

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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do do Richmond
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It has often amazed us to find how entirely ignorant of the character of this Colony the people of England are; and how unfortunate it is for both the English people and ourselves that such want of knowledge prevails, for if we could convey our impressions of the Colony to the mass of the inhabitants of the British Isles, we should soon be as densely populated as the United States. That such increase of population will soon take place we do not for a moment doubt, and nothing makes such a result more probable than the debate in the House of Commons which we published yesterday. To those unaccustomed to British peculiarities, the tone of the debate would appear not to be very favorable to the future of this Colony, if that depended upon any aid to be received from the mother country, but our familiarity with the eccentricities of John Bull gives us every reason to hope that we are now on the highway to prosperity; that we shall soon have a large immigration, and that the Home Government will extend to us any assistance that can be reasonably afforded us till we are able to help ourselves. Of course such aid will always be given to us with a good deal of grumbling, but we shall get it, nevertheless; and although the bluff old gentleman may give us a lecture with each donation, and insist on its being the last, he means well and we can afford to be admonished when we are being helped. There was something absolutely comical about Mr. Adderley's remarks touching the ignorance of the British public on the subject of the Colonies, and his statement in relation to this one, that 98 per cent. of the inhabitants were from the United States; we strongly suspect that a larger proportion of the inhabitants of Liverpool are Americans than of the people of British Columbia. But such a slip is of very little consequence; the fact is nevertheless true that the attention of the British Parliament has been attracted to this country, and the discussion of our affairs will give the cue to the people who will take the subject up and discuss it more particularly, and we shall once more be thought of in the old country as a good place to emigrate to. What we should at once do is to compile pamphlets with a correct description of the country, climate and resources, which should be distributed all over Great Britain; and we would soon have lots of immigrants pouring into this country to create the material on which to build our future greatness. Regarding the remarks of Sir C. Dilke, it will be necessary to state, in order that our readers may understand them, that that gentleman belongs to the Goldwin Smith school, and finds it necessary to go abroad in order to procure food for his enthusiasm; anything British or appertaining thereto is quite of too homely a character. John Bright is another shining example of this class, and to people unacquainted with their true nature they appear to be the most unpatriotic people in the world; this, however, only applies to the surface; they are all good men at heart, but they must always be misunderstood.

One thing seems to be a foregone conclusion with all the speakers: we are to be Confederated; voluntarily and on fair terms if we choose, but Confederated we shall be. Seeing that our future comfort and success depends upon our present prudence in providing for the approaching change in our condition, it is the very height of folly to be wrangling about trifles and allowing valuable time to pass that should be utilized in mapping out our future course. It is well to be prepared for all eventualities, and to be ready to seize on the best available terms, be they Free Port, Reciprocity, or such a Tariff as would suit all classes. It would be as unjust of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick to grumble at any fancied advantage we might be granted, as it would be to impose upon us the regulations which are perfectly suitable to them, but might inflict a great injury upon us. No part of the Dominion would be affected by the duties collected or omitted on goods imported here except British Columbia herself, and we are very sure that the Government at Ottawa has no desire to force us to walk exactly in their footsteps before we are capable of keeping pace with them. Every clique or coterie in this Colony has its own particular idea as to what would be best for the country; the result is the total absence of any united effort in securing such conditions as are generally proper for us; so that if some basis of action be not decided upon by ourselves, we shall be disposed of as a village would change hands in Russia—so many verger, containing so many inhabitants, the local Government being adapted to the views of the last owner.

Friday July 2

Mr. F. J. Barnard, proprietor of Barnard's Express and Government mail-contractor, was summoned before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday on a charge preferred by Mr. J. E. McMillan, proprietor of the *Evening News*, of defrauding the colonial revenue of fifteen cents, by carrying a letter liable to postage, and on which the said rate of fifteen cents as postage had not been paid according to law. Mr. W. S. S. Green appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. R. Robertson, for the defence, asked for a postponement of one week to enable the agent at Yale to be communicated with; he also requested that the letter, alleged to have been illegally carried, be shown to the defence.

Mr. McMillan said Mr. Robertson had seen the letter and had procured a copy of it.

Mr. Robertson replied that the charge was a serious one and might be abandoned by Mr. McMillan, in which case the defendant would have no material on which to found a charge against him.

Mr. McMillan handed the letter to Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Robertson said a kind of "snap judgment" had been taken of his client in the service of the summons. He pressed for a week's time, and the prosecution offering no objection, the application was granted.

DISTRICT SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—This school under the care of Mr. Burr was examined yesterday. The Town Council were represented by Mr. McKay. There were also present during the day the Rev. Mr. Somerville, Rev. Mr. Blakeslee, of San Francisco, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Harrison, Hon. Mr. Alston and some of the parents. Ten classes were presented for examination, care being on the roll 78, and a good average attendance. The junior classes were examined by Mr. Somerville and manifested a thorough acquaintance with their manuals, reading fluently and distinctly and spelling correctly. The classes in arithmetic and geography were examined by Mr. Jessop, but had evidently been hindered by the irregularity of their attendance, and the fact that much of the teacher's time had been necessarily occupied by the large number of junior pupils. The discipline of the school was highly commendable. At the close Mr. Alston addressed the pupils, advising them not to lose during the holidays what had been gained during the school term, and was followed by Mr. McKay, who apologized for the absence of the Mayor through professional duty, and assured them that the Town Council would make strong efforts to promote the efficiency of the schools now under their care.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL PICTURE.—The pupils of the Collegiate School, with a number of their friends, proceeded on the Arm yesterday for their annual picnic, given them by the Rev. F. Gribbell, the Principal of the school. A very pleasant time was experienced.

STATUE TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The list of June having been chosen for the inauguration of the statue to Lord Palmerston, which has been erected in one of the public parks of Southampton, the auspicious ceremonial was performed in the presence of many thousands of people. The statue (which is the work of Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Edgware-road, London, and who has produced a life-like resemblance of the deceased statesman) and the pedestal on which it stands are white marble, resting on a granite plinth. The height of the figure is eight feet, and the pedestal stands on a base of granite. The ground. The trophy is semi-classical, having the cloak introduced to take away the objectionable appearance in sculpture of the coat and trousers of the present day, without in the least interfering with the costume ordinarily worn by his lordship. This tends to give substance to the figure, and the pendant folds of the cloak lead down a scroll, with books, on which are inscribed the official appointments of his lordship, from the year 1809 to the time of his decease when he was Prime Minister. He is in the act of speaking, holding a scroll in one hand, while the other is on the breast, indicative of the honesty of purpose and warmth of feeling with which he for so long a period had advocated all that was just and right for the benefit of his country and for the welfare of his fellow men. The inscription on the front of the pedestal reads:—"Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B., Born 1785; died 1865. A burgess of Southampton. Elected by public subscription. Frederick Perkins, Mayor, A. D. 1869."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SHIPBUILDER.—Mr. James Hall, the senior partner of the famous firm of Hall and Sons, shipbuilders, Aberdeen, died suddenly, June 1st, at Aberdeen, while aiding in the extinction of a fire in a neighbor's wood-yard. The deceased gentleman was the author of the now celebrated "clipper" model for ships, and his firm have long held a proud supremacy for the beauty of build and sailing powers of their vessels. Orders came to the firm from the most distant parts of the globe, and it has been said there is not a port in the civilized world where "Hall's clippers" are not known. By this death Aberdeen loses one of the worthiest and most eminent of her sons, while in the wide circle of British commerce Mr. Hall was esteemed for his business qualifications, and for being a thorough man of his word. He had reached his 65th year.

REMOVED.—That the Government received an important telegram from London yesterday, bidding them prepare for the incorporation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada; and that nothing remains to be done but to secure the consent of the people of British Columbia to conclude the transfer. The rumor as to the nature of the dispatch may not be true. We give it as it came to us; but it is certain that an important telegram bearing upon the question of the future government of the Colony was received by the Administrator yesterday. A meeting of the Executive Council will be held to-day.

LICKINS' COURT.—The adjourned Licensing Court met yesterday at noon. The following Magistrates occupied seats on the Bench: Mayor Trimble, and A. F. Pemberton, Esq. The following applications were granted: Thos. Williamson, S. Driard, Janion, Rhodes & Co, wholesale, Jules Reuf, wholesale, William Young, William Bone, J. Bland, F. Richards, J. B. Sere, C. L. Reed, W. Beaumont, J. R. Stewart, wholesale. William Lush presented another application which the Bench refused to entertain to-day. Adjourned for one month.

DOMINION DAY.—Yesterday much bunting was thrown to the breeze, and a few stores, principally butchers', were closed. The Government Offices remained open, not the slightest attention being paid to the anniversary of an event which is destined to exert a great influence upon the future of our colony. We regret this apathy on the part of officials as well as people. It evinces a careless disregard for the future of our colony that is not pleasant to contemplate.

RETURN OF H. M. S. BEAVER.—The surveying steamer Beaver, Capt. Pender, arrived on Wednesday night from the Northwest Coast of British Columbia. The Beaver touched at Nainaimo, where there was one aboriginal. Unpleasant weather has been experienced on the coast. The officers and crew are all in good health. The Beaver will remain in port for ten or twelve days, and will then go North to continue the survey.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—The argument in the Byzantium case was resumed yesterday. Mr. Wood addressed the Court on behalf of the claim of the former master of the brig. Mr. McCreight replied on behalf of the claim of the late J. W. Trabey, and the Court rose before the argument was concluded.

Immigration—Important Letter from South Wales—What we Ought to Do.

SOUTH PARADE, TENBY, SOUTH WALES, June 4th, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR.—Although there has not been time for a reply to my former communication to reach me, I venture to address you once again, principally because I had seen some newspaper. The Address delivered by the Hon. Governor of British Columbia, in proposing the Legislative Council, in which he

encouraging female emigration. I fear little notice will be taken by our present government of the necessities or requisitions of any colony if they should involve the slightest addition to the national expense. Stern retrenchment and strict economy are the order of the day, a course which, however unpalatable, I believe to be imperatively demanded in the present condition of England. Consequently, each province must look mainly to itself for the means of promoting its own advancement. Now, I do not believe it would be at all difficult to suggest a feasible plan for remedying the evil complained of in British Columbia and supplying the female population required.

The great difficulty on this side is the lack of means. If I had the means I believe it would be possible to send away a shipload of, say 400 or 500, every two months, of most eligible, virtuous, well-conducted young women, who would be a blessing to the colony in every respect. Certainly there is a great abundance if not a redundancy of female life in this country, and if ten thousand should leave our shores in a week, so far as the general public is concerned, they would not be missed, whilst on your Pacific coast such an accession would transform an unsettled multitude into an organized community and lay the foundation of a national life. My own deep conviction is that the virtuous, conjugal state, the sanctity of home and of home life, is the very basis and foundation of national well-being.

There are two great difficulties in the way of the successful accomplishment of this most desirable result. First, it is an undeniable fact that British Columbia and Vancouver Island are so distant, and compared with many other provinces, so little known, that it is utterly vain to suppose the balance of the sexes can be adjusted from this country without painstaking instruction, setting forth the advantages, removing prejudices and allaying fears both as to the perils of the voyage, and the unknown circumstances and disadvantages the emigrants may have to encounter amidst the roughness of their adopted land; probably a good deal of persuasion would have to be added to the instruction.

Secondly—not one in fifty of those whom we should hope to influence, and who would make the most desirable addition to Colonial life, could find the means of paying the passage money for the voyage. This must therefore be wholly provided for them—the transit must be gratuitous. Now in British Columbia, if I understand rightly, there is no lack of pecuniary means, and a very large expenditure is willingly incurred for such implements and engines, &c. &c., as may conduce to material success, would it therefore be too much to expect that those who feel the need, or say, the advantage of increasing the female population of the country, should join together to provide the necessary pecuniary means. Say a society, a sort of club, to consist of not less than 400 nor more than 500 members were formed, to be followed by a series of similar unions of like number, amongst those who desire to see a system of female immigration established.

According to my calculation about 20 guineas will be the expense for each person sent. Perhaps each ship should be succeeded by another and another until at least 10 ships have carried their living freight to your shores. In my view to carry over a very few would only aggravate the evil.

The indispensable element in order to the successful working of this scheme is MUTUAL CONFIDENCE. The clever and sharp-witted gold-digger will naturally say, "I know not this fellow, and why should I be such a fool as to trust 20 guineas into his hand much less a larger amount?" Perhaps this could be met by associating together a committee in this country of known persons—gentlemen of weight and character to give confidence as to the honest working of the scheme. Meantime I would remind any such subscribers that the risk they run in throwing into a common purse 20 guineas is as nothing to the hazard run by the young daughter of one's house, who has never encountered harsh words or rough treatment—absolutely nothing to the sacrifice such a one makes, though she may be only a domestic servant, who has been loved, respected and cared for, and happy in homes with every appliance that modern civilization supplies for human comfort. There is first the leaving with a lifelong farewell the dearest of kindred; there is the encountering of discomfited of long voyage and all the perils of the deep; there are the untold miseries—or at all events privations of life with few appliances of comfort, on the outskirts of civilization; and above all, there is the uncertainty as to the temper and habits of the husband with whom her lot may be cast—the little but crowded often perhaps beyond endurance with boon companions, whose every word is blasphemy or lewdness. What is a subscription of 20 or 25 guineas hazarded to an unknown agent or committee compared with this?

At all events, whether anything is done in the case or not, I do not think that less would suffice. Say that the passage would be as low as 16gs., we could not get the ship filled without travelling, securing, holding meetings of explanation, advertising, printing, hire of rooms, office expenses, sub-agents, &c., and I cannot imagine it could be done in a case of this peculiar character without a very considerable outlay of time and money. Your agent should possess a talent for public speaking, a character and position of influence, and a conversancy with the means of gaining access to those classes of the community from which the living supply can be drawn. Further—no one could ask a young lady who is teacher in a family, or occupied in business, or even a domestic servant, to give notice to leave her situation without an assurance that the number would be made complete, and the ship sail by a certain day; for if not by a certain day, expenses would arise for maintenance at the port of shipment till the ship should sail. Consequently the funds for the agency must be raised at once, and the remainder required for each group, within a definite period, and the whole cost looked fairly in the face, not only for one vessel, but for a series. The parties likely to be induced to come out, I conceive, would be of four classes, as before alluded to.

1. The first are young gentlemen, with accomplishments and considerable culture, accustomed to be waited on and brought up in all the luxuries and refinements of society, but reduced by the sudden and painful changes which have occurred in every part of the land during the last 3 or 4 years by the collapse of so many banks and companies, to comparative if not absolute poverty. Although not accustomed to "rough it," many of these would display, under kindly treatment, a faculty of self-help, an energy of purpose, and a quickness of resource which would astonish alike their old and new associates. Once removed from the trammels of society and old companions they would prove excellent additions to life in the colony.

2. Well educated young persons from the middle classes, governesses, shopwomen in the higher city establishments, &c., with a fair amount of culture and many of them with accomplishments but thoroughly domesticated, used to wait on themselves and to turn their hands to anything.

3. Good, respectable, healthy, neat domestic servants who have lived in families of good position, respectful in manner, often comely in person, in education various, and also in aptitude and talents; but as a whole a most valuable class in character and habits of useful industry—an immeasurable addition to the general comfort of colonial life.

4. Strong, healthy young women, daughters of small farmers or of cottagers, as could do the work of a farm house. Besides household these would understand the milking and management of cows, butter and cheese-making, care of poultry, &c., and if need be, could dig and plant a garden as well as many men. Education, various; often excellent. Of these four classes who may be expected to encounter the voyage, the last are the least interesting and most likely to dread the sea, and as they are usually hired from year to year, most difficult to obtain when they are disengaged.

Your agent should be instructed in what proportion of these four classes any particular ship should be filled, that at least he might aim at meeting the requisite number of each sort.

In addition to the above I could at this present moment point to 300 or 400 persons of the stronger sex who are living on a bare pittance, through the stoppage of works. They are fine, athletic young men, accustomed to digging coal (anthracite) and iron ore, but who are also well used to farm work, and their little cottage gardens always kept neat and trim. They are a sober, quiet, thoughtful set of men, from 18 to 40 years of age, many of them married, with small families who would soon grow up to be useful as servants.

Should any American agent find them out they would have a free ticket through to Pittsburg, or to some of the western cities. They are utterly unable to help themselves as they get only about 6s. 6d. to 8s. a week now on the average and are in deep distress. It would be a real kindness to transfer them bodily to Nainaimo or somewhere on your side. Believe me, with much respect and with kind remembrances, yours faithfully,

P. S.—I have by me a scheme (in my opinion quite workable) to place a railway from the Pacific shore to Lake Superior, in connection with an emigration scheme which would make both successful. Emigration is going on at a wonderful rate; but the most go to the States.

There is a man in Chicago who voted he would not share until Douglas was elected President. His beard is now eight feet long.

AWARDED, Paris 1867. Juron, 1862.
ALL NEW MEDICINES
SON & SON,
10, BOND STREET, LONDON.
WHEAT PHOSPHATE
PERRIN'S
GOOD SAUCE
SAUCES, JAMS
BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES
GILLOTT'S
PENS
COMMAND
GILLOTT'S
PENS
ERS & DAIRY-
MEN
FOR SALE CHEAP
OFFICE
HAVING CLAIMS
D. G. MAUNSELL,
Government Offices, James Bay

Mail Summary.

The Roman Catholic clergy are showing a disposition anything but flattering to the promoters of the Irish Church Disestablishment. Dr. Goss the Bishop of Liverpool holds that all the ancient endowments previous to 1860 should be given over to the Roman Catholic Church, the original possessor. Irish papers are predicting that Irish landlords will soon disappear from that country. The English Government in view of the late increase in agrarian outrages is taking decided steps for their repression. The new measure to be adopted is one that should have been instituted long ago; a detective force is to be scattered over the land, the police force has been found quite unable to trace out the murderers in Tipperary and elsewhere. The ships Omar Pasha from Brisbane, Australia, and the Blue Jacket from New Zealand, have been burned at sea. Both vessels had very valuable freights, including large sums of gold. All on board the Omar Pasha were saved, but a boat of the Blue Jacket with 30 persons is missing. The existing rowdiness in London is causing great public indignation and very strong measures are to be adopted for its prevention. The Naval reserve has afforded an opportunity of showing the utility of its institution by a fortnight's exercise in the fleet. It would seem to have been a perfect success and demonstrates the immense value of the force to a maritime nation like England which is thus placed beyond all danger from scarcity of seamen in the event of the sudden breaking out of hostilities with any foreign power. The Oxford crew has gone into training preparatory to the match with the American University crew, in four oared boats. A collision occurred between two steamers plying between Glasgow and Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn and the Lord Gough; the first named vessel sunk but no lives were lost. The English Dockyard fortifications have already cost £6,860,000, and will require another million to finish them; they are said to be quite capable of resisting the most recent descriptions of artillery and will on the whole be an economy as they will obviate costly panics. The Peace Society held its annual meeting and spoke its usual number of very good but very useless speeches. It pretends to have created a disgust for war all over the world; why don't they convert Senator Chandler. In France the elections are now complete and show a gain for the Liberals, who are nevertheless dissatisfied with the result, which they say would have been more favorable to them if government had not fermented riots in the large cities, in order to strike terror into the hearts of voters in the rural districts, so as to induce them to vote for the government candidates. It is said also, that the Emperor went a little too far in his efforts to play one class against another, and has roused so much feeling that he finds it very difficult now to allay it, and that a war may be necessary to prevent home disturbances. The semi-official journals have been renewing their attacks on Belgium which gives some color to the statement. Spain is still without a king, and although the Duke de Montpensier seems to be the only feasible choice, there appears to be so many objections to him, that it is not very likely he will succeed. Meantime affairs begin to look very gloomy. The deficiency in the public Treasury, only 800 million reals, added to a scanty crop and very heavy expenditure caused by the Cuban rebellion and the disturbed state of affairs at home, are likely to make things worse before they get better, and to cap the climax there are rumors of a split amongst the leaders, Prim being generally suspected of a design to seize the reins of government himself, having control of the army. We fear that Spain has yet a terrible ordeal to go through before she settles the question of her future government. Count von Bismarck has his troubles like every other prime minister, the deputies are becoming

restive and have secured the purse strings, so that if he wants to get the power he possessed three years ago, he must get up another war. He wishes to disarm these troublesome deputies by inducing them to vote certain stipulated sums for expenditure each year in perpetuity; but they are too wily for him, and refuse to vote more at a time than will just satisfy the most pressing necessities, and for this piece of condescension they manage to squeeze out of him some concession upon every occasion. This is more than the Count can put up with so he has taken time to consider what he will do next. We presume the usual game will be played, that is a sensation will be got up in foreign politics. So long as the deputies do as he bids them, so long will he allow them even nominal power; but so soon as they begin to think for themselves their career must be stopped. What is the difference between a despotic King and a despotic Prime Minister. The Celestial Empire is just as much disinclined to allow foreigners to live there and trade, as they were before Burlingame existed. It really looks as if he had invented the mission and trained the Chinamen with him to play their parts; he seems to make it pay anyhow, and if he is an imposter, he has carried out the cheat with great skill. So it would appear that Mr. de Lesseps is about to sell all the exclusive privileges he obtained, in relation to the canal through the Isthmus of Suez, to the Pacha of Egypt. Could this have been done at the instigation of England? It may be, and the late splendid reception given to that important personage at London may have been in view of a possible subtraction of some of these privileges in favor of Great Britain. Earl Granville has given a very short and unpleasant sort of rebuff to the New Zealanders, who have some traditional idea that the Mother Country ought to protect them against the Indians, because they are very busy getting rich and can't afford the time to do it themselves. His Lordship told them they were mistaken, and that the Mother Country had already done too much for them.

Saturday, June 26. The "INVASION" OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—At Train's lecture on the 16th inst., when he asked all who were in favor of invading Vancouver Island to say "aye," a roar in the affirmative was given—many of the frenzied men rising from their seats, shouting and yelling like demons. On the night of the 17th, Train was interrupted by an Irishman—Ye's have the badge of the Fenian Brotherhood on yer breast; ye have no right to it; ye are no Fenians. Train—A better never lived. I am head and shoulders above any leader you have got. I have spent thousands of dollars in support of the Fenian movement, and I defy any man to say that I ever failed to raise my voice in defense of down-rodden Ireland; and on the 30th of this month I leave for Portland, and with a little band of loyal Irish Americans I will invade British Columbia, seize as hostages ten leading Englishmen there, capture Vancouver Island and establish an Irish Republic, around which will gather warm-hearted Fenians enough to drive the English aristocracy from this continent [Applause].

The man in the gallery rose excitedly, and yelled at the top of his voice, "Will yeese lade us?" Train—"I will; consider yourself enlisted." Man in the Loft—"Be Jesus, I'll go; but I'm afeared yeese would't come!" [Laughter.]

THE THREATENED RAID.—It is said that George Francis has got the "ten prominent men" of Vancouver who he intends to seize and hold as hostages "spotted." Wonder whether he has selected them from the Executive or the Legislative Council; the wholesale or the retail merchants; the navy or the volunteers? We are pleased to learn that females are to be exempt from seizure. It must be pleasant to be a non-combatant in time of war. Seriously, though, there is no telling what harm this madman may do, or how many reckless fellows he may enlist under his banner for a crusade. Madmen have found followers and wrought terrible mischief ere now. We joke about Train's eccentricities, and laugh over his frothy speeches; but for all that, it would be just as well if the Government were to keep a bright eye upon his movements.

JAMES' BAY BRIDGE ON FIRE AGAIN.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs Murray and Birstow, while crossing James' Bay Bridge, discovered a plank on fire and burning rapidly. They attempted to kick out the fire, but failed, and the timely arrival of a bucket of water from the Australian House alone saved the structure. This is the second time within a month that this bridge has been on fire. In each case the accident was directly attributable to the careless use of matches. There ought to be a notice put up warning smokers to be more careful.

The Masonic Pic-Nic—Excursion on the Enterprise

The Masonic Brethren of the District Grand Lodge of England, accompanied by their brethren of Scotland with their families and friends, assembled on the steamer Enterprise at the Hudson Bay Wharf on Thursday last preparatory to an excursion to the English Camp on the Island of San Juan. A little before 1 p.m. the Steamer left the Wharf, the Band under the leadership of Mr. Haynes enlivening the assemblage with a number of popular airs. At the time of leaving a cool breeze was blowing which imparted a little motion to the steamer and a slight approach to gravity to certain excursionists who seemed to have some doubt as to whether Father Neptune would insist upon his usual tribute. Old Sol, however, came out with his powerful rays and warmed old Neptune into a good humour, the air became balmy and everyone began to talk. It was truly wonderful to hear how well informed every gentleman appeared to be in relation to the various bays and head lands as they were passed; and the very patriotic and erudite opinions that were expressed on the San Juan difficulty. After a delightful trip, during which an unusual amount of vivacity appeared to have been inhaled from the sparkling atmosphere, the happy pleasure seekers were duly landed at the Isd. The site of the English Camp is certainly one of great picturesqueness and beauty. The fresh green sward around which the Campments of the marines are erected gives a rural character to the scene that strangely contrasts with military garb of the marines. Everything had been prepared by the kindness of Capt. Delacombe for the reception of the guests; the barracks having been turned into a Ball Room was ingeniously decorated with leaves of plants. Haynes very quickly took possession; and a great portion of the visitors were soon whirling in all the delights of the mazy dance; a variety of sports were improvised by those who preferred other modes of exercising their muscles, and quots swinging and foot races, in which latter two celebrated saloon keepers distinguished themselves, were enjoyed with much apparent gusto; the gallant marines giving all assistance in their power to make everybody happy. Piper spread his good things under a spreading oak, and ministered to the wants of a numerous circle in which the ladies and juveniles predominated. The dancers meanwhile continued to trip it on the light fantastic toe with commendable determination and perseverance. In due course an excellent dinner was spread on the steamer to which we observed ample justice was done. After dinner dancing was resumed and continued till half past 8, P. M. Meanwhile Capt. Delacombe invited a number of the gentlemen to his residence, where they were regaled. Some good speeches were made expressive of the gratitude and pleasure of the visitors in accepting the kindness and hospitality of Capt. Delacombe, and the remainder of the garrison, to which Capt. Delacombe appropriately replied. After the usual toasts were disposed of, the excursionists returned to the steamer and had a pleasant run back to the City. They were duly landed at the Hudson Bay wharf about 11 P. M. We doubt whether any excursion of the kind has ever been attended with more complete and unalloyed enjoyment.

SUPREME COURT.—The legal time for hearing the application of counsel for the defendants for a rule, first to set aside the verdict in the case of Dussol vs The B. C. & V. I. S. & L. Co., and second to reduce damages, expired yesterday. Mr. McCreight and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Peakes & Davis, appeared in Court to move, but the Chief Justice being occupied in Vice Admiralty matters, stated that he would allow the motion to be argued at any future time the same as if it had been already made. Mr. Wood, instructed by Drake, Jackson & Aikman, for the defendants.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. SEYMOUR.—Mrs. Seymour, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Hayman, Mr. Lowndes, Hons. Ball and Bushby, departed yesterday for New Westminster, where she will remain a few days. It is thought that Mrs. Seymour will start for England in the course of a fortnight, and that H. M. S. Sparrowhawk will be placed at her disposal to convey her to San Francisco.

THE BARK GENERAL COBB, consigned to W. P. Sayward, and bound for Saanich to load with lumber, arrived early yesterday morning, and was towed to Saanich by the Fly.

THE HORSE RACING CASE.—In the Police Court yesterday morning, Lammon, the prosecuting witness, failed to appear, and Mr. Peakes, for the defendants, moved for the discharge of his clients. The Magistrate said the departure of Lammon was a palpable attempt to defeat the ends of Justice, and he hoped that persons who had suffered through the irregularities of the Greyhound-Lacy race would be found willing to come forward and lay an information against the guilty parties. His honor directed the Inspector of Police to make inquiries and try and bring the case before the Court in another form in a day or two. The bonds of Lammon, Reynolds and Lascelles, were ordered to be continued.

A LONG EXCURSION.—A round the world excursion is proposed, but it is to be exceedingly select. M. Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez canal, soon to be completed, is trying to get up what he calls an international excursion. His idea is to have one hundred gentlemen of different nationalities meet in Paris in the spring of 1867, who are to proceed to Egypt and be present at the opening of the canal. His programme from that point is a visit to China and Japan thence across the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, and across the American continent by the Pacific railroad to New York.

A COLONIAL DIRECTORY.—The well-known colonial newspaper agent in London, George Street, Esq., has commenced the publication of a mammoth Colonial Directory which will contain the names of the principal merchants, manufacturers, professional men, etc., in each colony, commercial statistics, products, and other information of value. Proof sheets on this colony, arrived on the last steamer for correction. Mr. Street is a most enterprising gentleman and has always taken a warm interest in matters pertaining to this colony.

EMIGRATION.—The following letter from some friend of the Colony, appears in the latest number of Public Opinion:

"Sir, In your issue of January last there were letters upon the subject of 'Emigration.' If you can allow space for a word from a distant colony upon the subject, I should like to ask your correspondents whether there is a possibility of our having some few hundred men and women, paupers or labourers, sent out, with seed, tools, implements and provisions to keep them for a year or two. We are ready to subscribe a portion of the fund that would be necessary, and to see that the fund raised for the emigrants is returned, with interest, to those who send them out, within five years. We look to philanthropists to aid us in sending us a population that would be most useful here, but which is only a burden at home. I beg to subscribe myself, Your's obediently, VANCOUVER, 'Victoria, British Columbia, March 19.'

A LITTLE ADVENTURER.—On Wednesday morning a little man, aged five years, sent by his parents to school, walked with his books under his arm aboard the steamer Enterprise and joined the Masonic excursionists for San Juan. His failure to return home in the afternoon caused much alarm but upon the return of the steamer to the city, the little fellow was found "right side up with care," and was restored to his parents' arms not a bit the worse for the trip.

OUTRAGE.—A colored man, lately cook on board one of the Sound steamers, was arrested yesterday morning by officer MacMillan on a charge of outrage, preferred by the parents of a half-breed girl, aged nine years. The act is alleged to have been committed on Store street, the aunt of the girl detecting the accused in flagrant delicto. In default of bail the man was committed to prison. He gave the name of Everett.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Mr. Gillon, the popular acting-manager of this Bank, will go to San Francisco in a few days and will be succeeded by R. Burrell, favorably known from his connection with the Cariboo Branch. Mr. J. Goodfellow arrived on the Active to assume the position of Accountant.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.—The Byzantium case came up for argument, but was ultimately postponed for the production of additional affidavits. The court will sit on Tuesday next, the 29th inst.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS at San Francisco are conducted with bridesmaids and no groomsmen. Suppose the bon ton were to go a step further and do away with the bridegroom!

GOVERNOR MUSGRAVE.—It is said that Governor Musgrave has not yet left England; at least the Government here have received no intimation of his having done so.

MR. JULIUS MITCHELL, formerly of Yale and this city, dropped dead at Seattle, W. T., yesterday.

GEORGE the fisherman, is fishing for notoriety. He has been summoned for assaulting Mr. S. Sandover.

JOHNSON'S Kootenay Express will leave for Wild Horse and Perry Creeks and way-stations, on Friday next.

THE Wilson G. Hunt got off for the Sound at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Patrie says: When the Empire was founded in 1852 it had three kinds of adversaries arrayed against it—the Orleansists, the Legitimists and the Republicans. Two of these parties have ceased to exist; the elections of 1869 have dealt them the death blow. Mr. Thiers, the head of the Orleansist party, was only able, in Paris, to muster 13,333 votes, against 19,125 given to his two opponents. Everywhere else he has been beaten by large majorities. At Lille, he only got 10,366 votes out of 22,280; at Marseilles, 3,580; at Morlaix, 2,958; in the two circumscriptions of the Vienne, 5,696 and 724. All the lieutenants of the party—Casimir-Perier, De Broglie, De Rémusat, D'Audiffret-Pasquier, Bocher, Prevost Paradol, Mambrecht, Duchatel, De Witt, and Jaurès, are extinguished by universal suffrage. The discomfiture is complete.

The Opinion Nationale says: The results of the elections throughout France are now pretty well known. They may be thus summed up: A triumph for the official candidate, for the radical candidates, for the ultra-montane candidates—i.e., of all those between whom no conciliation is possible—a complete defeat, a glaring discomfiture of all the candidates who wished to arrive at a transition between the present regime and liberty. How these irreconcilable elements will work together we have not the slightest idea, but time no doubt will show.

THE ALARMING INCREASE OF WOMEN.—The social science philosophers of Great Britain are becoming alarmed. They have discovered that the disproportion between men and women is increasing so rapidly in the country as to threaten an overwhelming redundancy of the feminine gender. The statistics appal them. Out of every 100 women in Great Britain above 20 years of age it has been ascertained that 57 are wives, 13 widows and 30 spinsters. Of a little under 3,000,000 women, between 20 and 40, in England and Wales, 1,248,001 are unmarried. The English philosophers recommend a wholesale hegira of females to the United States; but this would not help them much, as there is great excess of women in that country. Massachusetts, has a population of twelve hundred thousand more women than men at the taking of the last census.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AT ONE PULL. The steamer Java, of the Canada line, was boarded on her arrival by Deputy Surveyor Kirk with Deputy Burton as a right bower. Among the passengers were two suspected of having falsified their trunks and the officers' went for them." Examination proved their suspicions to be well grounded, and \$40,000 worth of rings, watches, and diamonds changed hands in a twinkling. The feminine detective officers of the Custom House were equally alert, and captured on the persons of two gaily-dressed damsels, on the same vessel, \$5,000 worth of jewelry. There was weeping and wailing and gnashing of gums and store teeth on board of the Java.—New York Sun.

A meeting of the great Central Gas Company which was defrauded by Mr. Higgs, of over 70,000, was recently held in London, when the Directors were severely hauled over the coals for having allowed the frauds to continue for such a length of time.

The Marquis of Waterford, who recently eloped with the wife of Captain Vivian, has been compelled to leave the 1st Life Guards.

The mountains around the lake district of Westmorland were covered with snow, on the 3rd of May to the depth of three or four inches.

A man named Lawrence has just been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for pirating, by photography, of certain celebrated pictures, the copyright of which had been sold by other painters.

The True Medical Doctrine.

Nature when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eyes, the attenuated frame, the scold muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a medicated stimulant is needed. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOPKINSON'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence the properties of a stimulant, an invigorant and an alterative. Before three days have elapsed, from the taking of the first dose, a beneficial change will be manifest in bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere and a complete reinvigoration of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and at this season.

Constitutions contaminated with scrofula are more than any others subject to disease, and of course have far less power to withstand or recover from it. Hence it is in thousands of cases, the real cause of sickness, death, where no obvious manifestations of the disorder appear. The influence of scrofula is found not only to aggravate the course of diseases, but it originates many of them. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, purging out the rot and corruption that scrofula breeds in it, giving it renewed vitality, and the force of your th again.

The great problem between the United States is soon likely to be pressure brought to bear on the Government at Washington, and involves interests to be looked upon by builders and arpenters of time of financial distress to pay the enormous lumber; shipbuilders the same course. I played and very in proportion to the salaries. Complaint must always be the States, and will due heed of attention other voices hardly are thousands of mable ceasing of fish there is every like excluded from the treaty of Reciprocity there is a body of importance in the the Free Trade been agitating vari and amongst the r Canada. It must the League (as in ed of mercantile me is more powerful a Still another elme to the mass that i on the attention of ington, and that i carrying trade in demand the free n Lawrence to enable with the Canadian continually divert American traffic, in low rates of freight dian routes. The striking example human power over than is here cited, for the Erie Canal Canadian Canadapans off all possible influence on shippers, but The American pe keep everything to sible, but they don't too high a price fo appears from return Canadian House o 1865, when the Re in force, that Cana \$36,000,000 were United States, t among them yield ne of \$8,387. D ending June 30, 18 year for which the the repeal of the were imported, of 000 were free, and \$3,280,000 revenue more eloquently f treaty than the fac prohibitory had no tation of dutiable by a fourth, and are absolute necess lie. Abrogation, suicidal, since the wholly on the pa is true that the Se sury may try to bl am of over three r ter of guaranteed erable item in his r that must be pla fishermen of the E eluded from fishin This would more that sum, besides national imbroglio American vessels be ed for an infractio Then the Shipbu United States is quence of the exces material required. Some concessions bgt without the rig nadian lumber fre builders are unabl the builders of N Quebec. However, the Protectionists o may be to oppose efforts will of nece interest and welia always prevail agai and the demands of ble.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 3, 1869

The great problem of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada, is soon likely to be solved. The pressure brought to bear on the Government at Washington is too persistent, and involves too many important interests to be long withstood. The lumber and carpenters in the present time of financial depression are unable to pay the enormous duties charged on lumber; shipbuilding is paralysed by the same cause. Labor is scantily employed and very poorly remunerated in proportion to the price for necessities. Complaints from these classes must always be heard in the United States, and will doubtless have their due measure of attention. There are also other voices hardly less potent; there are thousands of men who make a profitable calling of fishing in the waters that properly belong to Canada, and there is every likelihood of their being excluded from those waters should the treaty of Reciprocity fail. Then, again, there is a body gradually rising into importance in the Republic, known as the Free Trade League; they have been agitating various questions of late and amongst the rest, Reciprocity with Canada. It must be remembered that the League (as in England) is composed of mercantile men, than whom no class is more powerful at the White House. Still another element adds its weight to the mass that is now forcing itself on the attention of statesmen at Washington, and that is composed of the carrying trade in the States; they demand the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to enable them to compete with the Canadian carriers, who are continually diverting a portion of American traffic, in consequence of the low rates of freight ruling on the Canadian routes. There can be no more striking example of the impotency of human power over the course of trade than is here cited. It was predicted for the Erie Canal that it would cut the Canadians off altogether, and every possible influence was brought to bear on shippers, but all to no purpose. The American people would like to keep everything to themselves if possible, but they don't care about paying too high a price for the advantage. It appears from returns furnished to the Canadian House of Commons that in 1865, when the Reciprocity Treaty was in force, that Canadian goods valued at \$36,000,000 were imported into the United States, the dutiable articles among them yielding a Customs revenue of \$9,387. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the last complete year for which there are returns since the repeal of the Treaty, \$28,000,000 were imported, of which nearly \$4,500,000 were free, and the others yielded \$3,280,000 revenue. What can speak more eloquently for a renewal of the treaty than the fact that a duty almost prohibitory had not reduced the importation of dutiable Canadian products by a fourth, and therefore that they are absolute necessities in the Republic. Abrogation of the treaty was suicidal, since the sacrifice was almost wholly on the part of Americans. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury may try to blink that fact, since a sum of over three millions, and a quarter of guaranteed revenue in a considerable item in his receipts; but against that must be placed the loss to the fishermen of the Eastern States if precluded from fishing in Canadian waters. This would more than counterbalance that sum, besides creating the risk of a national imbroglio in the event of American vessels being seized and confiscated for an infraction of Maritime Laws. Then the shipbuilding trade in the United States is suffering in consequence of the excessive imposts on the material required in that business. Some concessions have been made, but without the right of importing Canadian lumber free of duty, American builders are unable to compete with the builders of New Brunswick and Quebec. However much determined the Protectionists of the United States may be to oppose any change, their efforts will of necessity be futile. The interest and welfare of the many must always prevail against those of the few, and the demands of trade are inexorable.

Licensing Court.

Monday, April 28. Wm. Lush, Park Hotel—A numerous signed petition against the granting of this license was presented by Mr. Croese. Mr. Wood, instructed by Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Aikman, appeared for Lush. Mr. Green stated that the character of the house is most infamous, and, in addition, that Lush is a mere man of straw who has put the property out of his hands to avoid payment of his debts. The applicant made a statement and proved the best witness the petitioners could have obtained. The application was refused. The Bench is entitled to the thanks of the neighbors. The following were granted, without opposition: J. Mady, The Hall, B. P. Griffin, W. Beck, Fell & Finlayson, Promis & Saunders, C. Rossi, R. H. Wilson, J. Wilcox, W. Farro, J. Loewen, J. Orr, C. Sanders, [wholesale], J. H. King, W. Reed, Geo. Richardson, N. C. Bailey, P. Gulligan, Keece Reece, P. Smith, W. Nicholson, Burns & Dwyer, T. Golden, A. Johnson, P. Murphy, W. Marsh, W. McNiff, A. Astruc, J. Strachan, F. Sehl, J. Cooper, T. Chadwick, F. Saunders, McKean & Trehart, F. P. Busbell, Loewen & Lovett, B. P. Griffin, W. Beck, Fell & Finlayson, [wholesale], P. J. Hall, Prince of Wales Saloon, [granted with a caution], A. Verdier, Saanich, J. Howard, M. Rowland, J. Moss, W. Smith, J. Welch, H. Wain, H. Simpson, A. Peat, J. Bayley, E. R. Hudson, W. Steinhilber, P. Everett. W. C. S. Seelye—Was complained of for having disorderly sailors at his place. He said he did the best he could with them. F. W. Quarles—Application refused—on general principles. Mr. Courtney for applicant. Joseph Lyons (brother to "Billy")—"A young man only 19 years old." Application refused because applicant is an infant in law and must find a guardian. Mr. Courtney for applicant. John Stevens—Granted conditionally—that he had sold no spirits in the last six months except when he had temporary permission. Mr. Courtney for applicant. Wm. Coleman—Was charged with selling spirits to men who sold them to Swashes. The Inspector said that the Swashes were poisoned with the horrible stuff sold them. Coleman offered to allow the Bench to sample his stock. Bench declined and granted the license immediately. American Hotel—License transferred from T. J. Burnes to W. Madigan. The earthquake of Sunday evening was severely felt on the Sound. At Olympia and Seattle the people rushed from the hotels and dwellings into the streets; but it appears that during the previous week there were two sharp shocks which were not felt at Victoria. The Pacific Tribune says:—"On Sunday afternoon last a slight shock, perceptible to comparatively few of our people, was felt in Swanton and Olympia. It was reserved for Tuesday morning, however, to afford a demonstration which not only convinced the most skeptical, but one which terrified all who are in the least inclined to timidity. At a few minutes before five o'clock, on the last named morning, a shock was felt which 'awaked from the soundest slumbers nearly all who had not yet arisen, and seriously alarmed those who were still at that hour, many of whom felt an earthquake then for the first time. A somewhat remarkable event, which probably has some connection with the earthquake, is said to have occurred in the Cowichan river on Monday the day previous. Mr. E. H. Howe, the telegraph operator at Pumphrey's, sent word over the wire that that river, which is noted for the peculiar clearness and placidity of its waters, was disturbed by some cause unknown to the people; the water becoming suddenly very muddy throughout the entire river, and remaining so for some time. This was observed by persons living in the vicinity, and excited much wonder and comment. New Books.—Messrs. Roman & Co. send us a very neatly got up volume of sermons by Charles Wadsworth, minister of Calvary Church, San Francisco. In his advertisement the author states that he has not felt at liberty to recast the forms of thought, or to remove any redundancy of style, which may have appeared in the original manuscript. We feel quite sure the reverend gentleman has kept faith with his readers in this respect and that he had no view to publication when the sermons were written. It appears to us that the sermons would be more appreciated as they fell from the lips of the eloquent author than in their present form. The London Quarterly Review makes its welcome appearance and brings us the usual copious supply of first class reading. The articles are all good, and we heartily counsel their perusal. The typography is creditable to Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. Hibben & Co are the agents here. FROM PORT SOUND.—The steamer Polikofsky and W. G. Hunt arrived at 8 o'clock last evening. The first named came over to procure a physician for Mr. G. A. Meiggs, of Port Madison, who is dangerously ill. The body of Mr. Julius Mitchell, who died suddenly at Seattle, came over by the Hunt. Capt. Guindon, of the Polikofsky and Parson Taylor, of the Hunt, have our thanks for important favors. The U. S. R. C. Joe Lane has been placed out of commission and will be sold by auction at Port Townsend.

The St. John Sunday School Pic Nic.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, sailed from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf at 10 a. m. yesterday, with about 300 pleasure seekers, including nearly 150 children. On arrival at San Juan the tide was rather low, and it was necessary to land the passengers in boats; a large raft belonging to the garrison was also used. The marines of the garrison, with their usual kindhearted assiduity, gave every assistance in conveying the passengers ashore, and then helped the little ones, with as much tenderness and solicitude as if their responsibility extended farther than that of mere hosts. The children spread themselves over the green sward, while the more mature of the young people eagerly made their way to the usual ball room (the marines' quarters) which was very tastefully fitted up for their reception, the band of the garrison discoursing exhilarating music. The dancers were soon merrily engaged in their fascinating enjoyment, and appreciated the exercise with undoubted gusto. Piper, as usual, was on hand with his cooling delicacies, and will some day float to heaven on the blessings of the fevered beauties whose Terpsichorean proclivities made ice cream more delicious than was nectar to the gods. Afterwards, the little ones were treated to an exhibition. A band of German minstrels produced for their special behoof strains of music that would have puzzled Mozart to define. They were dressed in a garb that has not been illustrated in any of the fashion books, and although very animated while entertaining the assemblage that surrounded them, were nevertheless remarkably Englishlike when not performing, several of them being detected in the act of drinking beer. Capt. Delacombe, with graceful courtesy, arranged everything for the reception of the excursionists, and when all were safely landed invited a number of the adults to his charming residence where he entertained them with his usual generous hospitality; the bachelor officers also entertained a party of ladies and gentlemen. The general understanding seemed to be that everybody was to be happy. It gives us great pleasure to state that every one was pleased and nobody's wife was sick during the voyage there or back; so that although sundry little eyelids were either closed or very heavy when the boat reached home, the passengers generally looked like the usual on returns from such a party. The very Rev. Dean Cridge and Revs. Jent and Gibbell, made themselves conspicuous by their attention to the happiness and comfort of all. Later from Leech River. Mr. P. Ripper, who returned last evening from Leech River and adjacent creeks—whether he went to prospect for gold—informs us that Mr. Harnett is ground sluicing the bank on Leech river at a point a short distance below that on which hydraulics were introduced some weeks ago with an unfavorable result. Harnett and his partners are quite sanguine. They have picked up some coarse pieces on the clay, and the top-dirt prospects well. They expect to wash up on Thursday or Friday and come to town on Saturday. Mr. Ripper crossed Leech river and struck off in the direction of Jordan river, near which coarse gold was found by Muir's men some weeks ago. He failed to find the creek, but prospected several small streams flowing from the divide and got the "color" each time. Provisions giving out he returned. The country is alive with grouse and other small game, but no bears or deer were met. Sudden Death.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Julius Mitchell, who kept a store on Mill street, was found dead in his bed. Deceased had been complaining for some time of having pains in his head, but nothing serious was anticipated. On the morning in question he complained to a friend that he was very weak, and wished something to eat. While the meal was being prepared, a party stepped in to see him, but found life extinct. We are informed that he used to carry on business in Yale, British Columbia, and has relatives in Victoria. Seattle Intelligence. E. M. S. Satellite went out yesterday for gunpractice. At noon she fired a Royal salute of Victoria harbor, and then steamed away for San Juan. The bark Delaware, Capt. Hornby, will sail on Wednesday for Burrard Inlet, where she will load at Moody's Mills for a foreign port.

A CITIZEN OF RICHFIELD writes us to complain bitterly of the selfishness of the lieges in Barkerville, in having appropriated all the money obtained from Government for a fire engine and the amount collected from the citizens of Richfield besides. He asks the Barkervillians to hand over the Richfield share of the government grant, and the sum obtained in that locality, so that the Richfieldites may take such measures as they may think fit to protect that important centre of business. He also thinks that the action of the authorities in placing the Post Office and Assay Office in Barkerville was injudicious; cheaper and more commodious buildings being obtainable at Richfield. He contends that there are three towns instead of one, on William Creek, and the rate for licenses, elsewhere than in Barkerville should only be \$100, or rural license, instead of \$200 as charged. The length of the letter precludes its insertion; but the first complaint appears well grounded, and the remainder are worthy of attention. DEPRESSURE ESCAPED.—Three sailors, belonging to the U. S. S. Nansimo, which sailed at Nansimo a few days ago, were put in irons for some offense they had committed on the passage up. While the steamer lay at Nansimo, they managed to get away and hid in the woods; the officers followed, and after the fellows had relieved themselves of the irons they ventured out upon the road, when they were fired at by one of the officers three times with a revolver. Fortunately none of the shots took effect, and the fellows plunged into the depths of the forest, and remained concealed until the ship had sailed, when they emerged from their hiding place and have since taken ship for a foreign shore. THE SPARROWHAWK will not be detailed to carry Mrs. Seymour to San Francisco, and it is probable that that lady will depart in the next direct mail steamer. SUSPENDED.—The publication of the E/ Dorado, the woman's weekly paper started two or three months ago in San Francisco, has been suspended. NEW GOODS.—We beg to call attention to the stock of Dry Goods received last steamer by Mr. A. B. Gray, Government street; see advertisement in another column. CORONATION DAY was observed by a large display of hunting and the general suspension of business.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1869, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Galveston, of counterfeiting. LABELS. On the 27th June, 1869, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Galveston, of counterfeiting. TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. On the 20th of the same month, for SELLING SPIRITOUS ARTICLES. Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAKS BACHO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT. CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPIRITOUS ARTICLES, under CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island. PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S. Well known Manufacturers are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them. To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATEVINE STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use. HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of O'Brien's Stores of the highest quality. LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, and if give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen everywhere. Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes, Wellington. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Roller. J. & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE, AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and thus their trial site most severe and prolonged. IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART-BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR FERVENTIONS AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. In the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heart-burn, Indigestion, Sour Fermentations and Bilious Affections; IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART-BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR FERVENTIONS AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS. Aid as a cathartic medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. INQUESTIONS FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. Send a stamp to J. S. NORRIS, Agents, 17, 18 & 19, Market Street, Melbourne. TO LET AT TWIN OAK FARM. A FINE COLLETTED GARDEN, WELL FENCED, HOUSE, SHEDS, ABOUT A HALF A QUARTER FROM THE CITY. There are 17 Rooms, all in good repair, and an excellent Orchard and Garden properly enclosed. The Orchard contains a choice selection of Fruit Trees all in full bearing. A Stable and Coach-house may be had if required. There is good shooting at the rear of the premises. For further particulars apply to D. LOWENBERG, 17, 18 & 19, Market Street, Melbourne.

Just Arrived and more on the Way

WM. DALBY, YATES STREET. HAS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and GENTS' Riding Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c.

- A Good Snaffle Bridle 1 75
Round Riding Martingales 2 00
Racing Spurs 1 25
Hunting do 1 25
A Good Spur 50
Malacca Hunting Whips 2 00
Gut do Plated & Brass Hooks 3 00
2 & 4 Horsewhip Lashes 50
Buggy Whips 1 50
Riding Whips 25
Leather Back Horse Brushes 2 00
Wooden Saddles 4 00

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Ladies and Gents' Sole Leather Trunks made to order. Parties in the Trade supplied at a Liberal Discount. NOTICE. MR. J. G. NORRIS is AUTHORIZED to collect all debts due to the estate of the late Dr J O DAVIS. ALEX. E. B. DAVIS, Administrator. Victoria, June 9, 1869

THE debate which we publish this morning, so far as it bears on this Colony, is one of the most important ever had in Parliament. Mr. Monsell, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, spoke highly of the capabilities of British Columbia and its prospects. Lord Bury's prophecy that, in the time of men yet living ships from and for Liverpool would take in and discharge cargoes at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, is a startling one. The noble lord pictured a bright future for British Columbia as the future highway to Japan and India. Some of the speakers threw cold water on this proposition, but they appeared to have been as much at sea as Mr. Adderley when he said that 98 per cent. of British Columbians were from the United States, which accounted for their Annexation tendencies. The debate, on the whole, was highly favorable to our interests. The policy of the Imperial Government of Confederating us is announced, but only with the consent of the people. Whether the "consent of the people" means by a vote of a packed Legislature, or by the direct "aye" or "no" of the inhabitants has yet to be found out.

Wednesday June 30 Collegiate School—Distribution of Prizes.

The distribution of prizes at the Bay's Collegiate School took place yesterday, and attracted many lady and gentlemen visitors. The chief Justice occupied the chair and previous to commencing the distribution congratulated the Principal, Rev. Frank Gribbell, upon the very marked improvement that had taken place in the school during the past year, both as regarded the number of pupils in regular attendance and in the general tone of the school.

Mr. Gribbell in reply stated, that he took charge of the school on the 3d of August last when there were only 26 scholars; now, he felt proud to say, there were 77 on the roll, the average attendance being about 60. The institution was entirely self supporting. [Hear, hear.] His efforts were ably seconded by two gentlemen teachers, and by Mr. Vinter, who instructed the boys twice a week in military exercises. [Hear.] The boys were also encouraged in base ball, cricket, and other athletic sports. The prizes, Mr. Gribbell said, were given by Mr. Hankin and the Standing Committee, who acted in the absence of the Lord Bishop.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to award the prizes, accompanying each gift with a few felicitous remarks. The list is as follows:—

- 1st Prize, 'Desert World,' G Cohen
2nd do 'Mysteries of Ocean,' A Fisher
3rd do 'Birds,' E Marvin
4th do 'Boys Annual,' G Rhodes
5th do 'Wonderful Invention' O Harvey
6th do 'Fire Stories' Chadwick
7th do 'Scotch Cavaliers' R Tolmie
8th do 'Play Book' }
9th do 'Metals' } R & H Tolmie
10th do 'Tanglewood Tales' Fleming
11th do 'Scott's Works' Fisher
12th do 'Round the World' sitchards
13th do 'Footsteps' F Lewin
14th do 'Wonderful Invention' McKenzie
15th do 'Wonder Book' Helacken
1st Drill, G Cohen
2nd do McKenzie
3rd do Elliott
4th do Sayward
5th do Jenkinson
6th do Medana

Nos. 1 and 2 in the above list are the 1st and 2nd prizes for general improvement in all the branches in the senior division; Nos. 3 and 4 the same for the middle division; and 5 and 6 for the junior division. Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 are the writing prizes. No. 11 is the prize for book-keeping and French, senior division. Nos. 12 and 13, French prizes for the two divisions of the middle class, and 14 and 15 for general application.

After the prizes, remarks were made by the Very Rev. Dean Oridge, Hon. Dr. Helmsken, Dr. Tolmie, W. Fisher, Esq. Dr. Hayman and Mr. Gribbell. The thanks of the scholars and their friends were tendered to the Principal, the assistant teachers and Mr. Vinter. Mr. Young and Mr. Vinter acknowledged the compliment briefly. A vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman; and the school broke up for the holidays with three rousing cheers for the Bishop of Columbia. The school will reopen early in August.

NAVAL.—The following Flag promotions were made at the Admiralty in consequence of the death of Sir Charles Freemantle, to date from May the 26, 1869:—Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K. C. B., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, C. B., to be Vice-Admiral; and Captain Edward Augustus Inglefield to be Rear-Admiral on the Active List; Rear-Admiral Andrew Drew and Rear-Admiral James Vashon Baker to be Vice-Admirals on the Reserved List.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The thirty-third yearly general meeting was held at the London Tavern, June 1st. Mr. W. B. Hume in the Chair. The report, which simply testifies to the accuracy of the accounts, and declares a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent. payable on the 5th July, free of income tax, was taken as read. The Chairman in moving that the report of the accounts be adopted, endorsed the scheme of Mr. Rose, Finance Minister of the Dominion. If the scheme was carried, he believed they would hear very little more of that over-trading and reckless speculation to which Mr. Rose attributed the commercial difficulties and distress which had of late been experienced in Canada, and which to some extent had unquestionably affected the profits of the bank. The general manager was now at Ottawa, and he hoped that by this time the secretary, Mr. McNab, who had completed the examination of the several branches, had joined him, and would be able to cooperate with Mr. Paton for the advantage of the bank. In answer to a shareholder the Chairman added that the usury laws in Canada had been so far altered that they could now charge 7 per cent. interest, also commissions and other charges. The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously. The directors retiring by rotation—Messrs. H. Bages, J. Ranking, and R. H. Glyn—were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and his colleagues concluded the proceedings.

CENTRAL [FREE] SCHOOL.—The examination of the pupils of this school took place yesterday. The number of visitors present was large, among whom we observed Revs. Somerville and Russ, Councillor McKay, Town Clerk Leigh, and Dr. Trimble. The scholars were examined in Reading, History, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Mensuration and Euclid, and in the opinion of the visitors exhibited considerable progress, and a record to that effect was made on the Visitors' Book. The principal, Mr. Jessop, made a few remarks, in the course of which he regretted that the average attendance was not so large as it should have been when he considered the number of names on the record. He hoped, however, that under the new system, a greater degree of regularity and punctuality would be observed. Remarks were made by Revs. Somerville and Russ, and Messrs. McKay, Leigh and Bury, commendatory of the discipline and proficiency of the school. Some of the speakers alluded to the carelessness of the officials, evinced by the non-attendance of any member of the Government. The principal then announced the last session of the institution under the Free School system to be at an end, and added that it reopened it would be under the auspices of the City Council.

DEATH OF W. H. SUTTON.—The Yale Examiner records with a feeling of deep regret "the death of W. H. Sutton, Esq., one of our earliest pioneers, who died in San Francisco on Saturday at one o'clock. He leaves many warm friends both here and in other localities where he was known, and his loss to this community where he will long be remembered as a kind and genial friend, is a severe one."

THE PRISONER WHITE.—A communication from the authorities, addressed yesterday to a gentleman in this city, in reply to the application for permission to the prisoner Henry White to ship with Captain Hornsby, regrets that the Administrator of the Government does not yet feel called upon to interfere with the course of law, and hence cannot grant the prayer of the applicants.

DOMINION DAY.—This is the anniversary of the birth of the Canadian Dominion. Throughout the interior there will be a general observance of the day; but here there will be no celebration. Perhaps "a change will come o'er the spirit" of our people before the 1st of July, 1870.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—Arguments by Counsel in the Bysantium case was going on before the Court yesterday. The question arising is, whether the Captain's claim for wages takes priority to the claim for repairs done to the vessel in this port by the late J. W. Trahey. The arguments were proceeding when the Court rose.

MUNICIPAL NOTICES.—The Corporation give notice that parties in arrears for Road Tax at the expiration of ten days will be proceeded against. All male citizens are required to pay \$2 per head per annum. Fees males are exempt. An important notice with reference to sidewalks also appears this morning.

THE N. P. R. R.—Major Tilton, engineer, a Commission from the U. S. Senate, and three directors of the North Pacific Railroad Company have arrived at Portland, Oregon, with a view to passing over the proposed line for a railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. This looks like business.

The steamer G. S. Wright arrived from Portland via the Sound yesterday morning. She brought a number of passengers and considerable freight. We are indebted to Mr. Tarbell, purser, for the usual favors.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.—An improved machine for cutting coal has been patented by Messrs. Gillott & Copley, of Chappeltown York, the leading feature in which appears, according to the English Mining Journal, to be the making of the cut outwards instead of inwards, as usual. The cutters commence to operate at the bottom of the groove. The inventors state that they propose to employ a horizontal revolving wheel or disc, bearing a series of cutters mounted on the periphery thereof, such cutters being made to cut outwards or from the bottom of the groove, or undercut to the face of the working, whilst the body of the machine itself takes its bearing against the face in order to resist the strain of the cut. In some cases one or more guide-rails may be employed in addition. The whole is mounted on a suitable carriage, made sufficiently low to admit of the cutters getting well down to the bottom of the face, for the purpose of "holing in" the bottom when required. The cutter-wheel is rotated slowly but powerfully by the aid of spur, bevel, and worm gearing carried on the main framing. The Nanaimo traders of the Colonist will be glad to learn the success attending the practical working of the machines.

The fortnightly report of the Superintendent of Castle Garden, for presentation to the Commissioners of Emigration, showed that the arrivals of emigrants at New York since 1st of January, of the present year, had been 106,748, against 81,778, during the same period last year. The largest number arrived from Liverpool; the next largest from Bremen; the third from Hamburg, and the fourth from Glasgow. Copenhagen, Havre and Antwerp also sent a large number.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Specimens of apricots, pears and apples have been received in New York, eight days from California, in excellent preservation. Labelled and exhibited in the show windows of the principal restaurants, they excite the wondering admiration of the large crowds that gather in front.

How strange that while crops on the Pacific Coast are perishing for want of rain, crops in the East should fail for want of dry weather. From present appearances there will be a scarcity all over the world.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise, Captain Swanson, arrived yesterday from the Fraser, bringing about a dozen passengers and a small mail. Among the passengers we observed the Hon. P. O'Reilly and Mr. U. Nelson. There was no news of importance.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The Fly, Capt. Frain, arrived yesterday from the American Camp, bringing a mail and a few passengers. No news of importance.

The Proposed Union of British Columbia with Canada—Interesting Debate in the British House of Commons.

June 2d, 1869.

Mr. Verney, in rising to move for all papers relating to the union of British Columbia with Canada, said British Columbia contained a great amount of mineral wealth, but in the mining part sufficient food could not be grown for those who arrived there. On the one side of the Rocky Mountains, however, there were millions of acres which might be cultivated, and which would afford food to those who worked the mines to the west. He trusted the Government of Canada would take up this question in the way it ought to be viewed, and that the right hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies would be able to inform the House that the Parliament and Government of Canada, as well as the authorities of British Columbia and the Hudson Bay Company, had come to some agreement, so that those vast territories might be utilized. He begged to move for any papers on the union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. R. Fowler seconded the motion, and Mr. Sinclair Aytoun asked whether the government had any intention to ask a guarantee of money to be raised by Canada for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the Hudson Bay Company? If so, he should oppose.

Mr. Kinnaird said the shortest route to China lay through North America; and we ought to remember what the United States were doing in that matter. They had now completed the new route from New York to San Francisco, and the journey could be performed in seven days and seven nights in the most comfortable manner, sleeping cars, restaurants, &c., being provided for passengers. He should like to know how we should have stood in regard to railways in India without guarantees. He hoped the Government of this country would encourage guarantees to develop the route referred to by the hon. baronet the member for Buckingham, and that they would not be deterred from doing so by the alarm of the hon. member who had spoken last.

Colonel Sykes was afraid the views of the hon. gentleman respecting a route from Ohio and India through British North America, were a little visionary.

Mr. Samuelson hoped the Imperial Government would withdraw as much as possible from all connexion or interference with the affairs of Canada.

the colony should pay the whole cost of the troops. It was not a mere question, as the hon. gentleman who last spoke seemed to suppose, some few hundred thousand acres of land; it was a question of opening a great and fertile territory, from which civilization and civilization had been entirely excluded by a fur trading company; of opening the way to civilization, and of satisfying the just and legitimate ambition of the Canadian Government to extend their Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, in addition, to remove a source of considerable inconvenience from the Imperial Government, which had to be responsible for the acts of Her Majesty's subjects in a district where there was no sufficient guarantee for law or order, and where, as he should show in the course of his remarks, serious difficulties arose within the last four or five years with the neighboring American Government on account of the absence of any proper control within the Hudson Bay Territory. His hon. friend had asked him a question with respect to British Columbia. There had been several indications by means of public meetings and otherwise, of a great desire on the part of the inhabitants of British Columbia to become connected with the Dominion of Canada. The most recent information was to the effect that they had undergone a change in that respect, but whether they had changed their minds or not, he was quite sure that they would change them back again, for it was perfectly obvious that it was to the advantage of British Columbia to be connected with Canada, and that the rich valley of the Saskatchewan was almost a necessary complement to her territory. There was in British Columbia vast mineral wealth, and also in Vancouver Island the finding of coal was going on very rapidly. Of that fact there could be no better proof than that the dividends of the Vancouver Coal Company had risen from 2 or 3 to 20 per cent, at which price they stood at present. In Vancouver Island, too, and in Queen Charlotte Island, the best bed of coal was to be found which could be found in that part of the Pacific—a matter of great importance in the development of the resources of a country. The proposal which had been made by his noble friend [Lord Granville], and which had been accepted by the Hudson Bay Company, and which he hoped and believed would be accepted by the Canadian Government, would, of course, in no way touch British Columbia. This question, so far as it affected them, the inhabitants of British Columbia would have to decide for themselves, but the Government would afford them every facility should they wish to join the Dominion of Canada, and he entertained very little doubt that they would very soon adopt that course. The subject to which his hon. friend had called attention was one which had not been under the notice of the Government for many years. Ever since the committee of 1857 successive Governments had endeavored to arrange terms between the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Company.

Sir Stafford Northcote defended the Hudson Bay Company in responding to some remarks that had fallen from Mr. Monsell. Viscount Bury approved of the mode provided for the transfer of the North West Territory. He hoped that by and by we should through this territory have an excellent route to our possessions in the East, and he believed that within the life time of many now living there would be established, by ship, canal, railroad and telegraph, direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. [Hear, hear.] The navigation required for improvement he believed only in three places to admit of their taking a ship straight from England to the foot of the Rocky Mountains without discharging cargo. The land, too, could be easily adapted to the laying of railways, as the gradients to be overcome were very few and very slight. Against the doubt which had been suggested as to the loyalty of Canada in certain events he felt it right to raise his voice. On the lowest ground, that of self-interest, it would not be for the advantage of Canada to join the United States. Why should Canada, which now had a complete autonomy, throw itself into the hands of a neighboring Republic? The yoke of the Queen did not press heavily upon the Canadians, and they escaped from finding themselves every four years involved in the throes of a general election—the election of a President—which was no sooner decided than they were thrown afresh into the turmoil of canvassing for his successor. Canada moreover, in place of diminishing her taxation by joining the United States, would have to take over a share of the existing debt. On the other hand, by remaining as she was, with one half of the continent of America in her hands, her future prospects were not inferior to those of the United States. The Canadians, he insisted, were attached from sentiment and from conviction to the form of government under which they lived at present, and had no wish to abandon the monarchical form of government for any other. [Cheers.]

Sir C. Dilke said that the communication made by the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific was not mainly commercial in its object, but political—namely, to unite one portion of the country to another. If a similar communication were desirable through British territory as a political question, it concerned Canada, and not the Imperial Government. If it were advocated as a commercial question, it should be remembered that America had got the start, and that delicate goods like tea and silk, which would be more likely to come by water than by land carriage across the United States. Of course, when civilization was extended, when homesteads were founded, when crops were grown, railways would be required to give a market to the farmers; but that would not be till a settlement had been made, and therefore the notion of our spending money or guaranteeing any expenditure by Canada on our risk was out of the question. No scheme of that kind was necessary, either on account of its commercial advantage or of any aid it could give to emigration.

Mr. Adderley was glad attention had been called to this subject, because what had been stated by the Under Secretary for the Colonies, by the noble lord the member for Berwick-on-Tweed, and the discuss on which had followed, would spread abroad in the country a knowledge of the great resources which the great Fertile Belt in the Hudson's

Bay territory would open up to colonization. It was a great misfortune to this country that so much ignorance should prevail among the people with reference to the colonies which belonged to us. [Hear, hear.] It had often struck him that even in private schools every geography was taught but that of our colonies. Americans who visited this country were astonished that so little attention was given to this subject in the primary education of the great mass of the people. Our colonies ought to be as well available to the pent-up wealth of this insular kingdom as the Far West was to America; and should be the great resource for our increasing population, and almost a guarantee against the poverty of any class in the community. England had a great interest in making this arrangement as perfect as possible. We were removing that barrier we had ourselves created, and having done so, we undertook no more than to unite with our fellow countrymen in Canada in opening up the prosperity of this vast tract of fertile country and rendering it as available to those who emigrate hence as to those who live on the spot. And when it was said that some expressions had been used in British Columbia indicating an inclination to annexation with the United States, it should be recollected that the greater part—98 per cent.—of the population came from the United States and therefore it was natural that their inclination should be stronger for their own country than towards Great Britain, but when once this territory was opened up, the tide of population going from the country would be greatly increased, the English population would spread over it, and a territorial provision would become available for every family in England that chose to go there.

Mr. Gladstone said that with regard to the principal topic of debate, he must say it was a question of the greatest interest to consider what would be the course of events with respect to the future settlement of the great valley of Saskatchewan. Undoubtedly the testimony on the subject was conflicting. Sir G. Simpson, in his interesting work of a voyage round the world, certainly spoke in vague terms of that tract of territory, though subsequently when he appeared before a Select Committee, he qualified to a considerable degree his previous statements. He would now proceed to say one word with respect to colonial guarantees. In private life when a man was not ready to undertake an engagement on behalf of somebody else, he ought to leave on the mind of the person a belief that he was not to be applied to again, instead of leaving the impression that he was an accommodating fellow, and that repeated applications might induce him to extend the process. [A laugh.] He hoped that our excellent fellow-subjects in Canada were not under such an impression. [Hear, hear.] Of course, no absolute rule could be laid down upon the subject of colonial guarantees. But whenever a Government had proposed a colonial guarantee, this House had always expected it to show that the proposal was made with a view of escaping from the kind of relations under which our colonial fellow-subjects would bear their own burdens and leave us to bear ours. In conclusion, he thanked the hon. member [Sir C. W. Dilke] for having given the House the benefit of his experience with regard to the difficulties with which this portion of the subject was beset. [Hear, hear.]

PACKING EGGS.—A writer in the Rural New Yorker gives the following as his mode of packing eggs for hatching that have to be sent any distance: "I use, as a general thing, cigar boxes, but any box will do that will hold bran and is made of wood. I kiln-dry the bran so that it is perfectly free from moisture, then I cover the bottom of the box an inch or so with bran, put in a layer of eggs, taking great care to place the little ends down, and then put on bran again in alternate layers. The eggs should also be well protected with bran from the sides of the boxes. When the box is within an inch of being full, I fill this space with bran as tight as I can pack it. The eggs if properly packed, will stand almost any amount of pressure without the least fear of breaking. I have experimented several times with this mode of packing, opening the boxes after putting a pressure of at least a hundred pounds on them, and in not a single instance did I find an egg broken. By this mode there is no chance of injury from jarring or jolting of the cars, for all the available space is filled with bran."

DORKING FOWLS.—For the farmer there is no breed of fowls that will prove so generally acceptable and profitable as the grey Dorkings. They are hardy, fair layers of large eggs, set early and assiduously, prove good mothers, mature early, fatten easily, and give meat of the best quality for the table, white, plump and tender. They are not inclined to wander from home or scratch up the soil in the grain fields. No variety is held in such general estimation in England by those who aim at utility rather than beauty in breeding poultry.

VALUE OF POULTRY.—A recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant stated that the number of poultry in Ireland had increased considerably during the last ten years, and now amounted in value to over ten millions of pounds—a fact which shows its importance as a source of wealth. The authorities in Canada should consider this subject, and admit poultry from England and other countries free of duty. The present duty on imported birds is a serious item when added to the original price of good stock, the transit across the ocean, and other expenses.

THE W. G. HUNT will carry over a large number of passengers. Every room is engaged. It is good to find Britons and Americans meeting upon one common footing and celebrating the same national holidays. It looks as if the barriers of prejudice which have so long kept the two peoples apart are about to be broken down.

THERE once lived a crooked-legged publican, who counteracted the public deformity, he boldly means of heralds and the public streets, and handsomest leg in the people scoffed at him with unsavory sneers. Nothing appeared, proclaiming time the people said surely have some reason; and really, now such an ugly one after third time he appeared down and worshipped crooked leg is not yet, but who can tell what perseverance may do convinced that any his in relation to capt Island would not be who might follow his raid on this Colony; ways a sufficiency of who would take advantage Mr. Train might down and worship might induce some to ceive is quite within sibility, when we take tion the highly excited this class, who are eve a man so much after as G. F. Train. His ings have so much about them, as to eas bustible material, and are not usually very the logic of a man the them an opportunity number of such follow grievances at heart, w be very large, but the cient to afford an exou bonds to follow with Mr. Train has reach whether with the ob his lectures more prof therance of his craz not appear; but we l Guards are drilling. above we do not exp of G. F. T. running hi on our shores, nor do that any number of duced to offer them for our marksmen glory or plunder ob Colony; we only offer a suggestion to keep on the alert, so as t all contingencies. Ca matters may bring ab asters that a little judicious foresight v prevent. It is well stances, that these pe are quite prepared

OUR merchants ap their duty in relation to in our revenue laws, a Free Port in connecti tion will be thoroughl early meeting of the merce. In previous looked at the subject of the point of view that able thing, but that, cumstances do not ma probable. In this vie taken, but the mere up any set of doctrine ple, and is the ordina of men who make a great deal of enth that they know or car Their sophistry ha attractive surface, and the honest part of a to prevent the unthin ingenious fabrication our desire to place the case before our reader popular ground, we a thought that were f now duty. A Free P was long the great o efforts, and cost us n and years of consist federation, which thro was only a remotely p now assumes the ma imate conclusion. T

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Saturday, July 3, 1869

There once lived a man who possessed a crooked leg; in order to counteract the public opinion of its deformity, he boldly proclaimed, by means of heralds and so forth, through the public streets, that it was the handsomest leg in the world. The people scoffed at him, and pelted him with unavailing stones, the first time he appeared. Nothing daunted, he again appeared, proclaiming as before; this time the people said "this man must surely have some reason in what he says; and really, now, the leg is not such an ugly one after all." But the third time he appeared the people fell down and worshipped him. Mr. Train's crooked leg is not yet in public favor, but who can tell what his indomitable perseverance may do? We are quite convinced that any Quixotic idea of his in relation to capturing Vancouver Island would not be believed by those who might follow him in any possible raid on this Colony; but there are always a sufficiency of worthless rascals who would take advantage of the few dupes Mr. Train might induce to fall down and worship him; and that he might induce some to do so, we conceive is quite within the range of possibility, when we take into consideration the highly excitable character of this class, who are ever ready to follow a man so much after their own hearts as G. F. Train. His incoherent ravings have so much enthusiastic fire about them, as to easily inflame combustible material, and the Sons of Erin are not usually very fastidious about the logic of a man that is likely to give them an opportunity for a fight. The number of such followers having Irish grievances at heart, would not, we think, be very large, but they would be sufficient to afford an excuse for idle vagabonds to follow with a view to plunder. Mr. Train has reached Portland, and whether with the object of making his lectures more profitable, or in furtherance of his crazy boasting, does not appear; but we learn the Emmett Guards are drilling. In writing the above we do not experience any fear of G. F. T. running his head in a nose on our shores, nor do we think it likely that any number of men could be induced to offer themselves as targets for our marksmen for any possible glory or plunder obtainable in this Colony; we only offer the foregoing as a suggestion to keep the authorities on the alert, so as to be prepared for all contingencies. Carelessness in such matters may bring about the very disasters that a little watchfulness and judicious foresight would effectually prevent. It is well under any circumstances, that these people should know we are quite prepared for them.

Our merchants appear fully alive to their duty in relation to any future change in our revenue laws, and the question of Free Port in connection with Confederation will be thoroughly gone into at an early meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. In previous articles we have looked at the subject of Free Port from the point of view that it is a very desirable thing, but that, in our opinion, circumstances do not make its attainment probable. In this view we may be mistaken, but the mere fact of preaching up any set of doctrines is extremely simple, and is the ordinary modus operandi of men who make a living by assuming a great deal of enthusiasm on subjects that they know or care very little about. Their sophistry has usually a very attractive surface, and it requires all that the honest part of a community can do to prevent the unthinking accepting their ingenious fabrications for truth. If in our desire to place the true state of the case before our readers we trench upon popular ground, we are consoled by the thought that we are faithfully performing our duty. A Free Port on this Island was long the great object of our daily efforts, and cost us much anxious care and years of consistent advocacy. Confederation, which three or four years ago was only a remotely possible contingency, now assumes the magnitude of a proximate conclusion. The matter, therefore,

stands thus: We are not likely to accomplish any modification of our system before we enter the Dominion; as a part of the Dominion looking to the probable expression of opinion on the subject throughout the Colony, are we likely to be granted a Free Port? And if there be a possibility of failure, would it not be well to prepare our minds for the acceptance of Reciprocity as being the next best alternative? We are perfectly aware of the influence a respectable body of commercial men, such as that comprised in our Chamber of Commerce might have upon the Government at Ottawa, and the exhaustive manner in which the advantages of a Free Port would be set forth by these gentlemen; but their representations might fail, and we should then be committed to the position we have been pressing on their attention, namely: Confederation without any commercial guarantee whatever. We therefore think that the Free Port system has been thoroughly canvassed, the question of Reciprocal Trade should be discussed; not that it should take the precedence of Free Port, but that in the event of Confederation being our ultimate destiny we may be ready to contend for any advantages in its forms or provisions that will make it more favorable than it might otherwise be to some classes of our citizens.

Thursday July 1. ARRIVAL FROM PORTLAND.—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt. Sholl, arrived from Portland via Port Townsend and San Juan Island, at 9 1/2 o'clock last night, bringing about 30 passengers and a fair freight. The Telfair left Portland on Saturday evening last and connected at Astoria with the steamship Oriflamme from San Francisco, receiving on board the latter's mails and passengers. On the way up the coast, passed the steamer G. S. Wright, and rounded Cape Flattery at 9:25 p. m. on the night of the 28th. Among the passengers by the Telfair are Major Francis, U. S. A., and wife, Capt. Sholl and Parser, Goodhue, have our thanks for customary favours.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY.—From M. Phillip Ritz, who called upon us last evening, we learn that several of the directors and business men of the North Pacific Railroad Company are expected to arrive here within the next few days, for the purpose of making an exploring survey of the route from Puget Sound to Lake Superior. Upon their arrival here they will proceed at once to Olympia and to points down the Sound. Returning, they will go up the Columbia to Walla Walla and thence by way of Pen d'Oreille Pass, Helena and Fort Benton to St. Paul. Upon this trip the usual preliminary survey will be made preparatory to locating the actual route and driving the stakes. Mr. Ritz assures that the N. P. R. Co. means business.—Portland Oregonian.

"GREYHOUND" CASE.—Messrs Reynolds and Laocelles appeared on remand before the Police Court yesterday morning to answer to the charge preferred against them by J. Lammon of conspiring to defraud him of the horse "Greyhound." Mr. Wood, the defendant's counsel, asked for a discharge on the ground that the complainant had left the Colony. The case was dismissed and Lammon's recognizance ordered to be estreated.

THE SCHOOL ACT.—We learn that the machinery of the new School Act is about to be set in motion, and that the Commissioners are now engaged in arranging the details. Several of the districts have expressed a willingness to accept a subsidy of \$500 per annum from the Government, and provide the remainder of the sum required to defray the working expenses from their own resources.

We understand that Capt. Hornby, of the American bark Delaware, has applied to the Administrator of Government for authority to ship as mate on board his vessel Mr. White late mate of the ship Alaska. Capt. Hornby, we also learn, has expressed a willingness to enter into bonds that Mr. White shall not return to this Colony.

THE SALT SPRING ISLAND MURDER.—A large delegation of Songish Indians waited on the Administrator of the Government yesterday to petition for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Toobnahusset, the Chemainus Indian convicted of the murder of Wm Robinson. The delegates were assured that their prayer would be taken into consideration.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The public examination of the boys of this Institution took place yesterday. The distribution of prizes will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the School. The public is invited to attend. The prizes will be presented by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

Angela College—The Examination of the Pupils and Distribution of Prizes.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, the relatives and friends of the young lady pupils, assembled at the Angela College yesterday to hear the exercises and witness the distribution of prizes. Amongst those present were His Honor the Chief Justice and the hon. Attorney General, Messrs W. J. McDonald, E. Alston, A. Lowndes, W. J. Tolmie, R. Finlayson, the Very Rev. Dean Cridge, Revs. Hayman, Jenne and Gribbell. The examinations were concluded with vocal and instrumental performances. They were of a very high order and evinced a style of education most creditable to the excellent institution, where such superior attainments may be acquired. When the exercises were concluded, the Very Rev. Dean addressed the meeting, and stated that the school would re-open under the auspices of Miss Gribbell as Lady Principal on Monday, August 2d. He said they were about to lose Miss Pemberton, who, for some years, had been the presiding genius of the institution, and under her management the machine had reached its present admirable efficiency. She had only continued her charge since last Christmas in order that the arrangements made by the Bishop for her successor could take effect. He had no doubt that this, like every other arrangement which the Bishop had made, would prove successful. From Miss Gribbell's high qualifications and experience we had every reason to believe that she would worthily carry on the work which her predecessors had so well begun. The hon. Attorney General, in the absence of the Chief Justice who was detained on important business, distributed the prizes, accompanying each by happy and appropriate remarks which sensibly added to the pleasure of the young recipients. The proceedings terminated on the presentation by the Chief Justice of an address to Miss Pemberton on the occasion of her retirement from a scene of labor which she had so well filled. We feel pleasure in adding that the pupils throughout displayed a degree of perfection in the various branches of education which reflects the very highest credit on the talents of Miss Pemberton and will always associate with her superintendence of the College the highest esteem and regard of all interested. The prizes were as follows:

- FIRST CLASS. Sarah Todd—1st Prize in Arithmetic, 1st do. in French, 2nd do. in Scripture, 4th do. in music. Kate Woods—1st Prize in Astronomy, 2nd do. in Scripture. W. McKenzie—Writing Prize. Sella Smith—1st Music Prize. Annie Rhodes—1st Prize in singing. Mary Munro—Good Conduct and General Improvement. Lizzie Munro—Drawing. Sessie Watt—Needlework. Annie Finlayson—Needlework. Zilpha Pitts—Singing Prize. Jane Kinsman—General Improvement. Nellie Seelye—Diligence. Mary Elliott—General Improvement. SECOND CLASS. Florence King—1st Prize in marks, 2nd Prize in French. Annie Ella—Best Reading, Writing and Spelling in her Class. Emily Bate—Arithmetic. Ethel Pitts—Prize in music. THIRD CLASS. Pattie Rhodes—1st Prize for Diligence and General Improvement, 2nd Prize for French. Emily Cooper—Geography. Annie Jenkinson—Diligence. Sarah Waldron—Writing. Bertha Piper—Reading. Anne Harvey—Regular attendance. Annie Wootton—General improvement. Emma Holloway—For attention to her studies. Mary J. Holloway—For attention to her studies. Alice Barnard—do do

A NEW WHALING ENTERPRISE.—Two men representing San Francisco capitalists came up on the last steamer. They propose to embark upon a whaling enterprise in these waters, where the finny monsters abound in vast numbers. There are already two companies in successful operation here.

The Enterprise got off at 12:15 o'clock yesterday. She carried 20 passengers and 0 tons of freight, a portion of which was flour for the Upper Country—a pretty sure sign that a scarcity is anticipated in consequence of the drought.

HOT.—Warm is no name for the state of the atmosphere yesterday morning. In the sun it was positively hot, and anytime before one o'clock oakes might have been fried on the flagstones in front of the Bank of British Columbia building. The thermometer at 12 o'clock, was 84° in the shade.

QUICK TRIP.—A letter received from Mr T. H. Long, announces his safe arrival at Flushing, near New York, in 7 days from Sacramento, Cal.

The New York Herald is out squarely against President Grant, and says that "his resolute purpose has become puerile vacillation; his common honesty is nepotism or worse, and common sense is the quality of all qualities that the administration is most without."

SUBSCRIPTION.

Editor British Colonist:—I will thank you to make the following acknowledgement of the money collected for Charles Elder, as it has been increased since previous statement.

Table with columns for RECEIVED and PAID, listing names and amounts.

Funeral.—The funeral of the late Julius Mitchell took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, and was attended by all the Jewish residents of this City. The remains were buried in the Jewish Cemetery.

Tall Squaring.—The Tigers' steam engine was out for drill last evening, and performed some powerful playing. The Tigers keep their machine in fine order.

Steamer Wilson G Hunt will not sail for Puget Sound until Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, when she will carry over a number of 4th of July excursionists from this place.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet on Tuesday next, to consider the Confederation question.

British Columbia and the American Railway System.

The managers of the Northern Pacific railroad are trying to raise the means and get at work on their line this very season; but, according to Mr. Bowles's new volume, "Our New West," the North West, of the Columbia river valley and Puget Sound, of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, will first be brought into the railway circle by means of a branch from the present road near Salt Lake. Thus he describes the feasibility of this route, and the plans of both companies owning the present Pacific railroad, to annex the Northwestern regions to their lines: The part which the navigation of the Columbia river is to play in facilitating railroad connections with the northwest and settling the lines and points of continental commerce, is an important one. With the help of the two short railroad portages around the rapids, where the river breaks through the mountains, steamboats run up the Columbia continuously to the junction of the Snake or southern branch with the northern fork, a distance of four hundred miles from the mouth of the river. This is the present starting point for land travel and freight from western Oregon to Idaho and southwestern Oregon. The business of these boats amounted in 1864 to twenty-two thousand tons of merchandise and thirty-six thousand passengers. The navigation company owned eighteen or twenty steamboats, the railroad portages, extensive warehouses, altogether a property of two million dollars, all and more made out of the profits of the business. By a wagon road of one hundred and fifty miles north from the junction of the forks of the Columbia, we can reach a portion of the northern branch, which is navigable for two hundred miles farther north into the very centre of British Columbia and the Hudson Bay company's territory; and already a boat has been built and set in motion on these far away upper waters. It reaches into some of the richest of the fur and gold regions of British Columbia, its whistle and its wheels arousing the wilderness as far north as the fifty-second and fifty-third parallels. The construction of this branch or extension of the present Pacific road is the ambition of the Oregon people, and the purpose of the Union Pacific railroad company. It would give the latter a direct connection of their own with the Pacific ocean, and render them in a certain sense independent of the California company. Then a railroad through the woods of Washington Territory, but for ninety miles north from the Columbia river, to Puget Sound at Olympia, would bring the far North-west into the circle of steam travel and traffic, and go far to anticipate the service allotted to the Northern Pacific railroad. Montana would alone, under this arrangement, be unprovided for; but the Union Pacific company have also in contemplation a branch road in that Territory from their line either at the Green River crossing or from the Salt Lake valley. But this is more doubtful and less inviting enterprise than the Idaho, Oregon and Puget Sound line. On the other hand, the company owning the California end of the Pacific road propose to reach and accommodate Oregon by a branch starting out from their track in the lower part of the Humboldt valley, and running north-west through the lake region of southern Oregon and over the Cascade mountain to the head of the Willamette valley, up which the Oregon people are already rapidly constructing a railroad line. From a similar starting point in the Humboldt valley, the California Pacific Railroad Company propose to annex Idaho to their end of the route by a branch running north-east. Thus, without waiting for the through northern continental line, whose completion, whatever its claims and necessities, must apparently be postponed for some years, perhaps to another generation, the whole North-west of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia are certain to be speedily joined to the rest of the nation in the blessed bands of iron, and made near them by the swift courses of steam.

British Columbia and Confederation.

In the course of the recent able debate in the Canadian House of Commons upon the Northwest Territory resolutions, reference was several times made in a pointed manner to British Columbia by members of the Government. Sir George Cartier said that it had taken the Americans nearly fifty years to extend their territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but if the measure now before the House was carried out, we would acquire almost by one act a greater extent of territory, and in some respects more important, than what the United States had acquired during the last 50 years; for British Columbia was standing ready to meet us as soon as we took possession of the North-west. It was a matter of glorification to us that in so short a time since we entered into Confederation we have made such progress. Who, under such circumstances, could say that this Confederation had not been successful? * * * The question arose what should we do with it? Should we at once commence a railway through the territory, or should we be

assisted with a favourable winter would furnish the necessary summer communication? That question was not at present before the House and he merely referred to it for the purpose of saying that whether we decided on a railway or provisional communication, we had acquired means sufficient to accomplish either object, as it was well known that the United States had built their Pacific Railway by grants of lands along the line. He proceeded to refer to the increase our credit had received in the money markets of the world. The Dominion of Canada was now as well known as the United States, and it was known that we intended to be great. He did not mean that we were to be independent. All our dependence now consisted in England giving us a Governor-General, and he was willing that we should remain dependent to that extent. Hon Mr. McDougall said it was not necessary to dwell on the importance of this acquisition to the people of Canada. We had passed that period. It was manifest, however, we had obtained a great inheritance. The facts regarding its value were well stated in Mr. Russell's recent work. Canada, with this country added to it, would be equal to the extent of Russia in Europe, which sustained sixty millions of people. * * * We knew that British Columbia was only waiting the settlement of the question with regard to the Northwest territory, to ask admission also; so that we might look forward to having our Confederacy extend in a short time from ocean to ocean, as we contemplated in the Quebec resolutions. * * * He was proud to believe that they were now on the eve of the completion of that work, and that it would be entirely completed before this Government, in its present form, was dissolved. * * * We would have an increase to the maritime element by the addition to the Confederation of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. We had heard lately the great boast of our neighbors over the completion of their Pacific Railway, which was 3,400 miles from the Pacific to New York. When our Confederation was complete, British capitalists would probably turn their attention to bringing to England the trade of the East by a railway through British territory, which from the Pacific to Quebec would be only 2,200 miles in length—a saving of 1,200 miles, as compared with the Pacific Line just opened. With this great territory at our disposal, it would be a matter for us to consider whether we should not devote a portion of it to encourage capitalists to undertake that railway. He did not say what was the policy of the Government on that matter. They had not yet adopted a policy with regard to it. But so soon as this address was passed, the Government would introduce a measure to establish a Provincial Government in that great country, as the English Government might issue the proclamation giving effect to our address before this Parliament met again.

The Steamer Wilson G Hunt will not sail for Puget Sound until Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, when she will carry over a number of 4th of July excursionists from this place.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet on Tuesday next, to consider the Confederation question.

Persons and Things.

The Round Table stiles Sumner a successful pyrotechnist.

The Tommyhawk calls the French Suez Canal the unkindest "cut" of all.

Money makes the mare go. It has cost \$2,500 to make the Mayor of Cork go.—Judy.

A mare that eats chickens and sheep is the latest production of Missouri stock breeding.

"The Woman's Bureau" is to give Anna Dickinson a grand breakfast before she goes to California.

A man, living in New York, cut his throat the other day because his wife wanted so many new dresses.

Alabama is importing Chinese laborers. Prentice thinks they might succeed in cultivating pig-tail tobacco.

"Banadelpia" is the name of a new woman's club in New York, of which Anna Dickinson is the Presidentess.

Father Fischer, the Emperor Maximilian's Chaplain, is cultivating hops in Southern Germany.

The Boston Post says: "A realistic manager in San Francisco introduced a live baby on the stage, with results disastrous to the pathos of the play."

A little boy was once asked if he had any liking for cats. "Oh, yes," he replied, "I like them very much—to throw stones at."

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle. Saturday, July 3, 1869.

In the discussion which the presented imminence of Confederation has evoked, there is one subject which has not received the attention at the hands of our public men which its importance deserves. We allude to Reciprocity—a commercial policy which, were it extended to this Colony, would produce immediately more solid and substantial benefits to the whole country than any other change that could be devised.

Our East Coast is one vast deposit of fossil wealth; we have dense forests of the finest timber, and rejoice in a climate unsurpassed in the world for salubrity. We have rich and extensive gold fields and veins of the baser minerals which "crop out" on all sides. Yet this great wealth lies comparatively untouched. Poor men come to the country, walk over their fortunes and go away again; capitalists visit our shores, inspect our resources, pronounce themselves satisfied with their boundless extent and great richness, and then—follow the poor men out of the country. Why, we are many times asked, is "this thus?" Because, we answer, although our wealth is magnificent—our geographical position and climate unsurpassed, and the few people we have energetic, and self-reliant—we want a market. Give us the advantage of a large and increasing market for our native wealth—open to us the sealed door of San Francisco, and we shall at once occupy a commanding position, because ours, in all that contributes to make a people great and prosperous, is the richest country on the Pacific. Geographically, we are so near to a great market, that we almost touch it in a day's travel; commercially, we are as distant as the frozen regions of Alaska. Our case is nearly parallel with that of a company of California miners many years ago who, with "sawags" of gold in their possession, starved to death because there was no food in the country. The natural wealth of this Colony is our awag, but except we are to find an outlet for that wealth, we should be better off without it, because its existence only creates bright anticipations that are never realized. With the present Chinese-wall policy of the Americans in force against us, it is the excellence of our products alone that gains for them an entrance. Without Nansaimo coal, San Francisco nor any of the large California and Oregon cities could be lighted with gas; and without Burrard Inlet or Saanich to draw upon for the finest qualities of wood the Eastern States would be required to furnish at an enhanced cost the necessary article, which is only found on the coast in British Columbia. Throw off the prohibitive duties on coal and lumber, and the British Columbians would compete, and compete successfully, with the Americans in the articles of exportation we have named, besides building up, by the increase of mines, mills and population, large home markets for the agriculturists who, with their products grown on the spot could bid defiance to imported products even if the latter should come in free of duty. Viewed from every standpoint, we really believe that the greatest good we could possibly derive through forming a political union with our brethren East of the mountains would be our admission to share in a treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States. It has been said that the United States will never consent to reopen her ports to Canadian goods; but when American Statesmen consider that that is a game two can play at, and that if they can shut Canadian goods out of their markets Canadian can drive American fishermen from their fishing banks, we fancy they are too practical a nature to withhold their assent to the renewal of a policy where the gain would be clearly mutual.

Cariboo Mining Summary.

We regret to learn from the Cariboo Sentinel of the 18th that the scarcity of water is beginning to be felt throughout the Mining District; the agriculturists have been suffering some time from the same cause, which will probably reduce considerably their products for the year. The mines have nevertheless yielded extremely well for the week, some of them even largely, so that, if a regular supply of water could be obtained, the extraction of gold would reach a point hitherto unattained in this Colony, in its best days. On William Creek the Six-toed Pete washed up 33oz; the Wilson 113oz; and the Cornish for 3 days 55oz; A Chinese Co. on the other side of the Creek 50oz. The Foster Campbell washed up 89oz; the Barker 173oz; the Canadian 20oz. Other Companies were

growing in size, and with the little stream of water that still was obtainable, some were putting in prospect tunnels. On Walker Gulch a company thought they had struck the lead from which the old Comet Co. took such good pay, years ago. Stout Gulch still keeps up its repute. The Taffvale washed up 176oz, the Coombs 170oz, the Floyd 116oz, the Mucho 80oz; the other companies are prospecting. Conklin Gulch is not yet all that was hoped for. The Felix Co. got off the lead and only washed up 16oz; the Bentrow 41oz; the other companies are prospecting. The prospectors for the Felix lead on French Creek have got down to the depth of 120 feet, but have found nothing so far. The Kelly Co. on Lowhee Creek appears to be the only one that cleaned up anything during the week, owing to the scarcity of water; they took out 120oz; the other companies are prospecting. On Mesquito Creek a great difference is perceptible. The Tabb Co. washed up 44oz, the Minnehaha only 14oz, and the Hooking Co. a little over expenses; the water had fallen very low that little or nothing could be done. Several Cos. were prospecting. The Tom and Jerry on Red Gulch, washed up 30oz; the other companies were stopped for want of water. The Discovery Co. on Slate Gulch were ground staving and expected a good wash up. The bed rock tunnel on Canadian Creek is now 1582 feet long, and four or five of the companies interested, will be enabled to go to work at once. The Gronee Creek Flume Co. washed up 103oz; other companies were sinking, drifting or preparing to bring in water from Antler Creek. On Canon Ravine, Antler Creek, Anderson Creek, Little Snow Shoe Creek, Keibley Creek, Cedar Creek, Kangaroo Creek, South Fork of Quosnel River, Moorhead Creek, Little Lake Creek, Four Mile Creek, Eighteen Mile Creek, Beaver Creek, Lightning Creek, and Eagle Creek were to be found the various companies of gold seekers plying the pick and shovel, and all satisfied with their prospects; but every where the want of water was more or less the cause of limited operation or a total stoppage of such portions of the work as required the assistance of that useful element. From the Sentinel of the 19th instant, we glean the following results of the wash-ups during the 3 days subsequent to the previous issue. The Barker Co. washed up 90oz; the Foster Campbell 55oz; Taffvale 70oz; Coombs Co. 50oz; Floyd Co. 102oz. The Barker Co. washed up again on the 18th (two days) and obtained 50oz. The scarcity of water is daily reducing operations, and the amount of gold taken out is proportionally less; Miners are generally looking for another year like the last one. The death of Governor Seymour has created much regret; and great sympathy was every where expressed for Mrs. Seymour. The Grand Jury had brought in a true Bill for manslaughter against Jesse Pearce, the man who escaped from Jail. Yeg's establish had thriven wonderfully on the creek and excellent crops of Radishes, lettuce, potatoes &c. had been produced. Large supplies of goods were on the way up, and prices were generally moderate. We regret to observe that Mr. F. V. Lee has lost his infant daughter a few days old.

Monday June 28

CONFIRMED.—The Government Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to confirm and allow the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony: Health Ordinance; An Act to allow the Queen Charlotte Coal Co. to change their Registered office from New Westminster to Victoria; Appointment of Commissioners to take affidavits and bail and for making statutory declarations; Conveyance of Vancouver Island to the Crown; Extension of the Harewood Railway Company's Act; An Ordinance respecting Stipendiary Magistrates; An Ordinance to amend the law of partnership; An Ordinance to provide for the maintenance and the construction of roads in British Columbia; An Ordinance respecting the practice of surgery and for the encouragement of anatomy. The same are therefore declared and proclaimed to be confirmed and allowed accordingly.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body held a short session on Saturday, June 27, at the Chair, the only business of importance transacted being the appointment of the following gentlemen comprising the Committee of the Masonic Order have sent Capt Delacombe, R. M., commander of the British Garrison, San Juan Island, a note acknowledging the officers' extended by that gentleman and his colleagues on the occasion of the late picnic.

THE CALIFORNIA GATHERING.—Our citizens will be afforded a pleasant day's amusement on the 5th at a trifling expense, and in the case of ladies and children, relieved from the disagreeable features of a steamboat excursion. The distance from any part of the city or suburbs, is not greater than may be walked without inconvenience, if so minded. At this season of leisure, with delightful weather, making outdoor exercise of the first importance, we cannot imagine any pleasanter way of turning a day to real account, for old and young, than at the Californian meeting.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active sailed from Brodrick's wharf at one o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Francisco direct, with 30 passengers and a quantity of freight. Amongst those on board we observed Capt. Irving and daughter, Mrs. J. Fried; Capt. Arthur, Mr. Frankel, Mr. A. Watson, Inspector of the Bank of British Columbia, and Mr. G. Creighton. The steamer was advertised to sail at 9 o'clock, but was detained until 1 o'clock in consequence of low water.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Mr. W. Ward, manager of the Bank of British Columbia in this city, will shortly proceed to Portland to take charge of the branch office there; Mr. Francis, accountant of the Portland branch, will come here as manager; and Mr. Russell, manager of the branch at Portland, will go to San Francisco as manager of that branch. We have not learned whether the arrangement is temporary or permanent.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Enterprise Capt. Swanson, arrived from New Westminster on Saturday afternoon. She brought twenty-five passengers, an up-country mail and express and about \$50,000 in treasure. The news from the Lower Fraser was unimportant. The mining news will be found in another column.

A FRENCH FRIGATE COMING.—The French frigate P. Astree, flagship of rear-Admiral Clouet, now at San Francisco, is about to pay a visit to this station, the senior-officer of the fleet having received advice to that effect from the British Consul at San Francisco. The P. Astree carries 20 guns and 600 men.

THE DROUGHT.—From a gentleman just down from Cariboo we learn that stock in the Upper Country is suffering severely from the existing drought, and heavy loss may result to the farmers. Copious rain would be of the utmost value to every part of the Colony. We trust, however, that the loss to our farming interests will not be so great as stated.

EARTHQUAKE.—Mother Nature is becoming impatient with our lethargic disposition, and took an opportunity last evening at 8:05 to shake us up. The peculiar subterranean disturbance was distinctly perceptible to a number of our citizens, but particularly so to Messrs. Moore & Co., whose shelves were partially emptied by the unaccustomed movement, a number of Porcelain lamps being tossed on the floor produced the impression by the crash that an opening had arrived for the Colony. No other disasters were heard of, up to going to press, but several dwellings were emptied by their occupants in double quick time.

IN PRESS.—The Victoria and British Columbia Directory, Mr. E. Mallandaine publisher, is in press, and it is important that persons wishing their addresses or occupations inserted should communicate with Mr. Mallandaine at his office, Government street, or at the COLONIST office.

BAYNES SOUND COAL CO.—Mr John Trutch returned on Saturday evening from Baynes Sound, where he has been engaged in surveying the company's claim. We understand Mr Trutch speaks favorably of their prospects.

POLICE COURT.—At this Court, on Saturday, Thomas Everett, arrested for outrage, was committed for trial; and two assault cases were disposed of by fine or imprisonment.

BASE BALL.—A new Base Ball Club has been formed here and will shortly commence practice with the view of playing the supposed invincible Olympics of this city.

CORPORATION DAY.—The public offices will be closed to-day and the banks and business houses will suspend business at noon.

The "Columbian" and Free Port.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Your contemporary hugs himself with extreme delight in yesterday morning's issue of the British Columbian, as occupying the position in relation to Free Port that Martin Luther (save the mark) held as the great reformer. He stands up for his principles quite regardless of cruel menaces, calumnies, &c. &c. Seeing the fearful state of excitement that he has wrought himself up to, in an imaginary cause, (for no one grudges him the possession of his vigour) I now endeavor to calm his transports; and if possible to bring him back to his normal condition of quiescent "imbecility." His clinging to Free Port reminds one of the Irishman who hung on to the anchor in a storm, insisting that it was only sufficient for one. I might here suggest that the Free Port idea of your contemporary will certainly be to him what the anchor would have been to the Irishman if the ship had gone down; that is, it will have the effect of sinking him beneath contempt, because everyone knows he is not sincere in its advocacy, hence no one will trust him. The question is simply, how are we to have a Free Port? Is it to be located at Victoria? If so, how are we to collect duties from the rest of the people on the Island. As that would be impossible, how can we expect that the people of the mainland will allow themselves to be taxed that we may be exempt, and we at the same time deriving all the benefit of the additional commerce (if any). But the people of the mainland will have another complaint. They can have no other market for their produce but this; then why are they to be taxed and their natural market taken away? I need not pursue the theme, Mr. Editor; the case is too self-evident. I trust your contemporary will feel better soon; but no one covets his anchor.

A Bundle of Absurdities.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—What an absurdity for men who have common sense as their guide to allow prejudice to blind them to the advantage of forming a link in the chain of Confederation. I would recommend to such a careful perusal of the Bundle of Sticks.

What an absurdity for a portion of this community to mistake the direction towards which circumstances are causing this Colony to gravitate.

I suppose there is no absurdity in a certain class of men setting up their puny strength in opposition to the onward march of destiny.

What a pitiful absurdity for individuals to allow selfish and narrow-minded considerations to hinder the well-being of the whole community.

Contrast the Government, laws, taxation, education and morality of the British North American Confederation, called the New Dominion, with those of the United States, and what a blundering absurdity to be in favor of annexation.

There is a very great absurdity in having an economical Government, laws adapted to the country, light taxation, a good educational system, the land question in better shape, roads running through the country, a persevering steady-working population, etc.

Look at the public debt, the value in the money market of the Government securities of the two nations, and it will be seen that the British Government cannot do as well for us as the United States.

Supposing Annexation to have taken place; who will compose the Government? Will it be Englishmen or Americans? I think I see an infinitesimal absurdity sprouting out when I consider this point. Remember the antagonistic feeling toward England, etc.

I have always understood that it was the people who caused the country to grow. What a ridiculous absurdity then for the people of this Colony to expect the Government to do everything while they did nothing but grumble. The Government might be better, certainly, but the people have not gone to work to make it more suitable, therefore the laxity and expensiveness connected therewith was the consequence of the want of action and unanimity of the people.

What a preposterous absurdity for this city to keep the National Holiday of the United States and neglect that of the New Dominion. I wonder where is the patriotism and true British feeling of Englishmen.

Removal of the Russian Capital—What it Means.

The report is current in Europe that the Emperor Alexander has decreed the removal of the capital of the Russian Empire from St. Petersburg to Kiev, on the River Dnieper. A palace is now building for him at the latter place and the Empress has purchased a large estate there.

If this report is true it is one of the most important movements which Russia has made for many years. Not only is it a formal advance upon the grand system of policy devised and commenced by Peter the Great for civilizing his Empire and incorporating it into the family of European nations, but it is an announcement to the world that the designs of Russia on Turkey are henceforth to be steadily and unrelentingly pursued. Kiev is 670 miles nearer Constantinople than St. Petersburg; it is within 300 miles of the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea; and by the aid of the railroads laid out and soon to be built, it is a point upon which, in the shortest space of time, the whole military force of Russia can be concentrated, ready to march immediately upon either the Turkish or Hungarian frontier. Of course, it will speedily be made an immense depot of military stores, and in the event of a war would be both convenient as a military base and as the headquarters of military and civil government.

The selection of the new capital is also significant in another aspect. Kiev is the great religious metropolis of Russia. Before the conversion of the people to Christianity, it was the seat of their heathen worship, and the advantages of location and association which led to its eminence then, continue to maintain that eminence now. Within its precincts are the palace of the Greek Bishop the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037, and numbers of other churches; the famous Petcherskoi monastery, the catacombs of St. Anthony and St. Theodosius, filled with the bones of Christian saints and martyrs, and a thousand other objects of religious respect to the devout Russian. As the Emperor is the head of the Russian Church as well as a chief-ruler, his taking up his residence in a spot hallowed by so many sacred memories and attractions may reasonably be regarded as evidence of an intention to do everything in his power to strengthen that personal hold upon the affections of his subjects, which has always been so remarkable an element of the strength of the Russian Empire.

The Western Mail states that it is now quite common to see postmen in the neighborhood of Cheltenham going their rounds upon velocipedes. It is announced in most of the French papers that the principal shops in Paris will henceforth be closed on Sundays. This important social reform is not the result of a religious movement, but has been brought about by the same kind of agency which, in England, has introduced the Saturday half-holiday. The Pall Mall Gazette says: There are very many who will regret to hear that Mr. Peabody will leave England, probably for the last time, on Saturday next. He has been for some little time past in declining health, and in yielding to a very natural desire to return to his native place, every one will hope that he will regain his strength, and that the symptoms which have occasioned uneasiness will pass away. Mr. Peabody has recently given away additional sums of money for the benefit of various charitable institutions in the United States, and has declared his intention of maintaining a free library for Georgetown, adjoining Washington. The statue which the merchants of London resolved to erect to his memory is, we believe, nearly finished.

By Electric SPECIAL TO THE DAILY

Eastern

New York, June 21.—Rested Cubans are endeavoring to force the violation of the neutrality of the United States. A large expedition which has been in readiness to move at a moment's notice, has arrived. Minister Webb had an audience with the President on the 21st. He announced the authorities have no more respect for the violation of the neutrality of the United States. A large expedition which has been in readiness to move at a moment's notice, has arrived. Minister Webb had an audience with the President on the 21st. He announced the authorities have no more respect for the violation of the neutrality of the United States.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

New York, June 21.—Counsel for the arrested Cubans are endeavoring to have Col. Ryan tried forthwith to settle the question of the violation of the neutrality laws.

A large expedition which was to sail on Thursday has been indefinitely postponed, but it is thought the men are ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

June 22.—The steamer Arizona, from Astoria, has arrived. It is stated that ex-Minister Webb had an interview with Sec. Fish on the Brazilian Government; he denounced the authorities there and says they have no more respect for the U. S. than for Hayti, to think we ought to give them a good thrashing in consequence. It is understood the President fully endorses the course pursued by Webb. It appears he was simply carrying out instructions given him by Seward. It is presumed the Brazilian Government will make an apology to our Government on the arrival of Minister Blow, Webb's successor.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—A combination of citizens of West Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas is called to meet here on the 13th of July, to take measures to secure the introduction of Chinese emigrants.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Bowie has resigned the secretaryship of the Navy, and George M. Robertson, of New Jersey, formerly Attorney General of the State, has been appointed in his place, and was sworn in at noon to-day. He will attend the regular Cabinet meeting to-day. Mr. Bowie felt compelled to resign from pressure of private duties.

New York, June 25.—An evening paper has a story that a Secret Society has been formed, having branches in the principal cities of the Union, for carrying the country over to Imperialism. The members are sworn to promote and support what is termed the Free Empire. It is proposed to establish an aristocracy, with executive powers in the hands of a Council, with one man at the head, who is to hold the position for life, and be designated Consul of the Free Empire of the United States. The title of Consul will be thrown away for that of Emperor as soon as public sentiment will bear the change. The man for this position has already been selected by the leaders of the movement.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, says that things in his State are very quiet. The people are generally at work in that section, making good progress in the right direction. Crops in this State, as well as South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, are still looking well.

New York, June 23.—Cuban affairs have not been the subject of consultation in the Cabinet; not according to the present aspect it is possible that any official action will soon be taken in regard to the affairs of that island. Government has no information to show that the opposing forces in Cuba ever met in the open field, but what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishes. Operations have been confined to a few local points with no marked political results. The Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot; therefore, as no case is presented which calls for the recognition of belligerent rights no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for or hinted at action in that direction. It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed, that although the Government and people of this country sympathize with the Cubans the neutrality laws will be enforced and as far as possible the Government will execute them.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Times' Washington special says that the National Intelligencer suspended publication to-day for the first time in 69 years; cause, financial embarrassment owing to the loss of Government patronage. There is talk of merging it into an evening paper.

The political contest in Virginia increases in excitement, both parties holding meetings before the election.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Rain continues to fall throughout the Northwest, and it is feared the corn crop will be entirely destroyed in many parts of the country.

New York, June 26.—Havana specials have the following statement of the forces in the field: Government, 18,000; regulars, 27,000; volunteers added. Volunteers are garrisoning the principal cities; the patriots have 36,000 white and 9,000 negroes, of which about 26,000 are well armed and will be increased by some 8,000 whites and negroes in a short time should they continue to receive arms and ammunition from the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Dispatches received to-night from Cuba give particulars of a fight near Puerto Delgado between the Cubans and Spaniards; they captured an extensive train containing a large amount of provisions, ammunition, clothing and hospital stores, etc. Over 200 of the Spaniards were killed. A number of Americans participated in the combat.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It has been officially announced by the British Minister at the capital that an international exhibition of the products of the world's labor will be held at London in 1870. Mr Thornton has been requested to make the matter known to the citizens of the United States which he will do when more fully advised in regard to details. The great aim is to develop labor throughout the world.

Europe.

FLORENCE, June 22.—Great precautions have been taken by the authorities of Naples, Turin and Milan to guard against an outbreak. It is feared that revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Genoa.

LONDON, June 22.—A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Duke of Argyll to obtain government assistance for the production of cotton in the British Colonies. They set forth a great depression in the trade and show that relief can only be had by Government sending aid to develop the growing of cotton and so compete with the United States.

Paris, June 23.—Advices from the Great Eastern are to Thursday, noon. She was then 174 miles from Brest, paying out cable nicely; the weather was pleasant.

LONDON, June 24.—The Irish Church Bill will soon come before the House of Lords again. No motion to go into Committee, or notice of action in dealing with the provisions of the Bill, has yet been made, but the general feeling of the Peers is favorable to making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endowment.

At the Newcastle races to-day the Northumberland Plate was won by Spy.

The English papers say that two Frenchmen are constructing a balloon to carry ten passengers or four with a thousand pounds ballast and provisions for a month; and they will attempt to make a voyage to the North Pole.

LONDON, June 23.—The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company appointed a committee to procure the settlement of their claims.

An expedition with a great floating dock for Bermuda, sailed to-day.

LONDON, June 24th.—By the last telegraphic accounts from the Great Eastern, she was 294 knots out from Brest, and had paid out 310 knots of cable. The signals through to the shore continued perfect; and the weather is delightful.

Another meeting of the Confederate bondholders was held here last evening; the object of the meeting was to protest against that part of Sumner's speech against the Alabama Claims Treaty, and to petition the House of Commons against granting any compensation for such claims to the United States unless adjudicated by an impartial tribunal on principles of equality and international law.

MADRID, June 23.—General Dulce has arrived from Havana in the steamer Delatinia. She was kept three days in quarantine at Santiaogo.

VIENNA, June 23.—The Government has announced a policy of reserve with respect to the economical council. The course to be adopted by the Council cannot be foreseen.

LONDON, June 24.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 3 1/2 per cent.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Viscount Lifford gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill; increasing and extending gable and granting 25 acres of land to Catholic and Presbyterian Churches.

The Viceroys of Egypt has gone to Windsor, on a visit to the Queen.

A public breakfast was given here this morning, to 14 English artisans, who sail for the United States, to enter Cornell University. Lord Hughon occupied the chair, and made a speech full of encouragement and good advice for the enterprise of the young men.

The Duke of Newcastle was up before the Court of Bankruptcy.

It is reported that France is endeavoring to have changed the September Convention with Italy, for withdrawal of French troops from Rome, and that she only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal territory, before concluding a new treaty.

PARIS, June 24.—The Emperor visited the camp of Chalons, and made a speech to the soldiers, he reminded them that this was the anniversary of the battle of Solferino. He said he was pleased to see that they had not forgotten the cause for which they had fought 10 years ago. Continue to preserve the remembrance of the battles fought by your fathers and yourselves, for our victories are the victories of progress and civilization. You will thus maintain the military spirit which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passion. It is fidelity to the flag and devotion to the country. Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation.

CORK, June 24.—A building on a farm in this vicinity, was burned last night by men disguised. No clue exists to the perpetrators.

It is rumored that negotiations recently renewed for a commercial conference between France and Belgium are likely to fall through again.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Prussian Government has laid before the Federal Council of the Zollverein, a proposition for a Treaty of Commerce with Mexico, on the basis of the treaty concluded between the Hansa towns and Mexico, in September, 1855.

MADRID, June 24.—The Cortes to-day rejected the bill proposing a tax of 15 per cent on coupons and rates, etc.

FLORENCE, June 24.—Official journals state that large crowds assembled in the streets of Genoa, but committed no violence. They confined their demonstrations to the utterance of seditious cries, and finally dispersed without resistance to the police. Slight demonstrations were reported at Naples and Bergamo.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Katalasi, appointed Minister at Washington, has been instructed to present the Emperor's congratulations to President Grant.

LONDON, June 25.—Lord Russell is in favor of the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church Bill comes before the Peers again.

BREST, 25.—The Great Eastern has now laid 406 miles of cable; all well.

MADRID, June 26.—There was an exciting debate in the Cortes to-day on the policy of the Government towards Republicans, and the arbitrary conduct of the Civil Government. Sybota said our Government was determined to punish unconstitutional manifestations.

BREST, June 26.—Advices from Great Eastern are reported to this morning. Some difficulty had been encountered, but everything was favorable at last accounts. As soon as Friday she had made 497 knots from Brest, and had paid out 542 knots of cable. This (Saturday) morning, the steamer was detected in the shore connections, and measures taken to localize the fault; this was found impossible, but as the signal soon became perfect again it was resolved to proceed with signal.

LONDON, June 26.—The Queen reviewed the Guards at Windsor in honor of the Vice-Roy of Egypt, 20,000 persons were present and great enthusiasm was manifested. It is said it will cost the Government 612,000 pounds sterling to purchase the telegraph lines in the country as contemplated.

ZURICH, June 26.—In consequence of the

order forbidding Mazzini to reside in certain parts of Switzerland, he left to-day for London.

South America.

New York, June 23.—The steamer Arizona has arrived, bringing the following news: Accounts from Tacha, Peru, represent that place as depopulated by yellow fever. At the town of Chiniqui there had been an earthquake, and small-pox was raging fearfully there.

A storm at Valparaiso damaged government buildings to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars.

M. Valcort, representative of the Cuban Republic, was much feted at Lima.

Cuba.

HAVANA, June 27.—Accounts have been received from Spanish sources of a fight between Government troops and Cubans—a train of supplies and rebels on the road between Puerto del Padre and Los Pinos was attacked by the Spaniards, but they failed to capture it. The raid is incessant and the vomito is spreading.

Canada.

MONTREAL, June 26.—A private letter from an Englishman standing high in the estimation of the government, says that Gladstone, Johnston (?) and Bright are strong supporters of Canadian independence. He further says the British Colonies will within 2 years be required to manage their affairs without recourse upon the Mother Country.

MONTREAL, June 26.—John Young sailed for England this morning. He goes to organize a Canadian and European telegraph company.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Sacramento boat last night brought the House Committee of Ways and Means. To-day the party are making examination of the fortifications and other points of interest around the Bay under the escort of Collector Miller.

New York—Gold to-day opened 136 1/2; sterling 109 1/2 @ 110.

Legal Tenders—74 @ 74 1/2.

Wheat—Quiet; Liverpool, 10s. 3d.

Flour—Local mills are turning out but small quantities.

Wheat—Recent telegrams from Liverpool and New York add tone to this market. A round lot of 2000 sacks, choice new, just at hand from the San Joaquin sold this morning at \$1.60. At the close 600 sacks new, \$1.55; 300, new \$1.60.

Barley—800 sacks brewing, port Coast, \$1.10.

Oats—300 sacks, California, \$1.30 @ 1.65; 2000 sds, Oregon, \$1.60 @ 1.70.

Arrived—Bark Samoset, from Puget Sound. Gold 187 1/2 @ 187 3/4.

Arrived, June 22.—Ship David Heady, Teakel.

Sailed, June 23.—Bark Florence, Seattle; Bark Oswald, Unalaska. The steamship Oriflamme will sail for Portland at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—To-day, Senators Wade and Conkling, and the House Committee of Ways and Means, met with the representatives of the six Chinese companies of the City, and several of our leading merchants and bankers.

A collision occurred about 4 o'clock this morning, between the ship Isaac Jeans, from Nanaimo, loaded with coal, and the French bark Moses, by which the latter was seriously damaged. The former escaped with slight injury.

Arrived, 24.—Ship Isaac Jeans, 11 days from Nanaimo; bark Samoset, from Freepport; ship Coquimbo, from Port Madison; bark Sampson, from Fort Blakely.

Sailed, 24.—Steamer Oriflamme, Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Gold closed in New York at 137 1/2 Legal Tenders—Quiet at 74. Buying, and 7 1/2 selling. Board of Harbor Commissioners to-day, adopted the following in reference to the protection of piles against worms. It is believed that the process known as the Robbins process now being operated by the Pacific Wood preserving Co., will effect that object. Resolved that a contract be awarded to them for the treatment of piles, caps, and 50,000 feet of plank to be used in the construction of wharves on Pacific and Commercial streets; about 300 piles and 155,000 feet of lumber, and 50,000 feet of plank will be treated at a cost of 10 dollars per thousand feet; it is claimed that the Robbins process hardens as well as preserves.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, June 25.—George Francis Train sailed from San Francisco yesterday, he is to deliver the Fourth of July Oration in this city, and will deliver three lectures next week.

The steamers Wright and Telfair sail to-morrow for the Sound and Victoria.

PORTLAND, June 25.—The Oriflamme arrived yesterday evening. George Francis Train arrived. The Emmet Guards are drilling.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleaning the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innocuous that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been overtaxed by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

A PERFUMED TOOTH-WASH!

Mix a teaspoonful of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER in a tumbler of pure, soft water, and you will have a tooth-wash far superior to all the lotions and dentifrices ever offered for sale. It will not injure the enamel; will heal all tenderness or soreness of the gums or mouth, and will impart the most delightful fragrance to the breath.

As there are counterfeiters, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States.

The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—X. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply.

Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above cut represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses.

As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all kinds of sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage, and cures the most troublesome inflammation, over the internal structures it heals by cleansing animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby promotes a sound and permanent cure.

Gout and Rheumatism. From sufferers from rheumatic pain or aneurism and Gout this Ointment will prove invaluable. After formation with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, relax the contracted muscles, and disengage the system. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds. His class of diseases may be cured by wellrubbing the Ointment, three times a day, upon the throat and chest and back of the patient. It will soon penetrate and give immediate relief. In all stages of Influenza, Colds and Bronchitis, this treatment may be followed with efficiency and safety; indeed, it has never been known to fail.

All Varieties of Skin Diseases, Scrofula and Scurvy. This Ointment is a certain cure for Ringworm, Scabby Scrofula or King's Evil, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject. They can be cured with a few rubs or more speedily rubbed than Holloway Ointment, assisted by his celebrated Pills, which act upon the system.

Dropsical Swellings. Beware of this dangerous and deadly complaint which frequently arises upon us by slight indisposition or trifling jaundice, which little or no notice is taken until the disease begins to swell. The cause of the evil must be looked for in the diet and stomach, therefore set to work earnestly by taking Holloway's famous Pills according to the printed instructions and rubbing the Ointment very effectively over the pit of the stomach and ribs, where those organs lie. Most dropsical cases will readily yield to the combined influence of the Ointment and Pills.

Disorders of the Kidneys, Stone and Gravel. Are immediately relieved and ultimately cured if the mineral salts which accumulate in the urinary passages gradually penetrate and in almost every case give immediate relief; but perseverance will be necessary to effect a rough cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Scalds, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Sore Throat, Sore Throats, Skin Diseases, Bunions, Sore Feet, Sore Heads, Scurvy, Bite of Mosquitoes, Gout, Sore Joints, Stomachic, Tumours, Dropsy, Indigestion, Ulcers, Chapped Hands, Piles, Wounds, Corns, (Soft) Rheumatism, Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 54 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: Is 1/6, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 10s, and 20s each Pot.

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