

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE. Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

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.

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:

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.

From China. 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.

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.

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 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

THE "ALEXANDRA".—This New Westminster yesterday thirty passengers and forty crew. She is under the command of Captain Fraser, was towed out by the tug Diana will load at Port Gamble, Coquimbo, Peru.

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The Tyrant Mr Chief Justice Columbia has made a new role. After the verdict of the jury Aurora v. the Davis Company, the Chief Justice's services as sole Aurora Company juror and accepted the Company agreed back but finally held back 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 te lies they are entit the inquiry of over dict of twelve men duty, and returning dance with justice a Justice Begbie has self by the extraordi has rendered, and manner in which he plain away his oc says he, "the stakes August, 1864; I know been driven then, beca few days before this ca other words, if a thi 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 arbite concluded. The com 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 prop 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 "twelv 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, legislatu juries, and place the de country in the hands of Judge? Either this, or must agitate and not rela until they have obtained

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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.

TOWED OUT.—The bark Eastern Chief Capt. Fraser, was towed outside of the harbor yesterday by the tug Diana.

PROBATE COURT.—In the matter of the estate of George Roberts, deceased, Peter McQuade, Administrator, produced his accounts, which were passed.

THE "ALEXANDRA."—This steamer left for New Westminster yesterday morning with thirty passengers, and forty tons of freight.

PIC-NIC AT NANAIMO.—The good people of Nanaimo will hold a grand picnic to-day in honor of the Coronation of Her Majesty.

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. Sutlej went outside for ball-practice yesterday.

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.

THE DAVIS AND AURORA COMPANY DISTRICT.—The jury in this case, it will be remembered, returned a verdict awarding to each company half of the disputed ground.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Yesterday John Copland came up for second examination but did not pass; ordered to answer certain queries supplied by Mr Green.

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.

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.

SHUSWAP SILVER MINING.—Major Robertson and several other experienced silver miners started for the Shuswap silver district yesterday.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes at this seminary of learning will take place to-day at 1 o'clock, p. m.

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.

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-VERREIN.—The picnic of the Turn-Verrein will come off to-day, and will, no doubt, be a highly successful entertainment.

THE WEATHER was extremely sultry yesterday. The thermometer, at one o'clock, stood 86° in the shade and 120° in the sun.

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.

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.

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

These amendments also came down from the Council, with certain of the Assembly amendments agreed to and others rejected.

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.

Dr Dickson favored the consideration of the amendments in Committee.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Mr DeCosmos said he had voted for the loan, and would still do so, but he was not disposed to sanction measures at haphazard. 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.

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.

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. Disburse 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.

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.

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 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, was erased on motion of Dr Helmecken. 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.

Harbor-master and Postmaster, \$1700. Carried, making him Secretary of the Lighthouse Board; petty expenses, etc., voted. Post Office Clerk, \$1456. 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 paste-boards." 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 "anibs," 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."

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Our Position. The extraordinary vitality of these Colonies puzzles the most superficial observer. With all our reverses at home, and traducers abroad, with failing mines, waning population, paralyzed commerce, broken down credit, unsaleable real estate, heavy taxation, and collapsed exchequers—misfortunes sufficient in two years to ruin any ordinary community, much less a young and struggling one, we still find an attenuated population, manfully fighting its way with an invincible spirit of determination to see more prosperous times. What is it we may ask that has so buoyed up the courage of the colonists and tided them over the boiling surge? Has it been good government? wise laws? or the equitable administration of them? Heaven forbid! The amor patriae? The amor nummi? or what other talisman? The answer is plain; whatever influence the love of gold may exercise—and for what else does man toil and sweat? what brings him to these distant shores? induces the hardy pioneer to penetrate the rugged fastnesses and wilds of British Columbia, to traverse the snowy divides, to stem the rushing torrents, to shoot the dangerous rapids, to encounter the thousand and one risks of exposure, hunger and sickness, but the self same universally predominating love of gain? Yet the true cause of this unbounded faith, this illimitable, unfinching confidence in the future of the country, lies in the knowledge of its wealth and the certain approach of Union. The temporary failure of the gold mines of Cariboo, disastrous as were its effects in a country like this, without other available sources of industry or wealth, in no wise shook confidence in the vast richness of her mineral deposits. The effects were the results of natural causes; the non-completion of the Bed Rock Flume, and Drain, and the consequent suspension of most of the best paying claims, rendering gold and labor equally scarce at the mines. This affected the traders who in their turn had over speculated, and although two or three claims paid enormously and the aggregate yield of gold during last season exceeded that of the former, yet the season was disastrous as a whole to the majority of the population. This state of affairs, of course, produced an immediate reaction in Victoria and all the interior towns. Cariboo was virtually supplied by Victoria merchants, and when remittances failed to arrive the commercial community suffered. In the fall the miners who came down to spend their earnings were mostly in straightened circumstances, and instead of the usual busy winter, there was but little improvement on the dull summer. Added to this the differential duties imposed by the sister Colony were producing a visible effect on our merchants, whose dealings were almost solely confined to supplying up-country wants. Again, our own island diggings at Leech River, of which much was expected failed to answer the expectations formed of them, and Big Bend has so far been a myth, our markets being overstocked, buyers were not to be found except upon ruinous credit; goods were forced off at auction to the injury of small traders, and business became, to use our neighbors expression, "demoralized." There were other causes that assisted to bring about this state of things, but of these it is not our intention now to speak, and we will confine ourselves to a glance at the bright side of the picture. The news so far received from Cariboo has been of the most gratifying nature. On Williams Creek all the old claims were either washing out gold or making active preparations for doing so. The daily yield was already considerable and more equally distributed than during the previous season. Money was getting more plentiful, business improving and every man on the creek appeared to be occupied and cheerful. In the gulches emptying into Williams Creek, fine prospects were being obtained and many of the claims are expected to obtain very handsome returns, while from Grouse Creek the news continues to be most

encouraging. In our telegraphic news of yesterday, it was stated on the authority of the Cariboo Sentinel, that almost every claim that had been prospected is turning out well "and there is no doubt that the creek will pay for a considerable distance above and below where claims are at present located." As a proof of the extraordinary richness of the ground, we find it asserted that one Company (The Short Bend) had on one day got as high as \$18 to the pan, on another, \$30 and had washed up 75 ounces of very coarse gold, the result of one man's work with a pick for three hours. Another Company (the French) next to the Discovery, had taken out as high as 7 oz. and 12 to the pan! Another Company called the "Ner" did well (a slight misnomer apparently) had obtained a prospect of \$68 to one pan of dirt—pieces of 2 oz. and 2 1/2 oz. being taken out of the claim. These tunnel claims it must be borne in mind have only recently disclosed the existence of rich auriferous deposits in the hills dividing Williams and Grouse Creek, and that there are fair grounds for concluding that the whole of the dividing hills is more or less permeated with extensive leads. From Lightning, Antler and other Creeks, we have not any very definite accounts as yet, although the miners were all busily at work at their claims while from Canyon Creek, lower down, we have the most gratifying intelligence, showing every prospect of another rich gold field being opened up in that section; and from the Similkameen we learn that Chinamen are discovering good paying diggings in that quarter. It has been frequently stated that no permanent good will be effected until the discovery of quartz reefs, and although the country abounds in quartz deposits, it is only now that capitalists are seriously turning their attention to this substantial element of wealth. The silver leads of Cherry Creek and Shuswap have been assayed and proved to be very rich in silver and gold. One company with a capital of \$500,000 has been formed at Portland to work the latter and from all we can glean it is more than probable that before the lapse of many weeks we shall have two or three other undertakings of a similar nature engaged in developing the Washoe of British Columbia. The distant mines of Kootenay and Rock Creek are still represented and will still contribute their quota towards maintaining our mining population. So far, then, despite a temporary disappointment caused by the comparative failure of Big Bend, there is much more reasonable cause for encouragement than for despondency. Our mining prospects it is admitted on all sides never looked more cheering. The Union of the Colonies is at our doors, this when effected, will knit the interests of the two peoples in one, cheapen government, foster the settlement of the country, promote its development, equalize taxation, encourage commerce, and check abuses. The lowering clouds of adversity are now fast dissipating, revealing bright rays of sunshine and gladness in the not far distant horizon. Let those who have weathered the storm take courage. "All is not lost." Already a marked change is visible in this city; the Bankruptcy Court is scarcely any longer needed; the Summary Suits record is getting by degrees "beautifully less." The Notary and the Sheriff are becoming rusty. Glamorous mortgages have been satisfied, and trade generally is assuming a more healthy tone. In a short time the fruits of our mining industry will be scattered far and wide over the country, and the cry of dull times will no longer be heard. Until then, let us not be faint hearted, or suffer ourselves to be influenced by croakers and evil prognosticators; adversity should have taught us to bear and forbear; let us therefore impart fresh vigor to our hands, and manfully place our shoulders to the wheel with "faith" for our watchword, "hope" for our motto, and "charity" for our practice.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EX-MAYOR ON A "RAMPAGE."—Mr. Cornish, ex-Mayor of London, Canada West, is a character who gets drunk, and when drunk he "breaks things." A local paper relates the following scandalous stories of his doings: "On Friday last he met one Mr. Boniface in a saloon, and accused him of applying certain uncomplimentary epithets to him in connection with the last Municipal election. Mr. Boniface pleaded guilty, whereupon Mr. Cornish promptly blackened both his eyes. Both were soon rolling on the floor, Boniface being uppermost—and he is described as a "heavy man." The report says that Cornish then tried to get the party man's head in his mouth, but had not accomplished that pleasant little feat when friends interfered. A warrant, signed by Alderman McBride, was then taken out by Mr. Boniface against Mr. Cornish, wherewith the ire of the latter was incited in regard to the Alderman, whom he called upon and "punished." Finally the bellious ex-Mayor was secured, after a severe struggle, and placed in the lock-up. Whilst in the station he smashed everything within his reach, destroying nearly every pane of glass in the building."

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Alexandra, Capt. Swanson, eight hours from New Westminster, arrived last evening, bringing 25 passengers and a small amount of treasure per Dietz & Nelson's Express.

The schooner Langley will be sold by auction at noon to-day by J. P. Davies & Co

Collegiate School—Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Collegiate School, (Rev. C. T. Woods, Principal,) took place yesterday. The examination, which had consumed a week, proved highly successful, and reflected high praise on the Principal and his valued assistants. His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia occupied the Chair, and there were present: The Ven. Archdeacon Gilson; Rev. A. C. Garrett; Rev. Frank Gribbell; Chief Justice Needham; Dr. Helmecken, (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly); Dr. Tolmie, M. L. A., (President of the Board of Education); Alfred Waddington, Superintendent of Education; J. J. Cochran, M. L. A., Registrar General; Alton; His Worship Mayor Franklin; Capt. Reid; Capt. Raymur; and Messrs Henry Nathan; Henry Wakeford; James Fell; W. B. Smith; Richard Woods, and many others. The attendance of ladies was very large. A letter was read from Governor Kennedy, expressing his own satisfaction with the progress of the school, and the kind feelings of the province, and the warmth of his Lordship's encouragement by the support the school had received. This support was an evidence that the efforts hitherto made to supply a superior class of education had been appreciated. It afforded him much pleasure to state publicly his conviction that the progress of the school was almost perfect in the history of patient zeal and affectionate interest of the Principal. The great feature of modern improved education (Dr. Arnold) had said that when he was unable to run up stairs by three steps at a time, or to yield a tear when a parent left a new pupil, he would consider himself unfit for his position. When either the elasticity of youth or the warmth of kindly feelings had ceased, he would gladly yield to younger and better men. Such be (the Bishop) felt was the case with Mr. Woods. He (Mr. W.) devoted his whole time and the best energies of his mind to the work of this school. He (the Bishop) remembered the disorder which existed in the school on its first formation. The contrast afforded by its present discipline, and the evident cheerful interest of the boys, was patent to the observation of all. His Lordship concluded an interesting address amid much applause. The list of prizes having been read by the Rev. Principal, Archdeacon Gilson made a few remarks, and complimented the pupils for the management they had manifested in the examination just closed. Mr. Alton addressed the assemblage, and alluded to the great progress that was being made in education in these Colonies, and the marked improvement that was visible in the school since the occasion of the last examination. He trusted the time was not far distant when the boys would have as commodious a building erected for their accommodation as the girls now possessed. Chief Justice Needham said he had been highly gratified by the remarks of the Lord Bishop, the list of prizes that had been read, and the general appearance and condition of the school. He saw nothing to reprove in the management—it was almost perfect. He would rejoice when he saw noble buildings rising on the site of this poor edifice; but science and learning were of greater importance than mere piles of brick and mortar. The Chief Justice then gave the boys some good advice, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the Principal, for the energy, ability and self-denial he had manifested in educating the youth entrusted to his care.

His Worship the Mayor offered a few characteristic and humorous remarks, which were received with laughter and applause. Dr. Tolmie said the successful and unsuccessful boys had been encouraged and admonished by the teachers had been deservedly complimented and the addresses had been to the point, and nothing more remained to be said. He hoped the school would continue to grow and prosper, and that a new and more suitable building would be soon provided for its accommodation. The Lord Bishop, in rising to present the prizes, addressed the pupils in a few appropriate remarks, which were received with a manifestation of satisfaction. The prizes were distributed in the following order: Harrison—Governor's Prize, form IV. Cohen—Bishop's Prize, form VI. Agassiz—Governor's Prize, form V. Agassiz—Bishop's Prize, form V. Allatt—Governor's Prize, form IV. Fell—Bishop's Prize, form IV. Devereux—Governor's Prize, form III. Devereux—Bishop's Prize, form III. Raymur—First Prize, form II. Nathan—Bishop's Prize, form II. Munro—First Prize, form I. Harrison—First Prize, divinity. Prizes of divinity were also awarded to Raymur—Third Prize, divinity.

The Principal, Rev. Mr. Woods, then addressed the assemblage, thanking the gentlemen who had spoken for their kind expressions towards him and their favorable opinion of the school. The work of a teacher was not to supply his boys with simply some facts—the discipline of the school, as much as his body was the aim—his habits, his manners formed a part of the educational system that had been followed out in the institution. Mr. Woods said he had conducted the school for nearly six years, and complimented the late Vice-Principal, Rev. Reece, the first Vice-Principal Mr. Glover, and Mr. Williams, the present Vice-Principal; to the last-named gentlemen, and to his remaining assistants, he felt he owed much of the success that had attended his efforts. (Applause.) Mr. Woods thanked the boys for their attention, and hoped they would always be truthful, straightforward cheerful, and well-behaved—and concluded by saying that he looked forward to the time when a more suitable building would be erected for the accommodation of the school. The boys were wished a pleasant holiday and the school broke up until the 1st Monday in August.

WANTED.—Jerry Hennessy, a drayman, is "wanted" at the Police Barracks to stand an examination on a charge of attempting to shoot and brutally beating one Tim McCartney with a shotgun. The green-eyed monster lies at the bottom of the outrage and a dusky maid of the forest forms the bone of contention. Having snapped the weapon twice at Tim's head, Jerry beat him unmercifully with the stock of the gun, leaving him for dead on the floor and crossed the "green fields beyond the swelling floods," where he is supposed to be now living in clover within the realm of Uncle Sam.

YALE ITEMS.—The Tribune says: The Road Tolls for the week were \$1842 84..... The road to the cemetery has been put in excellent condition, an appropriation being made by the Government for that purpose.... The want of a Court House in Yale is complained of.... A number of Chinamen, mining on the bars below Yale, were taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate at that town and fined for mining without licenses.... The Tribune complains of "sharp practice" in collecting toll at the Alexandra bridge. It appears that the Collector doesn't return change.

DISAGREABLE.—The promised thunder and lightning storm of Wednesday night, resolved itself into a dry blow on Thursday and the manner in which the wind whirled the dust around the street corners and applied an extinguisher to anticipated enjoyment on the Coronation holiday, was anything but agreeable. Anywhere within the city limits, life was intolerable, and the only really pleasant place was "up the arm" where the force of the wind was broken and the water was scarcely ruffled by the blasts which raged so fiercely elsewhere.

CRICKET.—At the cricket meeting held yesterday, Messrs Howell and Fowler were deputed to wait on His Excellency the Governor for permission to clear a portion of Beacon Hill for a playing ground; also, to collect subscriptions towards the expenses of the Club. Messrs Bacon, Clarke and J. Wilson were appointed the managing Committee for the present year, and Mr. C. Clarke was unanimously re-elected Captain of the Victoria Eleven.

CORONATION DAY was very generally observed. The stores and public offices were closed and bunting waved from every flag-staff in honor of the anniversary of the Coronation of Her Majesty. Buses filled with pleasure-seekers on their way to the picnic grounds of the Turn-Verein, rolled through the streets, and all the world, save the poor omnibus horse and the printer, enjoyed a holiday.

TURN-VEREIN PICNIC.—This picnic was attended yesterday by about 100 ladies and gentlemen, and proved a very pleasant affair, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. A cotillion band was in attendance, and dancing was continued until a late hour on a platform erected for the purpose. Gymnastic exercises were gone through with by the Verein during the afternoon. In the evening, a "hop" took place at Sing-Verein Hall.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday, June 23d : Duties, \$4031 85; harbor dues, \$70 72; head money, \$39; tonnage dues, \$657 11. Total, \$4798 63. Number of passengers, 39.—British Columbian.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of the scholars of the Public Schools will take place at an early day next week.

Salutes were fired at noon yesterday by H. M. ships on this station.

Canyon Creek—Official Report.

From W. R. Spalding, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary. SIR:—* * * * * Mr. Hixon's party returned here on the 14th inst., having, as you will perceive, been compelled to do so, solely owing to the want of clothing, food, and the necessary mining implements which would have enabled them to protract their return. As soon, however, as these are obtained, in procuring which I am assured there will be no delay, it is the intention of Mr. Hixon to return to the locality, accompanied by a mule laden party, hired at the expense of himself and his friends, and he expresses himself entirely satisfied as to the ultimate results. Indeed there is but one opinion on the subject amongst the individuals who composed this party, and that is of the most favorable description. Having conversed with each separately, I have no hesitation in assuring His Excellency that implicit confidence may be placed in the statements contained in Mr. Hixon's letter to me. I forward by this mail a sample of the gold brought down by Mr. Hixon, one ounce; it is a fair specimen of the one in his possession, and also a piece of quartz, which appears to me, so far as I may judge, to be extremely rich, but this I leave to be determined at New Westminster. Mr. Hixon informs us that there are only nineteen Chinamen on this creek, that they have not worked elsewhere than in the bed of the creek, and are now waiting, having been well supplied with provisions, until the water subsides sufficiently to enable them to resume operations. QUEBEC, 16th June, 1866.

Mr. J. F. Hixon to W. R. Spalding, Esq., J. P. SIR:—* * * * * On ascending the Fraser river we had to contend against its more than usually strong current. We did not reach the creek we left in search of until the third day after leaving here, though the distance is certainly not more than 50 miles from the Mouth of Quebec. We proceeded up the creek from the east bank of the Fraser river about six miles, when we found it branched up north-east and nearly parallel with the Fraser about ten miles, when it branched off again nearly due east about ten miles. After some deliberation our small party of five decided on working the banks of the creek, the high state of the water preventing any attempt at testing the bed.

We worked more or less for several days under many disadvantages, being short of the description of tools most required, and experiencing much rain and rough weather. With all these drawbacks we could make eight or ten dollars per day to the hand. The gold, as per sample herewith handed to you, is certainly of most beautiful quality. The accompanying specimen of quartz was obtained out of a cut made by Chinese, and there is apparently a very large ledge thereof about three miles above where this was obtained. Our party having only gone up to test the creek, were forced to return for want of clothing, tools, &c.; but I feel confident that this creek will turn out very valuable.

I consider this future mining region to be a continuation of the Cariboo Mountains which cross the river about fifteen miles below Fort George.

Private Letter from French Creek.

FRENCH CREEK, BIG BEND, June 18th, 1866. Mr. J. R. Robertson,— Mr. Dyradius and myself arrived here Saturday 16th, exactly 21 days from San Francisco, we have seen considerable gold, but I would not advise any one to come here, it is so far as known a very limited gold field, a wild mountainous country, and expensive to mine in, the seasons are very short, and many will be disappointed, we brought provisions to do us some time over from the lake on the backs of Indians, and will remain for some time at least. The travel from the Lake to the Columbia is horrible. We slept on the snow one night, but with plenty of blankets, and plenty of fire, were quite comfortable. I find that there is mail communication here, so you will please forward any letters or papers you may have for me, by mail to FRENCH CREEK P. O., BIG BEND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and I will be your debtor for the amount you may expend, as well as for the favor you do me. Mr. Dyradius sends his respects. I trust you are in good health, and doing well. I remain, ANDREW DOTT.

The Supply Bill—To our Legislators.

GENTLEMEN.—As I am told you are in difficulties about the above, and a brilliant idea to relieve you occurs to me, I have much pleasure in communicating the same.

On the American side they have a dog tax, \$3 per annum for each adult dog. Adopt this tax. We have an enormous number of dogs in proportion to our population. To come to figures, our population numbers fully 3000; I counted them as they went to the post office on Friday. On an average we have three dogs to each unit of population, or good dogs, which at \$3 per head will produce \$27,000.

I am aware this will be met with the objection, we have not had for so long a time so large a sum in the treasury. What will be done with it? I say charity begins at home, pay the officials with it, from the Colonial Secretary downwards, dividing share and share alike. The Governor does not need any portion of it, as he owns all Vancouver Island, having the whole Crown Revenue for his salary, and perhaps a little more. If this proposal is adopted, the general revenue, if any, will be free, and as the principle is now established that Public works are unnecessary, why not have a general jollification with it on Coronation day? Such a canine tax would have merit, it is easily collected, on the principle of the best for the damage. Properly it is the business of the Sheriff, but if you object to risk the life of that popular officer among Mr. Tod's dogs, for example, let the Assessor prepare a roll, and each of the other officials be empowered to collect for himself. But if you are of opinion that appearances would not be sufficiently consulted by the spectacle of an honorable marching into town with a string and captured dog behind him, I differ with you in toto, as I have repeatedly seen in England a gentleman advancing at the head of his pack, looking both dignified and jolly. But it might perhaps be as well to prohibit distrait on steamers, and look up the pound keeper on this occasion. Should the suggestion be adopted, I may make some others. Finance is not half so difficult a study as it may at first appear. X. Y. Z.

P. S.—Dear little lap dogs would, of course, be exempted as the ladies appear to be sufficiently taxed in having to carry them.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—"Wars and rumors of war" are constantly pronounced in the Old World, and all the powers seem to be making ready. We append herewith the strength of the different nations: Austria is preparing with 624,992 men; Prussia claims nearly as many, 622,866; Saxony has only 32,711; Bavaria, 100,247; Hanover, 26,906; What they would all do for money it is impossible to see. Prussia is said to have nearly £15,000,000 saved; if true, even that would fly like wildfire, and loans would be hard indeed to obtain, with such an incendiary war raging, the end of which no man could more than calculate.

More than 1,000,000 eggs a day are imported from France into England. Thus it is that England is being brought under the French yolk. The Vienna book shops are now full of caricatures of Count Bismarck. One of these represents him as suffering from an indigestion in consequence of an attempt to swallow a number of various nationalities. At the theatres, too, it has become the fashion to introduce in the farces numberless witticisms directed against Prussia and her Minister.

ALARMING.—Astronomers have discovered that the moon is gradually drawing nearer the earth, about an inch every year. They have also discovered that the day is about one hundredth of a second longer than it was 2,000 years ago.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW.—The traveler, furnished with Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels; Bristol's Sugar coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. There is an emollient principle in them, which prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and leave every organ in its natural state, and leave every organ in a healthy state. For such ailments as indigestion, sick headache, dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick achings, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put up in glass vials. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills. For sale by all Druggists.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRO. Tuesday, July

Legislative Assembly met at 1:25. The Speaker and Messrs. Clure, Dickson, Powell, Stamp. ADDRESS: Dr. Ash moved that a session be held by the Governor. The motion was carried. The Speaker and Messrs. Clure, Dickson, Powell, Stamp. ADDRESS: Dr. Ash moved that a session be held by the Governor. The motion was carried. The Speaker and Messrs. Clure, Dickson, Powell, Stamp.

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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, Piddwell, Carswell, Stamp.

ADDRESS.

Dr. Ash moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor... The House if any repayment has been made of the sum alleged to be due by the general to the Crown...

Dr. Trimble seconded, and would ask whether the House owed the Crown money or not?

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.

EXPENDITURES.

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EXAMINATION OF 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 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.

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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.

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.

Dr Tolmie—Let us be consistent. Dr Tolmie—Hang, consistency! let us be right. (Great laughter.) An hour or two every day might be devoted to the registration of deeds and the remainder of the time to assessing real estate.

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LEECH RIVER.—His Excellency the Governor, Colonial Secretary Young, and Surveyor General Pease 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.

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 Squasah, 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.

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 school (girls) Thursday; Victoria District school Friday. The Superintendent of Education invites the Clergy of all denominations, Magistrates and Heads of Departments, 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 Rouseau, 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 Taimpean 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.

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 £1,388,000. 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	1,890,000	Excise	19,750,000
Army	14,095,000	Stamps	9,450,000
Navy	10,400,000	Assessed Taxes, diminished as proposed	3,315,000
India	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	3,100,000
Total	£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 not doubt remark 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 several miles, but 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 muscle. 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 by importers at \$15@16 per ton? There must be some shortening 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; Nasasmo \$13; Sydney \$12; West Hartley \$14. Quasme 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, and one of our most respected and worthy American residents. 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 never 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 auditors' accounts for 1865 and promising to supply the statements 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 1/2 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 1/2 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 Creech 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 Quasnelmouth the people were furnished with a state of excitement concerning the new diggings on Canon Creek, of which the Sentinel says: "We are informed that Messrs Hickson, McLeese & Co., who went on the exploring expedition lately from Quasnelmouth, 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 projected 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 Companies are busy at work, and making from 25 to 30 tons a day. The Pioneer and Floyd Companies having been united, are ground sluicing to get a face to open their drift, which covered 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-boist 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.

Grout 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 @ 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 milk cows for the mines. A firman, named "Joe," in attempting to pass around a bale of hay fell over board 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 "blnk." 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. It seems very strange, as it certainly is very provoking, that this town of Seymour, with all its trade, population, etc., depending so heavily on the revenue, should be for two or three months crowded with people, and without a post office. I cannot express the vexation of the inhabitants on this point, and hope the cause will soon be removed.

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 vicious 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 was seconded by Hon. Mr Finlayson and agreed to unanimously in a full Council:—

Resolved, unanimously, that 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.

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 Memorialist signed petition in favor of the Lower House Bill proposing to legalise 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 frightened and trembling colony 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 statesman 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 brogue; 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 irretrievably 'busted.' If I hear I hear true, Victoria has been going rapidly down hill every 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 Iret land 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, each 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 month. They were fitted together and launched with the greatest excitement prevails 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.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER I. I arrived in this place am compelled, with surprise to announce that I find a sad worse, and a marked flourishing country I left. There every increasing, the country the commercial capital growing fast in size, and importance.

In Victoria I find reduced; a large proportion of every class of rents of such are over in amount and many properties sunk to a non-saleable, except in a few 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 euphonic debitors) 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 process of real property by delinquent taxes.

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

The causes which product unfortunate condition not numerous, but some far back into the earlier colony, with which I should trespass on your space the more immediate cause attribute the present depauper, as I shall try to state concisely, will, I should hope, attract your attention, affecting colony which, from its port, British Columbia being by the Governor alone, its revenue from Customs' the surface these systems, in character, would appear to be the one Governor turn them to the advantage colonies. Had the last been succeeded by one of both colonies, the success attended the former. Adm might have continued. But hour, under practical knowledge and acting upon wrong engendered by misrepresentation to both countries, the late for the Colonies determined the Government, and appointed verner for each. This struck a blow at the prospect both colonies. From the change of Government was this colony it made the community uneasy, capital and cautious, and the general distrustful of the future or some undefined misfortune I happen. To account for this I should mention that the Victoria was chiefly with the enterprise of the latter colony been sustained was chiefly a Victoria.

The change of Government gravated, or rather the had the change were aggravated peculiar circumstances of Victoria the time the change occurred the further action of the Government in adding to the the discovery of gold in 1858 amount of capital had been in building up a town at Land rose greatly in price, money high, and so was the in more, yet time sufficient elapsed to enable property or reap the benefit of their investment. The place was flourishing, outlay was in excess of the return, speaking generally town was continually growing few had realized their investment and the gains on real property commerce were related out tional buildings by the most

Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

[From the London "Times" of April 26 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. Up to this time, since the discovery of gold in 1858, a large amount of capital had been invested in building up a town at Victoria.

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, 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 possibility of going too fast; that they forgot the too frequent consequences of over-building, of over-trading, and of over-speculation—namely recession.

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. No wonder that people who had to maintain the expenses of Government should view with some misgivings the advent of a new Governor.

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 cetera omnino; 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, lumber 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 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 as good a 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 sorrow 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.

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 strike, 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 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 Orford. 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 Laramee. The Hawes 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 Deatin, a favorite actress, returned yesterday after an absence of twelve years.

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. Vialente—the popular dignity 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 hemp reward will be their fate.

The Liberals in Sonora are being driven towards the American line. Orders have been issued at Tepic 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 has 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 Woodwing, 150 days from Liverpool; bark Good Hunter, 20 days from Port Madison; bark Norseman, 115 days from Liverpool; bark Kutseoff, 16 days from Bellingham Bay.

Sailed, June 25th.—Steamer Josie McNear, Port Angeles. San Francisco, June 26.—The Eastern line is still silent beyond Laramee.

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 Fidelity is advertised for Victoria on Thursday. The Montana and Orifamme 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 Papeete, 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. LEACH 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 Leach 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 "booby." 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 he shot one of them. 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 they gave 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.

The New Bonnets, just arrived at London House, are really the most beautiful we have yet seen. Both in design and price they are unsurpassed this season.

RIMMEL'S UNRIVALLED PERFUMERY. WARRANTED TO RETAIN ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY IN ANY CLIMATE. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, to vapourize E de Cologne. RIMMEL'S LAVANDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham flowers. RIMMEL'S TOILET CREAM, Frangipane, &c. RIMMEL'S TOILET SOAP, in Toilet Soap, &c. RIMMEL'S Glycerine, in Glycerine Soap and Glycerine for Beautifying the Hair. RIMMEL'S ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, Perfume Fountain. RIMMEL'S BOOK OF PERFUMES, with 250 illustrations. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in the world. R. Rimmel, Perfumer, H. R. H. the Princess Wales 92 Strand, 25 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill.

Nothing is more Refreshing than RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, Which cleanses and cools the head, and gives the hair a beautiful gloss, without greasing it. RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR. Will also be found a perfect luxury in India as an adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, and a reviving Perfume. RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN, An elegant ornament for the Drawing Room, Ball-Room, Dining Table, &c. Price from \$1 10s. Rimmel's Book of Perfumes, with 250 illustrations, 5s. RUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer, H. R. H. the Princess Wales 92 Strand, 25 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London.

