Treasurer was made Harbor Master or vice versa.

Dr Tolmie called attention to the circumstances under which the Treasurer had been induced to resign a good office to accept that he now held. He hoped the House would not be oblivious of that. He, however, deprecated considerations of friendship influencing members of the House.

Mr Young thought that the accounts showed that the Bank performed the major portion of the duties.

Mr DeCosmos said he knew no friendship in the House and had only the public interest to serve. The Treasurer's duties consisted chiefly in receiving taxes and trades licenses, and he saw no reason why the two offices should not be merged; the only question was as to the best mode of attaining economy.

Mr McClure said that the root of economy strange as it might sound, lay in reaching the heads of departments. Dispendise with the head of a department and it was then easy to get rid of clerks, messengers, and all the concomitant expenses.

Dr Helmecken maintained that if there was one office more necessary than another it was that of Colonial Treasurer, who should have nothing else added to his duties. It was a mistake to suppose that the Treasurer's only duties were to receive money. It was ignorance of what constituted his duties that made hon. members say so. The Treasurer had no clerks; the clerk who assisted him had to attend to the Land Office and perform whatever other services were required by the Government. The office must be preserved, as the salary had already been passed and the House had authorized him (the Speaker) to take up the Estimates to the Governor and state that those would be the Estimates of the year. How could competent men be induced to take office if they were to labor under the constant fear of rules being suspended, items recommitted, and votes rescinded.

Mr McClure said the moment heads of Departments were touched, friends cried out against it: It was the only way to effect retrenchment. He alluded to the frequent complaints urged by persons who had business to transact at the Treasury, that the Treasurer was absent either in the Executive or Legislative Council. The House was bound to pay the Treasurer's salary up to the time the bill passed, but not afterwards.

Mr Young considered that the heads of Departments cost money. He had long since suggested through the press, the advisability of having clerks to perform duties now fulfilled by heads. Salaries consistent with their responsibility might be paid, and they might be required to give bonds for security. He would have them all together in one building so that they might be at the call of the Colonial Secretary, and he thought that this system would work efficiently while it would be the means of closing useless offices and saving expense.

Dr Tolmie thought the proposal to place all the public offices under one roof a good one, and he favored it himself. It should, however, be borne in mind that the duties of harbor master, often took him away from his office. The House he thought must retain the Treasurer.

Dr Dickson also considered the suggestion a good one to act upon next year, but half of the present year had already expired. It had been mentioned to him that a large amount of money was saved by the Harbor Master going out and stopping goods from being smuggled away. This officer when away from his office was therefore doing good service to the country, which might not be said of the Treasurer when absent, but he thought the Treasurer would willingly be divested of his position in the Legislature. He had no friends to serve in the matter. (Oh! from Mr DeCosmos.) He scarcely exchanged words with the Treasurer, but he was independent now. (Laughter.)

Mr McClure did not care who the heads were, so long as the joint duties were efficiently performed.

Mr DeCosmos said for the past three years, with all the professions of retrenchment made by hon. members, there were only three in the House who were really earnest in the work of retrenchment. He denounced the practice of favoritism in the House, and designated it as a species of robbery.

Dr Helmecken took up the cudgels for the members who were assailed, and rebuked the last speaker for his choice language and chase flow of rhetoric. Instead of only three members being in favor of retrenchment he thought every member favored it, though they did not advocate destruction, (hear) and did not indulge in spread-eagle inflammatory language to fill up newspapers and go abroad.

Mr Pidwell did not consider that the Treasurer was competent to fulfill the duties of Harbor-master, or the Harbor-master of Treasurer. The salary, moreover was only that of a book keeper.

Mr McClure looked upon these personalities as a disgrace to the House. The question to be determined by the Committee was simply could the country afford to pay for both offices, or could they be efficiently performed together. He had no wish to complicate them.

The motion to expunge was lost and the item passed—Messrs Young, McClure, and DeCosmos dissenting.

Surveyor General, \$1600—Dr Dickson failed to see any necessity for this office. It did not do any good to the Colony, and it was clear from Mr Cardwell's despatch that the General Revenue was not expected to pay for it. He moved that it be expunged.

Mr Young objected to the abolition of the office. The House could not do it as the salary was paid out of the Crown, and not the General Revenue.

Mr McClure thought the office quite unnecessary.

Mr Pidwell explained where the duties of the Surveyor were called into requisition in preemptions in the settlements, &c.

Dr Tolmie had always been in favor of a less number of officials, and that the Colonial Secretary should be the head of two or three departments. That officer might have more work to do and have the responsibilities of other departments on his shoulders. With the offices all under one roof it would simplify matters.

Dr Ash called attention to the probable approach of Union. The services of the Surveyor General might not be much required just now, but they probably would be by and by, and it would be better that payment in the interim should be restricted to services rendered to the Colony.

Dr Helmecken maintained that the office was one that could not be dispensed with. Shut up the Land Office and the Colony might as well be shut up altogether.

Mr McClure—Can it be paid for? Dr Helmecken—That is another thing; but the office cannot be done away with. Let the House refuse to vote the salary out of the General Revenue if it likes, but it must not do away with the office.

Dr Tolmie suggested a resolution placing the department under the Colonial Secretary, and stating that the salary cannot be paid out of the General Revenue. He alluded to a case that he had heard of where a person had come here for the purpose of pre-empting land at Cowichan, but was unable to do so.

Mr Pidwell explained the circumstances. Mr DeCosmos thought the office of Lands and Works one of the most necessary and important ones in the Colony, provided that the House, as an intelligent body of men, could find work for him to do; but if not, then they should strike the sum proposed out, but should not abolish the office.

Considerable discussion followed. Dr Dickson could not see the object of paying the Surveyor for doing nothing, and asserted that the Surveyor had not surveyed a single foot of ground this year.

Dr Helmecken—But he has looked after the roads.

Mr Young—Janion, Green & Rhodes? [Laughter.] Mr Pidwell—Yes, and Road Commissioners have looked after roads, too, without getting anything for it.

The Chairman pointed out that one-half of the salary was already due. The following resolution, offered by Dr. Ash, was finally agreed to:

That the \$850 for the Surveyor General shall be paid solely on account of services rendered, or works done at the expense of the general revenue.

The latter part of the clause in reference to acting as Secretary of Lighthouse Board, and performing the functions of Assessor, Messrs DeCosmos, Powell and McClure here left the committee—Messrs. Cochrane and Carswell having left previously.

Clerk to Surveyor General, \$1200—after some discussion, struck out.

The Master of the tug Sir Jas. Douglas, \$1200; Engineer, \$1091 25; Do. Dredger, \$1091 25; Stokers, Crew, etc., were severally passed.

On the resolution as to the employment of the steamer in mail service, Capt. Stamp called attention to the narrow escape of the vessel recently on a foreign shore. The committee therefore added that she should not be engaged during the year in foreign traffic.

Harbormaster and Postmaster, \$1700. Carried, making him Secretary of the Lighthouse Board; petty expenses, etc., voted. Post Office Clerk, \$1455. Passed.

Nanaimo P. M., \$300. After some debate, elicited by Dr Dickson, who represented that persons in business at Nanaimo would gladly undertake the duties gratuitously—passed. Mail bags, etc., allowed. Registrar General and Registrar of Supreme Court, \$2425, produced some discussion, but was finally agreed to.

Lighthouses—The items under this head were passed and the committee rose and reported progress.

FINANCIAL RETURNS.

Dr Dickson gave notice of motion asking for detailed accounts of items under "heads of expenditure" in statement 3 accompanying the Governor's communication, 22d June, 1866.

House adjourned till Friday at 1 p. m.

THE AGE OF SLANG.—This is evidently the age of slang. The fast young man of the present day is unintelligible to the matter of fact, slow-going foggy who had been left in the meshes of the inexpressive vernacular of his fathers. The fast young man, when he would drink, (and that's always), asks for a "wash." When he would smoke, he demands a "torch." When he eats, he "wrestles his hash." When he is drunk, he is "swiped." When he gambles, he "slings the pasteboards." When he sleeps, he is "under the blinks," and when he steals, he "goes through" somebody. His friends are "gay ducks," "no slonches," "bully boys," and "bricks." His enemies are "hits," "dead beats," and "suckers." A good writer "slings a nasty quill." A dancer "throws himself into a dangling attitude." A man is a "nibs," and a woman a "hen." Would it not be a paying thing for an enterprising man to get up a slang dictionary? If we were to propound this last interrogatory to a fast young man, he would immediately respond, "you bet."

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

Assembly met at 1:25 p. m.—Present—The Speaker and Messrs. Ash, Trimble, McClure, Dickson, Powell, Fildwell, Carswell, Stamp.

ADDRESS.

Dr. Ash moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor praying that he will inform the House if any repayment has been made of the sum alleged to be due by the general to the Crown revenue, or of any portion thereof; and if so he will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of the House, a return of the amount so repaid, and the dates of repayment. The hon mover said he had reason to believe that a sum of money had been taken from the general revenue to pay certain debts due the Crown.

Dr. Trimble seconded, and would ask whether the House owed the Crown money or not? for several years past the Surveyor General had been paid, and perhaps it would be found that the Crown owed the Colony some money. The motion passed.

EXPENDITURES.

Dr. Dickson moved for details of money expended, and for what purpose they had been paid; the effect of the motion was to ascertain whether the expenditure was in conformity with the votes of the House.

Mr. Young seconded, and the motion passed.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Young rose to correct the Press in its statement that the audited accounts had been received; they had not been received, merely the heads of receipts and expenditures. The Speaker replied that the accounts had been audited.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. McClure moved for an address to His Excellency, asking whether the address to Her Majesty had been transmitted to the Home Government.

COLONIAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Dr. Ash gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor praying for a return of the difference between the amounts voted by the House and the revenue of the Colony, during the years when the alleged debt of the general to the crown revenue was contracted.

SUPPLY BILLS.

House went into Committee on the Bills of Supply, Dr. Trimble in the chair.

Registrar of Supreme Court, (accompanied by a resolution that the Registrar of Deeds act as Registrar of the Supreme Court) \$1700

Mr. Young moved an amendment, that the Registrar of the Supreme Court perform the duties of Registrar of Deeds with a salary of \$1700.

Dr. Dickson alluded to the fact that the Registrar General existed by Act of Parliament, and he believed that it would be impracticable to abolish the office as proposed in the amendment.

Dr. Helmcken said that it was necessary the two offices should be kept separate. It was all well enough to pass an Act of Parliament to make a man accept office, but then to pass an Act to turn him out, was a queer way of doing business. The clause of the Act requiring the Registrar of Deeds to be a Barrister, should be stricken out. [Hear, hear.] The House had no right to make an appointment—it was entirely out of its power to do so. The House had its part to do, and that only. Why, this House would be the dictator—the Government itself. [Mr. McClure—Hear, hear.] It was a new principle to him. He had no doubt the hon. gentleman would like the House to be dictator, because those men who talked most loudly of the people's rights were in reality at heart the greatest tyrants.

[Messrs Tolmie, DeCosmos, and Cochrane here entered.]

Mr. Young asked how it was that if the whole thing turned on the fact of the Registrar being a barrister, how was it that a barrister was not required in the neighboring Colony? Was there anything in the air of this Colony that required a legal mind to attend to our title deeds? [Hear.]

Dr. Helmcken replied that the work of the British Columbia Registrar was only to copy deeds.

Mr. Young said that that statement fortified his argument. The Act here had been created for the present incumbent; the Act of the sister Colony had been framed for somebody there. [Hear and laughter.]

Mr. DeCosmos accused Dr. Helmcken of having said that the office of Registrar of Deeds was created for Mr. Alston.

Dr. Helmcken emphatically denied having said so.

Mr. McClure took Dr. Helmcken to task for having said the House sought to make appointments. The House had never attempted it.

Dr. Helmcken—Read that resolution; then, Mr. DeCosmos thought it would be necessary to repeal section V of the Land Registry Act before the resolution could be carried into effect. [This section provides a yearly salary of £400 for the Registrar-General.]

Dr. Helmcken said there was a right way and a wrong way to do things. The honorable gentleman always took the wrong way. The honorable gentleman would make the House more tyrannical than any Government ever dared to be. The proposed amendment could not be introduced into a Bill of Supply. It was a matter foreign to the question that the Committee had sat down to consider and was an attempt to "tack." This House had no dictatorial powers—it was only part of a Government. The House must keep in its own groove, or it would precipitate its own ruin.

Mr. McClure denied that the House wished to exert dictatorial powers. [Laughter.] It was the Upper House that dictated to this House.

Dr. Dickson said that all the House had in view was economy. The House had already voted too much, and now the question arose how it was to retrace its steps. He did not care which officer of the two was retained but he wished to see a saving effected.

Mr Cochrane believed the House should bear in mind that true economy would provide for the proper carrying on of the public business. It was impossible that the two offices could be carried on by one individual. Priority of application to the Registrar was of the utmost importance, and suppose that the Registrar was in Court—how could he be there to attend to his duties and receive the application? [The honorable gentleman continued at some length to point out the evils that would arise from a combination of the offices, and the confusion that would result from an inefficient discharge of the duties.]

Dr Tolmie—What we need is retrenchment. That we have too many officials, is evident when we see them going to their business at 11, and leaving at 4 o'clock. We must come to the conclusion that they have very little to do, and that there might be fewer of them. On Court days the Registrar of the Supreme Court has a great deal to do, and I do not see how he can perform both duties and there was no such thing as pensions admitted or provided for by this House. I would move that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to amalgamate the offices of Assessor and Registrar of Deeds. Several of the officers have assured me that they are willing to do all they can to assist the country in its present strait.

Dr Dickson—Let us be consistent. Dr Tolmie—Hang, consistency! let us be right. [Great laughter.] An hour or two every day may be devoted to the registration of deeds and the remainder of the time to assessing real estate. The arrangement proposed will effect a saving of \$1250, and greatly increase the efficiency of the offices. The proposition of Mr DeCosmos is a subject for a new bill.

Dr Dickson said that his colleague's proposition would add \$2000 to the Estimates as already voted.

Mr DeCosmos replied to the arguments of Dr Helmcken, and defended his action in introducing the amendments to the Land Registry Act.

Dr Dickson called the hon. gentleman to order.

Mr DeCosmos—The House need not be afraid that I will travel out of the line. If there be a rigmarole of nonsense uttered in this House, it generally comes from another source. [Laughter.] Mr DeCosmos proceeded to point out the difficulty that would arise from the adoption of the system proposed by Dr Tolmie, and claimed that his own motion was perfectly in order; he would withdraw it, however, and offer the following as a rider to Dr Tolmie's resolution: "Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in the Land Registry Act, 1860."

After a long, desultory discussion, the question was taken on the original proposition as laid down in the Bills of Supply, which was lost—7 to 5.

The question was next taken on Mr Young's amendment—that the Registrar of the Supreme Court shall act as Registrar of Deeds—which was also lost—7 to 5.

The question on Dr Tolmie's amendment was next taken and lost—8 to 4.

A scene of some confusion ensued, which resulted in a discovery of the fact that the original item of Registrar having been struck out, there existed no provision at all with regard to the office. The discordant elements having finally been quieted, the item of Clerk, \$1000, raised a fresh discussion, whereupon Mr Young remarked that he was sorely tempted to move that the consideration of the Supplies be adjourned sine die.

Dr Helmcken—I'll vote for it, if you do. I'm sick at heart of such useless work.

A proposition to rise and report having been put, was carried, and The House adjourned until Monday, at 1, p. m.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29th, 1866.

Frankel v Trade Assignees of M. Malowanski. Suit brought to recover \$3,500 value of furs seized on behalf of the creditors of the bankrupt by Mr Lindsay, Official Assignee.

Attorney General Wood, instructed by Messrs Peakes and Green, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Ring and Mr McCreight, instructed by Mr Bishop, for the defendants. The special jurors impaneled were: Messrs Nuttall, Backus, Tarbell, Charles, Stuart, Griffin, Watson, Gardley. Mr Stuart acted as the foreman.

The day was consumed in hearing evidence which was very contradictory. The jury, after a short absence, returned the following verdict: That the transactions between the plaintiff and Malowanski were bona fide. That the plaintiff was aware of the existence of the bill of sale between Solomon and Malowanski and the subsequent act of bankruptcy.

The Attorney General raised a few points for the defendant and the Court again put the question before the jury, when they brought in the following: That we find that M. Malowanski intended to give a fraudulent preference to Frankel. On this finding the Judge ordered a verdict for the defendants to be entered, reserving leave to the Attorney General to move on general grounds.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COWICHAN.—We receive from one of the settlers, who has just arrived from Cowichan, a most favorable account of the state of the crops. The late spring has been more than compensated for by the genial weather of the last few weeks. A considerable portion of land has been added to the tillage of last year and the promise from the appearance of the plants of oats, wheat, and barley is that of an abundant harvest. The early-sown turnips suffered from the fly; in many parts the plant was utterly destroyed, but the second sowing has been entirely successful. All of the root crops are good and prove the abundant capabilities of the soil. The outstanding are in the finest condition—as might be expected from the abundant pasture—and the yield of the dairies is highly remunerative. Some of the housewives are talking of cheesemaking, which, with the bacon that the porkers will supply, will be a welcome addition to our markets. We want to see this state of things on a wider scale, and if Victoria's commerce be but encouraged and fostered, the demand for every article that the farmer can raise will be unlimited.

The new steamship Ori flame is highly spoken of by the Portland press.

LEECH RIVER.—His Excellency the Governor, Colonial Secretary Young, and Surveyor General Pearse returned on Friday night from their visit to Leech River. The party express themselves highly pleased with the appearance of things at the mines and firmly believe that if the ditch commenced some months ago by public subscription was completed the yield of gold would be very considerable. On Friday some men who were at work in the banks washed out for the satisfaction of the party four dollars of gold from a few buckets of dirt taken indiscriminately from the side hill about thirty feet above the stream. Williamson & Co. have been most indefatigable in tunnelling and prospecting their claim, and are so satisfied with their prospects of ultimate success that with better facilities for working they assert they would not want a better thing. His Excellency is so firmly impressed with the importance of completing the water ditch (a very good piece of work, so far as it has gone) that steps are, we learn, to be immediately taken to carry it through. There are about fifty-seven miners now at Leech River.

FROM SURVEYING.—H. M. S. Beaver, Lieut. Commander Pender, arrived in Esquimalt yesterday afternoon at 2:45 p. m., having left Nanaimo at 6 a. m. All well. The Beaver has been engaged for some time surveying at Queen Charlotte Island. She left on the 13th June, having completed the survey, and passed the Otter on the 20th, in the Straits, going up. Met the schr Goldstream at Fort Rupert, on the 25th, bound on a trading trip. Left Fort Rupert on the 26th ult., and met the schr Propeller at Squash, also bound up. There are 12 men at work at the Queen Charlotte coal mine, who expected to strike the seam in about two months; the indications at present were not encouraging. The weather for some time past has been very wet and stormy, southeast gales prevailing. On Sunday last, encountered a severe hailstorm. There were no vessels loading at Nanaimo and no news from there.

LATER FROM BIG BEND.—A canoe arrived from New Westminster on Saturday evening with one passenger, who brought a letter from a grocer late of this city, but now keeping a store on French Creek. The writer speaks glowingly of the prospects—says claims have commenced to take out dust in great quantities, and that it has commenced to circulate freely. The writer has taken as high as \$200 in dust in one day over his counter; and receives an average of \$160 per diem. He concludes his letter by requesting the party with whom he is connected to send on a supply of certain descriptions of goods. This may be relied on as authentic intelligence.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The midsummer examinations at the public schools in Victoria will take place next week in the following order: Central school (boys) on Tuesday; Central schools (girls) Thursday; Victoria District school Friday. The Superintendent of Education invites the Clergy of all denominations, Magistrates and Heads of Department, as well as the public generally to attend in order to satisfy themselves as to the general management and the progress of the pupils. Their presence will encourage both teachers and scholars, and will show the lively interest they take in the education of the rising generation.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, who have charge of the Fourth of July Excursion to San Juan Island, have completed their arrangements. A sumptuous repast will be provided on board the steamer for those who do not take provisions with them. A fine cotillion band has been provided for the occasion; there will be singing and dancing; that respectable old lady "Aunt Sally" will be introduced to the company; and the "Magic Cave" may be entered by all who are willing to pay for the privilege. The steamer will leave the wharf here at 9 o'clock a. m., precisely, and will start on her return trip from San Juan Island at 6 o'clock in the evening.

ARRIVAL FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fideliter, Capt. M. C. Erskine, from Portland on Thursday last, arrived yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, bringing twelve passengers and a good freight. Among the passengers were Mr Wm. Kohl, Mr Henry L. Pittock, Editor of the Oregonian newspaper, and Mr Carter. The last named gentleman is on his way to Shuswap, to examine and report as to the wealth of the silver leads recently discovered there.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The schooner A. Crosby, despatched by Janion, Green & Rhodes; and the schooner Premier, despatched by Mr J. R. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Honolulu, S. I. Both vessels carried considerable freight—the Crosby having a full cargo. Several passengers were on board—among them Mr Deverell, of Nanaimo.

THE RIFLE MATCH between Ten of H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, and Ten of the New Westminster Rifle Corps No. 1, came off at the butts yesterday, the latter winning by 119. The day was not favorable for the range, the sun, which shone brightly all day rendering shooting very difficult, and making the score on both sides much lower than it would otherwise have been.—British Columbian.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An unfortunate man, confined at the Barracks as a dangerous lunatic, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on Saturday with a piece of rope from the bars of a cell window. When at his last gasp, he was discovered and cut down by the jailor.

A CONGRESSIONAL AFFRAY—Gen Rousseau, late of the U. S. Army and now a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, recently came Mr Grinnell, a Representative from New York. The assault took place in the presence of the Speaker and other members, while the House was in session.

THE MEMBER FOR LAKE is at Pioneer City, Idaho, keeping a grocery store.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—John Taylor, a colored man, engaged as cook on board the steamer Enterprise, was charged yesterday in the Police Court with violently assaulting Jim, a Tsimpean Indian, also engaged on the steamer, and inflicting injuries endangering the man's life. It appears that on the occasion of the Queen's birthday excursion, Jim came on board the steamer intoxicated, and an altercation ensued between him and the prisoner about some hot water, when, Jim alleges in his deposition taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate, that he was violently kicked on the chest by Taylor, and was struck with a salt cellar on the head, the effects of which injuries he does not expect to survive. The prisoner was remanded for one day as it was thought that the Indian would not live for 24 hours longer, but in the afternoon application was made by the friends of Taylor for his release on bail. Solomon Copeland, steward, was sworn and examined and from his evidence it appeared that the Indian came on board very drunk, but that he had enjoined Taylor not to have any disturbance on board on that day, and Taylor promised not to touch the man, and the Indian was subsequently put to bed. That he made no complaint afterwards of having been struck by Taylor, and continued working till 14th June, when he desired to leave and was discharged. That he had subsequently been debauching, and that he had complained for the last twelve months of pains in the chest of spitting blood. Two other men belonging to the steamer, named Simpson and Reid, were examined, and as the Magistrate considered there was some conflict in the testimony, he remanded the accused for one day.

THE MORGAN MURDER.—The Indian charged with the murder of John Morgan, last fall, has had his trial at Quesnelmouth. The first jury being unable to agree was discharged, and the second jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner confessed to having had a hand in the murder, but said another Indian was the principal. The Court passed sentence of death, but promised to state the case to the Executive, with a recommendation to mercy.—British Columbian.

TOBACCO PLANT.—Frank Campbell, the well-known dealer in tobacco and cigars, has established himself at the Adelphi stand, corner of Government and Yates streets, where he will open this evening with fresh importations of the best brands obtainable. The old stand on Johnson street is still kept open.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Camden, Captain Mitchell, 11 days from San Francisco, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$12,582. Her manifest has been already published. She comes consigned to Pickett & Co., and will commence discharging this morning at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

GOING NORTH.—The steamer Mumford, under the command of Capt. Coffin, will leave for the North, with voyagers, &c., for the Collins' Telegraph Line, on or about Tuesday next. The bark Onward, also bound North, is expected to arrive this week from San Francisco.

RETURNED.—The steamer Diana returned from Port Angeles yesterday with several creditors of a merchant who had fled with his goods to avoid seizure for debt. Writs of attachment were taken out and served upon the property.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL.—We learn that the new Masonic Hall, recently inaugurated, will be thrown open to visitors to-day and Tuesday. Ladies and others desirous of viewing the new Lodge rooms will be received between the hours of eleven and five o'clock.

MURDER AT PORTLAND.—A man, named John R. Williams, was stabbed to death at Portland, Oregon, in a lager beer saloon kept by a Mrs Lambert, by a man with whom he had a dispute.

HO! FOR LEECH.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Colonial Secretary Young and the Surveyor General, departed yesterday on a tour of observation of the Leech River mines.

IN LUCK.—A young gentleman now representing a legal firm at New Westminster, received advices by last mail of a legacy of \$2500.

RIFLE CORPS.—The corps will parade in full uniform this evening at James Bay—attendance compulsory. Class firing on Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p. m.

THE NANAIMO "GAZETTE" PLANT will be sold by Mr McCrea, on Saturday next, by order of the Sheriff. It will probably go low.

EVENING PAPER.—A new evening paper, projected by Messrs McClure and Mitchell, will make its bow to the public this evening.

THE U. S. S. LINCOLN arrived yesterday afternoon from Puget Sound and cast anchor in James Bay.

COAL MINING.—Mr Thomas Dean, late of this city, is at Astoria, mouth of the Columbia River, engaged in opening a coal mine for a California company.

The steamer Diana crossed to the other side a few days ago to hunt up a British Columbia skeddaddler. She is expected back to-night.

THE SCHOONER LANGLEY was sold yesterday at auction by Messrs J. P. Davies & Co. for \$600. Mr S. Zinn of this city was the purchaser.

SALMON FISHING.—The schooner Kate has been fitted out for salmon fishing, and will sail on a cruise around this Island in a few days.

The treasure shipped on the Sierra Nevada, was \$121,444.

A Remedy for Hard Times.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—To

whatever causes the House of Assembly may attribute the present depressed condition of this Colony, one thing is certain, viz. that until we have a wealth producing power in operation among us we can never grow into permanent strength and importance. This might consist of manufactures, or mining, or agriculture, or what not, but some such power there must be, and one that will be in constant operation, rendering us independent of "excitements" and "rushes." The history of the rise and progress of every colony exemplifies this. The want of such an element, whatever other adverse influences may or may not exist, must entail incessant reverses, to many absolute ruin. The present condition of our own colony is a melancholy instance. We have here no wealth producing power of any general consequence, i. e. none in constant operation to any extent. Hence while we are continually being drained of our dollars to procure the mere necessities of common life from our neighbors, we have little to awaken or feed reciprocity that their dollars may come back to us. Our present condition is a necessary sequence. Now who is to blame for all this, and how is the evil to be remedied? We cannot charge it on the Americans who supply our markets, but must be paid in coin for their produce—nor on the wealthy of the mother country who have become fearful to invest their capital for the development of our resources—nor on the Government who are too circumscribed and too fettered to move with energy in the business, and who were not called into existence until after the mischief was in vigorous operation. The blame is with those who prevented our lands from being settled when men come here with their tens of thousands of dollars desirous to locate on our islands, and who if they could have obtained at a reasonable cost what they sought for, would now have been supplying our market, and retaining among us the millions of dollars which a hard necessity compels us to send to other shores. The following historic statement has been given me by a man of great intelligence—an old settler. "Commencing from the spring of 1858 large numbers of persons from various parts of the world were attracted to Victoria, as the most convenient starting point for the miners of British Columbia, and it was confidently hoped and believed that as many returned from the mines to winter at Victoria, they would be induced to settle in the colony. This expectation however from various causes has not been realized. At first there was no pre-emption law, and while it was impossible for intending settlers to purchase suitable crown lands, the private holders of property who had purchased it for speculation, held it so high, that few had the means to purchase, and none could have obtained an adequate return for their investment; thus a large number who would have settled in the colony passed over to the neighboring American domain, where the greatest facilities exist for obtaining land without any immediate outlay. Now that we have lands commensurate with such requirements cannot be denied—its thousands of acres spread out before us; and had this Island belonged to our American cousins, their "go-ahead" policy would long ere this have made the desert a fruitful field, whence supplies would have gone forth to the far north in constant exchange for the nuggets and gold dust of the Cariboo miner, whose success would have brought him to settle here to end his laborious life in rural peace. For our lands are equal to the supply not only of Vancouver Island, but British Columbia itself with all the hams, bacon, flour, butter, beef, grain, &c., that have ever been demanded or that would be required if the population were vastly increased. Yet these fair lands are to the present time with very few exceptions, lying waste—covered with fern, wild grass, pines, &c. To many of them there never has been any road opened. We reach some of them by water, but others through trails and swamps, and underwood, over rocks and mountains, dangerous and disheartening to man and beast. These lands pay scarcely anything to the colony; we might almost as well be without them, and be living on a mere barren rock—a Gibraltar on a larger scale. But they ought to pay something to the colony, and they might be made to do so, and here perhaps we should find a remedy for our miseries. These lands are held and owned by men who won't cultivate them themselves, and who won't sell them to those who would cultivate them, excepting at a price which no man in his senses would pay. Let a tax be levied, so that it shall become more expensive to hold them waste than to cultivate, or sell them at a reasonable price. Suitable men would then come and invest, and labor, and create a source of permanent wealth. Skilled labor also will soon be in demand—manufactories will be established. In a few years we should become prosperous, because a wealth producing community. Other people would be attracted—further resources would be developed, while the fluctuating produce of our mines would be retained to assist our own increase and stability.

Yours, &c., JNO. C. DAVIE, M. R. C. S. & Co., Government street, 27th May.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The coinage at the British Mint for this year will cost £49,182, of which £10,000 is for gold, £4,000 for silver, £7,500 for copper. A sum equal to the last will be recovered by the sale of old copper not required for the re-coinage. The seigniorage to be paid into the Exchequer, in respect of the year's coinage of silver, is estimated at £30,000.

The French Acclimatization Society has just received two dogs of the real Spanish bloodhound race, formerly in use in America for hunting the Indians and runaway negroes. These animals are rather slightly formed, the coat tawny, the face black, broad-chested and strong backed. They possess great strength, although their size does not exceed that of a pointer.

It has been decided that the King of Greece shall be married to the Grand Duchess Wera of Russia, but the ceremony will not take place till his Majesty has entered the Greek Church. The Grand Duchess is the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. She was born on the 4th of February, 1854, and is consequently in her 13th year. The King is 21 years of age.

French Creek, Big Bend, June 18th, 1866.

myself arrived here 21 days from San Francisco. I have considerable gold, and one to come here, a very limited gold country, and experience seasons are very disappointed, we to us some time over backs of Indians, and time at least. The to the Columbia is the snow one night, ticks, and plenty of able.

mail communication forward any letters for me, by mail to Big Bend, British your debtor for the d, as well as for the his respects. I trust and doing well.

I remain, ANDREW DOTT.

To our Legis-

am told you are in ove, and a brilliant ours to me, I have nunciating the same. de they have a dog an enormous num- on to our population. population numbers hem as they went to. On an average we nit of population, t \$3 per head will

ll be met with the had for so long a the treasury. What I say charity begins ls with it, from the wards, dividing share Governor does not as he owns all Van- the whole Crown and perhaps a little is adopted, the gen- be free, and as the blished that Public y, why not have a it on Coronation day? ould have this merit, the principle of the Properly it is the but if you object to ular officer among ple, let the Assessor of the other officials ct for himself. But at appearances were d by the spectacle ng into town with a dog behind him, I as I have repeatedly tleman advancing at ooking both dignified at perhaps be as well on steamer days and per on this occasion.

to be adopted, I may nance is not half so ay at first appear.

X. Y. Z.

dogs would, of course, ladies appear to be ing to carry them.

PE.—"Wars and" rum- ly pronounced in the powers seem to be ppend herewith the nations: Austria is men; Prussia claims 5; Saxony has only 47; Hanover, 26,906; for money it is im- ia is said to have ed; if true, even that and loans would be with such an incedi- d of which no man

0,000 eggs a day are nto England. Thus being brought under

hops are now full o smacker. One of these ering from an indige- an attempt to swallow nationalities. At the ome the fashion to in- numberless victimias a and her Minister.

onomers have diss- noon is gradually e earth, about an hey have also dis- y is about one hun- onger than it was

BE COMMUNITY SHOU- d furnished with Bristol's e armed against those b, liver, and bowels, The first thing to be us attack, is to empty ugar coated Pills do this As they cleanse, the e is an emollient prin- prevents the irritation ould otherwise ar, cutting, spasmodic y the action of mineral enced during their n no drawback, either t, and leave every or healthy state. For complaint, sick head- go, colic, and heartburn, needful, and no other ply their place. They unchanged in all c- in glass vials. In all aggravated by impure ills should be used in ills. For sale by all

English Politics.

Mr Gladstone's Budget has been laid before Parliament and meets with favorable reception by the press. It is shown that the expenditure of last year was £2,900,000 less than it was in 1859-60, and £2,200,000, more than in 1858-59. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for last year was £1,338,000. For next year the expenditure is estimated at £66,225,000, and the revenue at £67,575,000, provided that no further changes be made in duties, or the outbreak of a general European war does not necessitate an increased expenditure for armaments. These figures leave a surplus of revenue of £1,350,000, which it is proposed to apply to the repeal of the timber duties, equalizing the duty on wine in bottles with wine in the wood, repealing the duty on pepper, in reducing the duties on stages, carriages, omnibuses, post horses, &c., and in the conversion of the debt into terminable annuities, thus losing of the surplus, £1,064,000 and leaving a surplus of £286,000, which it is proposed to retain. The estimates of expenditure of revenue will then stand—

EXPENDITURE.	REVENUE.
Interest and Repayment of Debt £26,642,000	Customs, diminished as proposed £20,928,000
Consolidated fund charges 1,830,000	Excise 19,750,000
Army 14,095,000	Stamps 9,450,000
Navy 10,400,000	Assessed Taxes, diminished as proposed 3,315,000
Post Office 5,003,000	Income Tax 5,700,000
Packet Service 821,000	Crown Lands 220,000
Miscellaneous 7,886,000	Post Office 4,450,000
Grants 7,886,000	Miscellaneous & China India Office 3,100,000
Total £66,225,000	£67,575,000
	Expenditure £66,225,000
	Surplus £286,000

There exists a strong party in Parliament—led by John Stuart Mill—who are in favor of applying the surplus of revenue in a far different way than in further reducing the duties on certain articles of consumption. Mr Mill and his friends propose that the surplus shall be devoted to the reduction of the national debt. They say that it is a "duty" the present generation owe to posterity to see that they do not transmit to them a millstone under the weight of which they may stagger for many years and eventually sink. In a late speech on a proposition to reduce the Malt Tax, the great Philosopher pleaded for posterity in eloquent terms. He pointed out the mistake that had been made by former Parliaments in unstrapping the burthen from their own backs for the purpose of saddling it upon those who are to come after them; he pointed out the injustice to perpetrate upon the England of fifty years hence. We need not say that the speech has attracted marked attention in the Mother Country, and that the "duty we owe to posterity" will be remembered when Parliament is hard at work considering the Estimates and the Ways and Means. The Reform Bill still forms one of the principal topics of discussion in the English prints. The Conservatives, not at all discouraged by their late defeat, are preparing to throw obstacles in the way of the measure in Committee of the Whole. Mr Bouvier, representing the moderate Liberals who voted against the bill, has intimated that if the Government will consent to raise the proposed rate for boroughs to £3, his party will withdraw their opposition; but Government has intimated an intention to "stand or fall" with the £7 rate. The Nottingham Election Committee have turned out both Sir Robert Clifton and Mr Morley, for employing bribery and corrupt influences at the late general election. Lord Amberly (Earl Russell's son) and Mr Bernal Osborne have offered for the vacant seats. The Liberals have also lost by bribery two seats for Lancaster and two seats for New Windsor, and the investigations into other "rotten boroughs" are being continued before Committees of the House of Commons. The Times was sadly hoaxed on the 21st of April. A leader appeared announcing that the Emperor of Austria had decided to withdraw Count Carolyi from Berlin, that the Prussian Ambassador was about to leave Vienna, and that orders had been sent to the Austrian

brigade to retreat through Hanover. The state of excitement into which this announcement threw the public may well be imagined. There was no truth in any part of the statement, and on the following day the Times explained its delusion. The editor had received a letter, signed by Lord Clarendon's private secretary, Mr Lister, enclosed in a Foreign-Office envelope, franked apparently in Lord Clarendon's own hand, and containing just the information in the article. The forger proved to be a civil servant, who, when discovered, was discharged from the service.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.
Wednesday, June 27.

A VICTORIA TELEGRAM IN KANSAS.—Mr Heywood has handed us a Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, in which appears the following notice of our telegraph:—"Our esteemed friend, E. Hensley, Esq., one day last week received a telegraphic dispatch from a relative living at Victoria, Vancouver Island, which was dated the previous day! He was naturally much astonished to hear from loved ones thousands of miles away, in such a short space of time. Congratulatory messages passed on the 27th ult., between the Governor of the Island and President Johnson. As perhaps many of our readers do not know the route the wires take, we will give it. From Omaha to Salt Lake, thence to Virginia City, Nevada, Sacramento, Cal., Yreka, Cal., Jacksonville, Salem and Portland, Oregon; Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory (on the north bank of the Columbia river), up the Cowlitz river thirty miles, (a tributary of the Columbia,) thence sixty miles across the country to Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory; thence on the eastern side of Puget Sound to a point opposite the southeastern portion of Vancouver's Island. Across the gulf there is laid a submarine cable. The distance must be near four thousand miles."

LEACH RIVER.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Colonial Secretary will proceed to Leach River to inspect the mines. Governor Kennedy will no doubt return with the importance of completing the ditch which was commenced a few months ago. The conviction still obtains that large gold deposits exist in that section of the country, requiring only the proper means of development. Since the discovery of the mines, it is well known that a large amount of gold dust, variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and upwards, has been brought to town, and even at the present time, when most of the miners have left for British Columbia, one man regularly deposits every week at the Bank of British North America \$200 or \$300 of Leach River dust.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE STORY.—The Boston Journal of May 19th has the following: The ship St. Joseph, which arrived at this port a short time since, took on board while loading at Liverpool a box marked "sodium," and the officer who received it was requested to stow it in a dry place, and in case they apprehended anything from fire to throw it overboard. It was accordingly stowed on deck in a convenient spot. The captain, however, considered it a dangerous article, and soon after leaving port, the weather growing boisterous, he became more excited about it and determined to get rid of it. The mysterious box was brought aft and pitched overboard from the stern of the ship. The moment it struck the sea a terrible explosion took place, throwing up a huge volume of water and threatening destruction to everything within a radius of fifty yards. Fortunately no damage was done. It is not known what the box contained but it is generally believed to have been filled with nitro-glycerine.

CORONATION DAY.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and we hope that the occasion will be observed in a becoming manner by our citizens. The only public demonstration proposed is a picnic by the Victoria Turn-Verein, an organization of young gentlemen of sedentary pursuits, formed for the purpose of adding to their manly vigor by the judicious development of their muscles. The picnic will be held at the grounds of Mr Pemberton, adjoining Regent Park. A platform will be laid down for dancing, and as a large number of ladies have signified their intention of being present, the enjoyment will be unbounded.

THE SAN FRANCISCO COAL MARKET.—In the commercial summary of the S. F. Flag we find the following enquiry: "How is it that the contractor can afford to deliver at forts, etc., in the Bay, as required, or even in this city, Hard or Anaheite Coal at \$14 33 per ton of 2000 lbs, when the article cannot be purchased of importers under \$15 @ 16 per ton? There must be some shenanigan about it. The contractor cannot afford to deliver the specified kind or quality of Coal for even \$16 83 per ton, and get his own money back. The cargo price of Bellingham Bay is \$10 per ton; Nasaam \$13; Sydney \$12; West Hartley \$14. Quaeer market this."

GOING EAST.—Among the passengers who will leave by the Sierra Nevada to-day for his native home, is Mr Richard Stark, a 58-year-old American resident. During an eight years' residence in this Colony Mr Stark's strict probity, kindly disposition, and courteous manners have won him numerous friends among all classes and nationalities, who will learn with regret that in all human probability he will not set foot on our shores. We wish Mr Stark bon voyage and a happy reunion with the friends of his youth.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—There was a quorum yesterday at the Assembly; members present—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, Tolmie, Dickson, Ash and Pidwell. No business was done beyond opening despatches from the Governor, forwarding the audited accounts for 1865 and promising to supply the statement of revenue and expenditure since the commencement of the year, asked for by resolution of the House on Tuesday last. The House will meet to-day at 1 p. m.

THE U. S. STEAMERS LINCOLN AND SARANAC were at Seattle on Monday.

SHUSWAP LAKE SILVER.—Most flattering news was yesterday received of the assay of one hundred pounds of silver ore sent to San Francisco on the last steamer. The ore showed an average assay of \$1500 of silver to the ton and \$150 of gold. Some of the specimens assayed as high as \$2500 to the ton. The leads from which the specimens were taken belong to the Shuswap and British Columbia Silver Mining Company, with a capital of \$500,000, who have secured a grant of sixteen square miles for mining purposes.

CRICKET.—All persons interested in cricket are urgently requested to attend a meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Messrs Franklin, kindly lent for the occasion, for the purpose of re-organizing the club for the coming season.

ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR.—Mr H. E. Seelye has opened an office on the first floor of this building, Langley street, for the transaction of a general collecting and agency business. We commend Mr Seelye to the attention of the public.

THE "SIERRA NEVADA"—This steamship returned from New Westminster last evening at 7 o'clock, bringing 25 passengers and \$108,000 in treasure consigned to the Bank of British Columbia. She will leave at 12 o'clock to-morrow for San Francisco, and will return about the 13th of July.

GOLD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The Pacific Tribune learns that gold prospects are 'panning out' on the Cowlitz river sufficient to encourage a mining party to start shortly for further prospecting.

CARIBOO.—A private letter from William Creek states that times were never so brisk there, or money so plentiful. Canon Creek is also spoken of highly.

GAS CO. MEETING.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this Company will take place on Monday, 9th proximo, instead of next Monday, as announced yesterday.

VICTORIA PRICES CURRENT.—We are requested to state that there will be no issue of this journal for transmission per Sierra Nevada.

THE "ALEXANDRA" will leave this morning, at 10 o'clock, for New Westminster and will make but one trip per week until further notice.

FOR SHUSWAP.—A party will leave for Shuswap Lake to-day on a visit to the silver mines there.

The Enterprise has been laid up for repairs.

The steamer Fideliter will leave Portland to-morrow for this port.

The mail and express per Sierra Nevada will close this morning at 11 o'clock.

A CELESTIAL hung himself at Olympia one day last week.

CARIBOO.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

Messrs Ormandy and Carney, messengers of the Bank of British Columbia, arrived from William Creek last evening, with \$106,000 in treasure. They left the Creek on the 18th inst. and report matters as presenting a very promising appearance. At Quesnelmouth the party were fortunate in striking a vein of quartz, which was richly impregnated with gold. We are informed that Messrs Hickson, McLeese & Co., who went on the exploring expedition lately from Quesnelmouth, had returned and report favorably of the diggings. They had found the Chinese company they were in search of. The Chinese men had dammed one of the forks of the creek, but from the high state of the water, were unable to work. The explorers prospect a bench 15 feet above the level of the creek, and found prospects to pay at least \$10 a day. They ground sluiced off a little, but not being prepared with tools, were unable to do much. They brought in \$75 of the dust obtained from the ground sluice. It is very bright looking dust, and more or less mixed with quartz, indicating the existence of extensive quartz leads in the vicinity; they also brought in a piece of quartz about eight inches square, which was literally speckled with gold. Our informant states that it was the richest quartz specimen he has seen in the country. The company are making preparations to return, being well satisfied with the country.

Stout's Gulch. The High-Low-Jack Company are busy at work, and making from 25 to 30 oz. a day. The Pioneer and Floyd Companies having been united, are ground sluicing to get a face to open their drift, which caved during the late freshet; they have now laid over 200 feet of flume. Alturas Company are ground sluicing for the same purpose as the Floyd Company; they have laid 240 feet of flume, and expect to get through in a couple of weeks; 29 men are at work. Jenkins Company have run a tunnel 1500 feet to tap the diggings and sunk a shaft 73 feet and are now putting up a wheel and hoisting gear; the ground will pay about an ounce a day to the hand; will be washing during present week. Australia Company sunk a shaft 52 feet and got a prospect of \$2 to the pan; are now putting up a wheel to pump and hoist with. Union Company sinking a new shaft. Emery Company (tunnel) struck pay last February and have been at work ever since; the channel pays for a width of 25 feet about an ounce a day to the hand. North and South Wales Company, on the flat opposite the Emery Company, have just commenced sinking.

Grouse Creek. We understand the Ne'er-Do-Well Company have been taking out good pay during the past week; their diggings will average 25 ounces a day. The Cascade Company have started to run a tunnel, the prospects in their shaft having proved satisfactory. It is expected that several new strikes will be made during the present week.

MARKETS. During the past week over 150 pack animals have arrived with assorted cargoes of merchandise, which has had the effect of lowering pri-

ces somewhat from former quotations. Flour is now selling at 22 cts per lb; bacon, 62 cts; sugar, 40 cts; beans, 30 cts; candles, 75 cts; coffee, \$1; tobacco, \$2 @ \$3; nails, 40 cts; gum boots, \$15, \$18, and \$20.

BIG BEND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SEYMOUR, June 20th 1866. The steamer Marten has just arrived with a full freight of pack animals and milt cows for the mines. A fireman, named "Joe," in attempting to pass around a bale of hay fell overboard nine miles from here, and although a boat was immediately lowered and every exertion made to save him, he was drowned. He was not three minutes above water. The body has not been recovered.

The Forty-Nine has again arrived, bringing a few tons of freight and three beef cattle. The steamer was lying at Laporte, and entire cargo of flour, bacon, vegetables, etc., was offered at 25 cts per pound all round, in order to pay the freight.

Pack trains and beef cattle have got safely across the divide, and our route is at last open. From Messrs Lorimer and Stewart, who have just arrived, I learn that great dissatisfaction prevails on the creeks because of Judge O'Reilly compelling miners to pay a fee of \$2 50 for getting their claims laid over while they come to Seymour for supplies. Considering that the Government has neglected to open the route, and that there have been no supplies sent into the Big Bend, it does seem a very bad policy to take advantage of the absolute necessities of these very hardworking and very poor men, who have no alternative but to lose their claims, starve, or pay the fee.

Mons. Deffis has bought the Dupuy claim, but he persists in denouncing Big Bend as a "bilk." He writes as follows:

FRENCH CREEK, June 16, 1866.

I have only time to drop you a line. There is no news of any consequence; six companies are washing out more or less gold, viz: Discovery, Bourrachon, Grivel, Half-Breed, Manro, and Shep. Bailey's.

I saw today several boys from McCulloch creek. They told me that people are now leaving the creek en masse. I did not ascertain the cause of the stampede. [He has been misinformed.—COS. CHRONICLE.] I forgot to mention that Shep. Bailey picked up, during the week, a nugget weighing \$23.

C. B. DEFFIS.

J. W. D.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, June 25th.

SUPPLY OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS. The following correspondence was laid before the Legislative Council of Monday:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, 21st June, 1866.

To the Hon. the President and Members of the Legislative Council:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to lay before the Legislative Council the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying his opinion on the subject of the sale of ardent spirits to the Indian population of the Colony. I have &c., A. E. KENNEDY, Governor, DOWNING STREET, 20th December, 1864.

SIR.—I duly received your despatch No. 80, of the 1st of October, containing a report on the state of the Indian population, and some general remarks on their future management. I entirely approve of the prompt attention which you have given to the subject, and of the principle which you lay down as those which should guide our policy towards the natives.

I am especially convinced that nothing could be of more further benefit or more favorable to the growth of the worthier and less pernicious relations between the two races, than the repression of the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians by unscrupulous European traders.

I have &c., (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL, British Columbia Differential Duties.

Hon. Mr Fraser moved the following resolution on the above, which were seconded by Hon. Mr Finlayson and agreed to unanimously in a full Council:

Resolved, unanimously, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that the following Memorial on the subject of the differential duties levied upon the merchandise of this Colony, be addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to be pleased to forward the same:

To the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Esquire, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies, respectfully sheweth—

1. That your memorialists submit for consideration the following facts:

2. That Goods shipped from Vancouver Island to British Columbia are, by the mode of valuation adopted in British Columbia absolutely charged with a greater amount of duty than goods shipped from any other country.

3. That this differential duty is so great that upon an invoice of £1000 of goods from the United States or France, or any other country—taken as an illustration—the duty levied amounts to £200 only, while on an invoice of the same amount from Vancouver Island it amounts to £300.

4. That while such differential duty fails to produce any advantage to British Columbia, it has a tendency ruinous to the trade of Vancouver Island.

5. That the above duties are levied under an ordinance passed in British Columbia on the fifth day of February, 1865.

That the above ordinance is contrary to the Royal Instructions issued by the Imperial Government to the Governor of British Columbia, paragraph 14, which forbids the imposition of differential duties.

6. That such a tariff is contrary to the comity which ought to exist between two sister Colonies; contrary to the true interests of both, and is calculated to inspire disunion and hostility between them.

7. That, having regard to the above facts, and believing that the said ordinance has not yet been ratified by the Queen in Council,

8. Your Memorialists humbly pray that the same may be disallowed, as being prejudicial to the true interests of both Colonies—injurious to the trade of Vancouver Island; contrary to the letter and spirit of the Royal Instructions, and opposed to the Imperial policy of free and unrestricted trade.

And your memorialists, etc., etc.

SUPPLY OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS. Hon. Mr Finlayson presented a Lower House Bill proposing to legalize the sale of liquor to Indians.

TUESDAY, June 26th.

The Council met at 3 p. m. The hon. Col. Secretary, (presiding,) Treasurer and Surveyor General were present.

CORONER'S BILL.

A bill to determine the number of persons requisite to form a coroner's jury in the Colony, passed a third and final reading. The bill requires six persons in towns and three in country places to form coroners' juries, respectively.

The Council then adjourned till Monday at 2:30 p. m.

LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Projected Fenian Raid.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from an interesting and well written letter received by a gentleman in this city by the last mail steamer:

"Ten days ago the 'Fenian Brotherhood' were talking openly and seriously of relieving Gov. Kennedy and all the rest of Her Majesty's representatives on Vancouver Island of their arduous duties, and bestowing upon that enlightened and law-abiding people of that Colony all the blessings and privileges of that 'Republic,' then believed to be firmly established on the Northern shore of Lake Erie; but just now I hear nothing about the enterprise. Something has probably happened to the 'Irish Republic' rendering an extension of its territory undesirable at the present time. It is shrewdly suspected that the new 'Republic' has reconsidered its policy of forcible annexation to its domains, and that henceforth the policy of its statesmen will be to discourage extension, put up the sword, and confine their operations within the boundaries of their present acknowledged and undisputed 'possessions'—that immense and fruitful tract known in Hibernian geography as 'The Irish Heart.' Its boundaries are clearly defined, and because entirely surrounded by the barney and the bog; its soil is as verdant as its people; its resources are principally metallic; its manufactures are confined exclusively to 'fustian'; its capital is ingeniously laid out and most emphatically gone up; it has a Head Centre but no bottom, and the end of it is distinctly visible to the naked eye. Ever since the Fenians captured Pigeon Hill they have been flying—a fitting sequel to such a capture, truly—sic transit, etc.

What is the matter with Victoria? Every body from there tells such gloomy stories about the town, the country and the prospects that I am half persuaded the letter will find you all hopelessly despondent and irrevocably 'busted.' If half I hear be true, Victoria has been going rapidly down hill ever day since I left it. Not a hopeful word have I heard for the place or its people. Again, What is the matter?

I am tired of Frisco—the wind and dust are insufferable, and I am more than ever convinced that Victoria is one of the pleasantest places I ever saw.

I suppose you are aware that the telegraph wires are reported 'down' about every other day and I suppose, too, that you believe it, when so reported. If so, allow me to inform you, Mr Credulity, 'wires down' generally means 'capitalists have the exclusive use of the wires to-day.' News affecting finances is frequently known here to those on the inside two or three days before it appears in the papers. A rise or fall in gold is sure to break the wires, and then the big list commence to gobble up all the little ones. The Alta, Bulletin and Union pay the telegraph Co. one thousand dollars a month each for exclusive newspaper despatches, and in return for the monopoly they are bound to take just what the company are pleased to furnish and say nothing. What shameful, sickening prostitution!

Sensation Fenian Dispatches.

The San Francisco Dramatic Chronicle contains the following capital 'take off' on the sensation Fenian dispatches:

Buffalo, June 2.—The Fenians have possession of all Canada. Roberts will probably demand that Lord Russell be immediately sent to him by Queen Victoria, as a guarantee that she will eventually express her opinion that Ireland shall be free, if any more accounts arrive from Ireland of hanging men and women there for wearin' of the green." Roberts will at once hang the Governor of Canada.

Montreal, June 3.—The Fenians have hoisted the Green Flag on all the public buildings! The Green waves above the Red; there isn't a red to be found among the whole Fenian army. All the whiskey in the city has been confiscated in aid of the cause.

Buffalo, June 4.—One thousand iron-clads, such as large as the Northumberland, are afloat on Lake Erie. The bold Fenians built the different portions in their back yards, unknown to the U. S. Government, and conveying them to the lake, in the space of one week.

The Fenians have fitted them together and launched them with the greatest excitement prevalent in this city. It is believed by prominent Fenian leaders that Queen Victoria will, when she hears this news immediately write to Roberts, offering to give up Ireland.—The blow has been a sudden one, but it has been completed.

Vancouver Island Column.

[From the London "Times"]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

I arrived in this place in California of am compelled, with announce that I find a worse, and a marked flourishing country I left. There every intressing, the country the commercial capital growing fast in size, and portance.

In Victoria I find reduced; a large property of every class rents of such are in amount and many property sunk to a non-unsaleable, except in a cases—so few that I any bona fide sale at an dull and diminished in of the largest houses clo bankruptcies numerous diers" (the modern euphistic debtors) abundant, and the employment of Nothing flourishing or taxation and Government—much of the latter of objects, and the form reluctant way into the under the coercive pro sales of real property by delinquent taxes.

It need not be matter that the Government prompts, should and public money—holds in with much favour in the colony; and the Govern for indiscriminate censu ing often overlooked and commended.

The causes which prodent unfortunate condition not numerous, but some far back into the earlier colony, with which I shan not trespass on your space the more immediate caus attribute the present dep ever, as I shall try to stac tively, will, I should h your attention, affecting colony which, from its po to command the appreci Home Government on I siderations, and which m of great commercial impo another country by wise management.

You are aware that thi Vancouver Island and the ing one of British Colum for some years governed verner under different p fiscal systems, Vancouver presentative institutions port, British Columbia bei by the Governor alone, its revenue from Customs' the surface these systems, in character, would appea tic; but the one Governo turn them to the advant colonies. Had the last been succeeded by one G both colonies, the success attended the former. Ad might have continued. B hour, under partial knowl and acting upon wrong engendered by misrepres to both countries, the late for the Colonies determined the Government, and appoi verner for each. This st struck a blow at the pro both colonies. From the change of Government was this colony it made the community leasny, capita and cautions, and the gen distrustful of the future or a some undefined misfortu happen. To account for th I should mention that the Victoria was chiefly with B umbia, and that the capital vbe enterprise of the latter co been sustained was chiefly a Victoria.

The change of Governm gravated, or rather the had the change were aggravate peculiar circumstances of V the time the change occur the further action of the Government in adding to the ex Government. Up to this th the discovery of gold in 1858 amount of capital had been in building up a town at Land rose greatly in price, a were high, and so was the in money, yet time sufficient ha elapsed to enable property o reap the benefit of their inve

The place was flourishing, outlay was in excess of the return, speaking generally town was continually grow few had realized their inve and the gains on real propert commerce were relaid out tional buildings by the most

Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

[From the London "Times" of April 25 1866.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, Jan. 24.

I arrived in this place after an absence in California of 16 months, and am compelled, with such regret, to announce that I find a sad change for the worse, and a marked contrast to the flourishing country I have so lately left.

In Victoria I find the population reduced; a large proportion of buildings of every class unoccupied; the rents of such as are occupied lowered in amount and many in arrear; real property sunk to a nominal value and unsaleable, except in a few exceptional cases—so few that I cannot learn of any bona fide sale at any price; trade dull and diminished in amount.

It need not be matter of surprise that the Government—which proposes or prompts, collects and expends the public money—should not be regarded with much favour in the present untoward condition of the affairs of the colony; and the Governor comes in for indiscriminate censure, causes being often overlooked and effects only condemned.

The causes which produced the present unfortunate condition of affairs are not numerous, but some of them go far back into the earlier history of the colony, with which I shall not at present trespass on your space.

You are aware that this colony of Vancouver Island and the neighbouring one of British Columbia had been for some years governed by one Governor under different political and fiscal systems, Vancouver having representative institutions and a free port, British Columbia being governed by the Governor alone, and raising its revenue from Customs' duties.

The change of Government was aggravated, or rather the bad effects of the change were aggravated by the peculiar circumstances of Victoria at the time the change occurred, and by the further action of the Home Government in adding to the expense of Government.

so that at the particular period I am writing of money was rather scarce, and besides, the landowners were feeling keenly the weight of the direct taxation, imposed to maintain the free port system and to do without Customs' duties. So much for the state and condition of one class.

At the same period the commercial classes were overtrading, had previously overtraded, and had extended their credit in British Columbia beyond prudent bounds. There was much money due to them which they could not recover, yet they presented a bold front to the world and held up in hope of better times, and instead of being depressed by the present or despondent of the future, their faith in the resources of both colonies was so strong that they embarked in many schemes of a speculative character, such as investments in copper mines, silver mines, and mining canals, and other which drained them, of to say the least, all their ready money.

It would hardly be too strong a figure of speech to use, if I were to say that at the period I have in my mind the people of Victoria had recovered from their struggle to subdue the wilderness, had built a respectable town, had established a lucrative commerce with the joint efforts of English and Americans chiefly, owned ships and steamers, and were looking forward to the realization of their brightest hopes; but that they overlooked the possible fate of going too fast; that they forgot the too frequent consequences of over-trading, of over-trading, and of over-speculation—namely retraction.

Now, it is easy enough to conceive that this peculiar condition required gentle treatment. The direct taxation was not limited to the landholders. The merchants and traders, and shopkeepers felt it also, and when money was scarce winced under the pinch of it. But although the taxes were really heavy the people saw and appreciated the fact that the person of Government was very economical; that their Governor was a man of uncommon industry and a hard worker; and that the bulk of the taxes were expended upon works of a permanent character, such as roads and other improvements; while the Governor had for himself the insignificant salary from the colony of £800 a year, although he provided himself with a house without cost to the colony.

It was at the time when affairs were in the condition I have attempted to describe, and a most inauspicious time it was for the purpose, that the Colonial office nearly two years ago not only sent out a new Governor, strange to the real condition and ignorant of the true wants of the country, and with an over-estimate of its available resources and capacity of taxation; but, as if with a refinement of cruelty, and as if the Minister wished to place this gentleman in a false position with his new "subject," he instructed him to enforce a Civil List too expensive for this Colony under any circumstances, and most inopportune and injudicious at the particular juncture.

By this Civil List, for which the Crown lands were offered as an equivalent, but for which they really are not an equivalent, as I shall show some other time, the Governor's salary was fixed at £3000 a year, besides a residence, which the Colonists were required to build, and which would cost £10,000. At this very time money matters were beginning to get "pinched," and the reaction was approaching with redoubled steps—an unlucky moment in which to make unwonted calls on men's purses.

In due course the reaction did come, and the Colony has been retrograding ever since. British Columbia also got a new Governor at the same time; and the consequences to her of the change have been more disastrous than those suffered by this Colony. Her mining population, the sole source of her income, has sensibly decreased, and she has largely increased her indebtedness both in England and in the Colony, while the revenue for the year just ended falls short of the estimates by a considerable amount; and which will oblige a considerable taxation this year.

In short, since the change of Government and the arrival of the two new Governors both Colonies have been going down hill fast. All sorts of schemes are proposed to remedy these evils, and the subject is under consideration by the Home Government.

At first sight the most obvious cure would be Union. It looks, of course, eminently absurd that to govern a handful of people not amounting in both Colonies to the population of a decent English parish there should be a duplicate of every attribute of government—two Governors, two Colonial Secretaries; two of all the other wise and foolish men who form the staff; two of each of the persons who fall under the designation of "officers," et id genus omne; two judiciaries; two kinds of money, and two capitals.

her mines don't take somehow. The miners are decreasing regularly every year, and it is admitted by those who best know that if next summer so small a number as 2000 miners should remain away—that is to say, if the mining population is less by 2000 next season than it was last season, then the Government will not be able to subsidize, or to exist for that matter. It will not have money enough to pay its staff with. Now, suppose the miners to become so reduced as to bring about this lamentable result, how would Vancouver Island fare if united to British Columbia? Very badly, with all the debris of her partner on her shoulders. With the exit of the miners all industries would vanish.

On the other hand, Victoria is so well situated for commerce with California, Mexico, Central and South America, the islands of the Pacific, everywhere; China and Japan on the one hand, and the entire country north of this to the Amoor river on the other, that, sooner or later, this place must rise and prosper, even if British Columbia should descend and revert to the aboriginal Indians.

Victoria must become a depot of merchandise for an extensive and varied market, and the Colony is rich in natural resources of the most useful character—coal, copper, gold, silver, and fish particularly; cultivable land so accessible by water for conveyance to market, and scenery and climate that make Vancouver Island the most charming place of residence. Then the Colony is much advanced already, and although the Victorians have suffered terribly, they never lost heart. Nothing can daunt their energy nor dash their pluck. In the worst of the late bad times they bravely kept up all their games, pastimes and amusements; their charities, and religious and educational meetings, their military exercises, and all the routine of life of a high spirited people, in all which they were warmly seconded by the Governor, who is a most sociable, kindly disposed, and amiable man. Even some good houses have been erected since the advent of the "hard times," and one very expensive one is now being begun. Now, most people would say that with these advantages, and with such a population, having an abiding faith in the future, Vancouver might stand alone; but the majority would be satisfied to link her fate with British Columbia, conditioned on having one system, one Governor, one staff, one judiciary, and one capital, and that in Victoria. Any other plan of union will fail, I believe. The old jealousy will continue.

Perhaps a good plan as any would be for the present to return to the former system of one Governor for both Colonies with their present institutions. One impartial Governor over both would keep them from cutting each other's throats, any way.

I am happy to be able to report that the gold export duty, an obnoxious tax, is about to be abolished by the Government of British Columbia, to the joy of the miners and to the export of the Colony, and that new diggings, reported to be very rich, on the Columbia river in British territory, are expected to attract fresh miners to the Colony this ensuing season.

I omitted to state in its appropriate place that the Legislature is pruning the Government Estimates with so unsparing a hand in Vancouver as will very greatly, I think, reduce the taxation and the public expenditure for the current year. Every one is bent on economy, and the action of the House of Assembly meets, in the main, with general approval.

The Civil List, although it is not a favorite, has with good taste been left intact.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

Big Bend.

YALE, B. C., June 25.—Letters from Seymour, dated June 22d, says: There is nothing certain from Big Bend since I last wrote, everything seems to be in a state of uncertainty; some men will come in and report very good news, and in a few hours after others will arrive, cursing the country and denying the previous statements in toto; still there seems to be more confidence in the ultimate result, and traders are pushing on goods now that the trail is open. The freight demanded for the same from here to French Creek is 20 cents, but it must soon come down. The steamer Marten brought up last night about sixty mules and horses and about a dozen milk cows. Provisions are abundant here and about the same prices as before. The steamer Forty-Nine arrived at Laporte on the 17th; her freight consisted of about 250 sacks of flour, some bacon, some potatoes, and two mules, but no passengers. One of the hands of the Marten, named Joseph M. Lloyd, was lost on the lake by falling overboard. There are 85 animals now packing across to the mines from Seymour.

California.

San Francisco, June 23.—The steamer Oregon, 10 days from Point Isabel, on the Colorado River, arrived to-day. On her downward trip, when off Catalina Island, the Oregon struck the British bark Kent, from Carmen Island, with salt for Portland, sinking her. Capt. Jas. T. Baker, an old resident of this city, a ship captain, well known throughout the Pacific coast, died on board the steamer Oregon, May 13th, and was buried at sea. The Golden City brings a million dollars in treasury notes, on account of the Government. Legal tenders remain at 71@72, with small sales. The week closes with a good demand for money, without change in real estate, and quiet trade generally.

Arrived, June 23.—Bark W. A. Banks, 9 days from Seabeck; bark Scotland, 15 days from Port Orchard. Sailed, June 23.—Ship Nicholas Biddle, Port Discovery; ship Wm. Wilcox, Hongkong. San Francisco, June 24.—The Eastern line is still out of order beyond Laramie. The Hawson Opera Troupe (English) arrived by the bark Japan from Australia yesterday. The steamer Geo. S. Wright, belonging to morning for Petropolovski, with Col. Bulkeley and suite.

Over 10,000 persons went to the Cliff House this morning, to witness Madame Celeste, who accomplished the daring feat of walking a rope stretched from the Cliff House to Seal Rock. Lieut. Col. Bullock and command of 300 men from Fort Goodwin, where they were murdered, returned to San Francisco by the Oregon yesterday, and will be mustered out next week. Mrs. Regan, formerly Miss Kate Denin, a favorite actress, returned yesterday after an absence of twelve years. Weather cool, clear and pleasant.

South America.

The Golden City, which left Panama on the evening of the ninth, where she connected with the steamer leaving New York on the 1st, arrived early this morning. The South American news is unimportant. No new military movements have taken place; business was improving in Valparaiso. No further molestation was feared from the Spanish.

A Great banquet was given in honor of the victory of the Peruvians over the Spanish invaders. No less than 1200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The principal European nations and the United States were represented. A calamity causing the death of 100 persons occurred in Valparaiso May 20th, through the sinking of the submarine battery which was designed as a torpedo. She was towed into 30 fathoms water for the purpose of experiment, and that was the last seen of her.

The election for President of the State of Panama took place June 2d, resulting in the election of Gen. Vicaente—the popular dignitary receiving every vote that was cast. The last steamer from Peru brought about 180 Spaniards, who have been compelled to leave the country under a decree of the Government.

The Panama Herald says the U. S. war ship Maringo is now at Guaymas for the purpose of enforcing the demands of the American Government.

Mexico.

San Francisco, June 25.—The following is received from the steamship Continental, from Mazatlan on the 16th: The situation remains unchanged. Corona made an excursion to Rosa Rio and returned to the presidio, where he organized a complete cordon around Mazatlan, not permitting anybody to get in to the interior. The French have not started from here, and only keep a strict police to prevent Corona's agents from creating a disturbance.

Robberies and assassinations are of daily occurrence. The stages were regularly attacked and wealthy travelers carried off for ransom. Near Puebla, the rural guards had a fight with six robbers, of whom two were killed, and two wounded, who turned out to be men of better Mexican society and not driven by necessity to the nefarious profession. Twenty-two robbers brought in after the assault on the Belgian ambassador's coach, turned out to be innocent of this crime, but were convicted of other depredations. Since then the assassins of Major Huart were caught and gave the names of twelve of their accomplices. They were immediately arrested and a hempen reward will be their fate.

The Liberals in Sonora are being driven towards the American line. Orders have been issued at Tepeu for the formation of an expedition of 300 men to operate against the remnants of Liberals in Sonora and Sinaloa.

California.

The Orizaba, three days from Portland, arrived to-day.

O. M. Perkins, commission merchant, doing business at 308 Battery street, committed suicide at his residence this morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Perkins was a native of Massachusetts, a man of good habits and highly respected. He had a store in Washington Territory, for which he purchased goods in this city. Nothing unusual had been noticed in his department by business acquaintances. On Saturday afternoon he merely stated, as was his custom, that he would not be in the office again during the day. This morning he got up and worked in the garden until breakfast. While eating he made some remarks in a desponding tone about business, and after concluding the meal walked out to the henry, placed a pistol at his head and discharged it, the ball passing completely through his head and killing him instantly.

Arrived June 24th.—Dutch bark, Hedrig, 85 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; Hamburg bark Tuisco, 117 days from Port Singapore; bark Charles Devans, 12 days from Port Madison. Arrived, June 25th.—Ship Wooding, 150 days from Liverpool; bark God Hunter, 20 days from Port Madison; bark Norseman, 115 days from Liverpool; bark Kutsemoff, 16 days from Bellingham Bay.

Sailed, June 25th.—Steamer Josie McNear, Port Angeles.

San Francisco, June 26.—The Eastern line is still silent beyond Laramie. The British bark Norseman arrived yesterday from Liverpool in 115 days. This is the shortest trip made between these two ports in several years.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Councilmen that the freedom of the city be tendered John Rodgers and the officers of the war steamer Vanderbilt and Monitor Monadnock; also, inviting Commander Rodgers, if compatible with the rules of the public service, to remain in the harbor till after the Fourth of July celebration. Arrived...Brig Admiral, 15 days from Seattle. Sailed...Steamer Del Norte, Crescent City.

Oregon.

Portland, June 26.—The Fideliter is advertised for Victoria on Thursday. The Montana and Oriflamme will leave for San Francisco tomorrow morning. Weather very warm.

Tahiti.

By the arrival of the bark Japan we learn that the British bark Harmon, from Sydney with coals and eighty passengers, bound for San Francisco, put into Tahiti. When a few days from Sydney Capt. Perkins was lost overboard. On the vessel's arrival at Papete, a charge was brought, accusing Coffin of having pushed Perkins overboard. He was imprisoned and brought before the British Consul, examined and released, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

It is reported that shortly the opposition steamers Montana and Idaho will extend their trips to this port.

LEECH RIVER.—Williamson & Co. have struck pay on this creek and are making \$5 per day to the hand.

A pack-train of thirteen animals started with goods yesterday for Leech River.

Whiskey selling at Nansimo—An Indian Shot by the Constable.

Nansimo has of late achieved considerable notoriety as a place where the vendors of tangle-leg carry on an extensive, and doubtless, to those directly interested, a profitable trade with the Indians. A trade so nefarious, unless checked, it may be expected, will lead to serious complications, not only in connection with the Indians but also among the white people. On Friday, last week, the Constable, Mr. Stewart, learning that a number of Comox Indians were about to leave for their homes with a large quantity of liquor, proceeded to the camp from which they were to start, in quest of the "body."

On arriving the Constable immediately seized a can and a keg, each containing about five gallons, which were secured and put in charge of one of the Comox farmers who was about to accompany the Indians. He then made further search and found another can, which he took possession of, and was about removing it when he was accosted by a Comox Indian, known by the cognomen of "Looking-glass" (a son of the Chief) who said "the liquor was his; that he had paid for it." The Constable, however, disregarding the Indian removed the liquor. By this time the father of "Looking-glass" came with stones in his hands to the aid of his son; the two assailed the Constable with stones and a stick. The Constable's position being precarious, he began to use his baton, which the Indians endeavored to get hold of, but failed. Unable to quell their ferocity with his baton, the Constable drew his pistol and fell back, firing a random shot as he retreated. This did not deter the Indians; they continued to fight, and the Constable fired at "Looking-glass," aiming at his breast, where the shot entered. Another shot was fired, the ball going through the hand of "Looking-glass." At this stage of the melee the chief had got hold of a musket (which was not loaded) and was about leveling it at the Constable when the white man in charge of the liquor wrested it from him. "Looking-glass" also took up a gun, but could not use it, his hand being entirely disabled. The gun, however, was taken from him; matters becoming quiet, "Looking-glass" walked up to the Constable and shook hands with him. After this a Comox Indian named "Tom" volunteered his services, which were accepted by the Constable, who gave directions for the safe keeping of the wounded Indian, and then left for town to give information to Capt. Franklin, J. P.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the chief, who was lodged in jail, and the Comox settlers were detained till give evidence in court. The case was heard on the following day (Saturday). The Court was filled with spectators. The evidence adduced was, in substance, as above stated. But something more, of great importance to the community of Nansimo, was elicited in Court. All three of the Comox settlers gave it as their opinion that the "liquor" found in possession of the Indians was obtained from the Mill-Stream Brewery. The Magistrate, after hearing and examining the evidence bearing on the case, requested the Interpreter, Mr. John Sabiston, to tell the prisoner what he had brought about by refusing to give up the liquor, and to remind him of the fact that only a little while ago he (the chief) was made a constable and was talked to by the Admiral when at Comox, on the subject of keeping peace among the Indians. The chief was then liberated, the Magistrate considering as the gun with which he attempted to shoot was not loaded, the punishment inflicted on his son by being shot was sufficient to meet the ends of justice.

Before the Court was closed the Constable, who appeared with his arm bandaged up, publicly stated that from information he had received, he believed that liquor was sold to the Indians from the Brewery, not only by retail, but by wholesale. The man who generally did the business of selling, he understood, was known as "Whiskey Dick." The Magistrate thought "Whiskey Dick" had better "make tracks" if he knew when he was safe. When his brother Magistrate returned they would consider what is best to be done with the license of the Brewery. The wounded Indian is lying in a dangerous state. It is possible he may recover. The Constable is not blamed. He is determined to do his duty, and says wherever he finds "rot gut" among the Indians he is bound to seize it, if it be in range of possibility to do so. One or two more such Constables would go good at Nansimo.

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