

Spirit of the English Press.

A perusal of the English papers will reward the most indifferent observer of European politics. The papers contain a great many articles on the question of English Reform, to which, however, it is barely necessary to allude here. On all sides it is conceded that while the Government has lost by the amendments to the Bill, the Liberals have not gained that "full measure of liberty" they had a right to expect from the professions of certain members of their party when called latly before their constituents to express their views on the rating franchise; and the action of the Administration in permitting the Reformers to gather in Hyde Park in opposition to the order of Mr Walpole, the Home Secretary, has called forth lively expressions of condemnation from its own party organs and a cry of exultation from the Liberal papers. The meeting was held in absolute contravention of a law of the land. Mr Bradlaugh, the new President of the Reformers, actually threatened violent resistance to any attempt that might be made to prevent the meeting, and the Government receded at the eleventh hour from its position; Mr Walpole resigned and the Reformers entered the Park, held their meeting and retired at their leisure. The "Wooden Walls of England," so celebrated in song and prose, are fast passing away. The Spectator says: "The Admiralty have just sold to Messrs Castle and Beec, the well known ship breakers, whose wood everybody in London burns, the Colossus, Collingwood, Orion and Cressy ships of the line; the Imperieuse, Buryalus, Termagant, Arrogant, Chesapeake and Leander, frigates, 24,305 tons of shipping built in Government dockyards, for \$68,000. We are not learned in shipping, but surely this is a most extravagant bargain. Have Messrs Castle and Beec bought the ships as they stand, copper bolts and all, or only the wood? Mr Corry will hear more of this business than we will like, that is quite certain, and we recommend him, for his own sake, when he next sells ships, to do it by auction, in London, and after considerable advertising. £3 15s. a ton for oak ships so built that they are beds of oak and copper!" Mr Disraeli's Bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption has been laid before Parliament. The Economist says that the bribing candidate, once convicted, loses his seat and is disqualified for election for a period of five years; a second conviction disqualifies him for life. The Economist supports a stronger measure. Referring to Mr Bright's Return speech at Birmingham, the Globe remarks that Mr Bright sets himself to flog the Reformers; lane with his customary vehemence. He attributes the progress of Reform mainly to the riot in Hyde Park, and he advises a renewal of the organized agitation. He wants more peaceable riots, and more orderly conflicts with the police; and, above all, he counsels the working classes to meet in bodies of "50,000, 100,000, or 150,000," and parade up and down the Westend streets, in order to make themselves as disagreeable as possible to all the better classes. He repeats to them Mr Beales' exhortation to make themselves a "nuisance." Such is Mr Bright's programme. But the failure of the open air demonstration yesterday at Birmingham ought to teach him that even the working classes are getting sick of such proceedings, and now that a fair Reform Bill is offered to them, do not feel disposed to reject that bill merely for the sake of putting the Liberals into office again." The Times, speaking of the same meeting, says that "Mr Bright's whole method of analysing the Government scheme of Reform is, essentially vicious, and the comparison he institutes between it and Mr Gladstone's rival plan is accordingly quite untrustworthy." The Day (a new London daily of much vigor) thus refers to the proposed Synod of the Anglican Church, at Lambeth Palace, which Bishop Hills of this Colony has been summoned to attend. "Dr Lee of Manchester has expressed a hope that the proposed synod will not attempt to do more than deliberate. The doctor does not mean to take part in the business." What, asks the Day, have the bishops to bestir themselves about? "Is the Church in danger? Certainly not, if we may believe its leaders and teachers. We cannot read an account of any clerical meeting without being told, in stereotyped phrase, 'that the Church was never more completely rooted in the heart of the people than it is now.' Is the episcopal order in any peril? So far from it, that the only question seems to be, How shall we get more bishops, and where shall we seat them when they are obtained?"

Central School Examination.

The half yearly examination at the Central (Free) School, boys' department, came morning till half-past three in the afternoon. The scholars were of less numerous than last year, 51 pupils (many of them older scholars) having left both the school and the colony since midsummer last, so that the present list only numbers 63, and that diversified. Nevertheless the general progress was considered upon the whole as satisfactory and indeed superior to that of last year. Such was the opinion not only of the Superintendent of Instruction, Mr Waddington, but of the gentlemen who took a part in the examination. The answers in some branches were very good, such as grammar, geography, history and arithmetic, especially in the higher classes; and the monthly written examinations, which have been adopted in the school for some time and which all of them undergo the scrutiny of the Superintendent, were, some of them, declared to be remarkable. We were also glad to observe that the outside attendance was more numerous than usual; probably on account of the precarious position of the public schools. There were many mothers and ladies present, and were marked among the male visitors the Rev Mr Somerville and Mr C B Young, who both took an active part in the examinations, besides Rev Dr Evans and Mr Browning and many other gentlemen, who gave a passing visit. The Governor had been invited, but was unable to attend on account of his visit to Leech River.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Hathaway & Titus vs. Corporation of Victoria.—Mr Bishop, attorney for plaintiffs, made application for further time, to move on the points of law in this case. Mr Bishop the learned counsel who appeared in the case, and who had declined to move the point at all. The Chief Justice, in granting an extension of time, for any motion to be made in the case, drew the attention of Mr Bishop to the points which had to be argued, namely, the absence of the Corporation seal from the contract, the absence of the signature of the Mayor, and the fact of there being no such contract on behalf of the Corporation, and the absence of any ratification of the contract under seal. The Chief Justice added, that he thought it desirable that the law on these points should be argued and ventilated for the satisfaction of the parties, although his present opinion was against the plaintiff on the law. On the consent of Mr Sebright Green, the attorney for defendants, the time was extended till Monday next, the 8th inst., with leave to apply for new trial or to enter verdict for plaintiffs.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The Hudson Bay Company.—The New York Times says, "It is not probable that the Hudson Bay Company will long survive the establishment of a united government for the British provinces on the Atlantic coast. The majority of the settlers under British rule on the Pacific coast would either link their former allegiance to the United States, (and one or other of these results, the Company's days are at no distant date,) or the Company's days are numbered. They are not perhaps a great obstacle in the path of civilization; but their removal from the old hunting-grounds, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, is demanded—first, by the more active class of settlers bordering on the territory; next, by the more ambitious provinces which have led the way toward confederation. So the great association of fur-traders are to be bought out if they are possessed of any rights which are to be maintained as of right, or they have no such rights, and are voluntarily to retire. The prospective overthrow of this great old concern brings to mind the undisturbed fact which might possibly serve as an example for them when they are finally gone; next towards the Indians, a policy of kindness of any serious kind have arisen between the Company's agents and the native chiefs. At such points as Edmonton, Fort Pitt, Carleton Place, Rocky Mountain House and Rainy Lake, where the Indians have so long been in the habit of coming to trade, the bargains struck, if generally less favorable to them than to the Company, as a rule gave material satisfaction. And the provision made by the latter for furnishing religious instruction to their converts, has always been liberal. Will this state of things continue to prevail under a new protectorate?"

THE LAST CANADIAN SLAVE.

Yesterday there appeared in court an old colored man named Baker, whose age is said to be 101 years. He was brought from Cornwall, where he resides, as a witness in the case of Morris vs. Henderson, to prove the death of two persons—one died in 1863 and the other in 1814. The old man is perhaps the last surviving Canadian slave, and one of those emancipated by the statute abolishing slavery in this country. He was born in the present United States, when they were under the British Crown, and continues a British subject still. He was brought a slave to this country by his master, one of those U. E. loyalists who left their old homes to enjoy the privileges of British rule in preference to that of democracy. The old man fought all the way through the war of 1812, and continues at this day hale and hearty. In Court he walked nimbly to the highest tier of seats, and as soon as it became apparent that the absence of the defendant in the suit rendered his testimony unnecessary, he walked down the steps with the agility of a man of forty years.—Canadian paper.

THE FIRE ON DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

The fire on Deadman's Island.—The fire of Sunday evening on Deadman's Island destroyed the Indian graves and remains. The Island has been used as a burial place for the Sanguish or Flathead Indians for many years. The dead were placed in boxes or square coffins and left above the ground to decay. All the "big" men of the tribe, the *kyas tyhees* and their wives—were sent to the island for their last sleep. Carved images, intended to represent departed chiefs, generally appeared at the side of the boxes, and a few blankets, were deposited by the side of the cove, in the belief that the right of possession did not cease with death, and that the more the deceased was encumbered with this world's goods when he departed for the happy hunting-grounds, the more acceptable he would prove to the Great Spirit. All the relics and mementoes were destroyed on Sunday. The torch of some of the Sanguish incendiaries fired the shrubbery that covered the island, and the fire-blend sent forth his tongues in every direction. The flames raged all Sunday, destroying nearly every consumable object on the island, and a foling rest like what is worn in England at evening parties. His hair is black, with a lofty tuft surmounting a good forehead. He formerly wore a large black beard, which he has shaved off since his arrest, leaving an imperial and moustache. His complexion is rather sallow, his features regular and handsome. His voice is agreeable, but betrays a Limerick brogue, modified by an American accent. He is a native of Limerick, during the American rebellion, and travelled the United States, on Fenian business, with Stephens, Hapline and others.

FROM BOB BEND.

FROM BOB BEND.—Our (British Columbia) advices from French Creek are to the 16th inst. The steamer '49 arrived at the landing on the 15th and was to leave on the 16th. She would make one more trip and then lay up till after the high water. A good quartz specimen was reported to have been taken out of a bench on French Creek by one Kelly. The Wingham Co (4 men) were taking out from 6 to 1000 a day. Dugart Co (4 men) had taken out \$2000 worth of gold to the share since the season commenced. The Gold Hill Co were taking out at the rate of \$30 to the foot width of tunnel. Discovery Co taking out over expenses. The weather was very pleasant.

THE JEWELS PRESENTED BY THE COUNT DE FLANDRE.

The jewels presented by the Count de Flandre to the Princess Marie, now his wife, are estimated at upwards of £50,000. The precious stones of which they are composed formed part of the jewels of the Princess Charlotte, the first wife of Leopold I., the latter having bequeathed them to the Count de Flandre. Sixteen workmen were employed for seven weeks in resetting the whole.

THE JEWELS PRESENTED BY THE COUNT DE FLANDRE.

The jewels presented by the Count de Flandre to the Princess Marie, now his wife, are estimated at upwards of £50,000. The precious stones of which they are composed formed part of the jewels of the Princess Charlotte, the first wife of Leopold I., the latter having bequeathed them to the Count de Flandre. Sixteen workmen were employed for seven weeks in resetting the whole.

THE JEWELS PRESENTED BY THE COUNT DE FLANDRE.

The jewels presented by the Count de Flandre to the Princess Marie, now his wife, are estimated at upwards of £50,000. The precious stones of which they are composed formed part of the jewels of the Princess Charlotte, the first wife of Leopold I., the latter having bequeathed them to the Count de Flandre. Sixteen workmen were employed for seven weeks in resetting the whole.

THE JEWELS PRESENTED BY THE COUNT DE FLANDRE.

The jewels presented by the Count de Flandre to the Princess Marie, now his wife, are estimated at upwards of £50,000. The precious stones of which they are composed formed part of the jewels of the Princess Charlotte, the first wife of Leopold I., the latter having bequeathed them to the Count de Flandre. Sixteen workmen were employed for seven weeks in resetting the whole.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We are glad to learn that one of the gentlemen (Mr Jessop) connected with the public schools has cheerfully acquiesced in the proposed reduction. Answers will be received from the other gentlemen in a day or two. The Board yesterday held a protracted sitting in considering the condition of education in the colony.

THE H. B. CO'S BARK PRINCESS ROYAL.

THE H. B. CO'S BARK PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt Anderson, loaded with 360,000 feet of Burrard Inlet lumber, will sail to-day for Valparaiso.

FROM THE SOUND.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer New World and Eliza Anderson, with passengers and live stock, arrived early last evening.

THE STRAMER FLY.

THE STRAMER FLY, Captain Frain, steamed round to Saanich Inlet on Saturday for a trial trip, and the machinery worked remarkably well.

Obituary of Eminent Persons.

LORD LLANOVER.

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, P.C., Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, who died on the 27th ult., at his town house, 9, Great St. Martin's street, Park Lane, after a prolonged and painful illness, was the eldest son of Ben. Hall, Esq., of Abercarn, Monmouthshire, and Heniol Castle, Glamorganshire, M.P. in several Parliaments for Totnes and Westbury, and for some years previous to his death for the county of Glamorgan, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Crawshaw, Esq., of Cyfarthfa, Glamorganshire. He was born November 8, 1802, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament as member for Monmouth in 1831, but lost his seat on petition. In 1832 he was again elected for Monmouth, and sat for that borough till the general election in 1837, when he was a successful candidate for Marylebone, which he continued to represent up to J. ne, 1858. He was highly popular as a member for Marylebone. He had voted in favor of the Reform Act in 1832, and was an early advocate of the repeal of the corn laws and also of the widow tax. He advocated the entire abolition of church rates, and the admission of Dissenters to both Universities, and a great extension of the suffrage, together with votes by ballot. He, from August, 1854, to August, 1855, held the appointment of President of the Board of Health, when he was made a Privy Counsellor. He was subsequently, till February, 1858, First Commissioner of Public Works. Under his administration great improvements were made in the Royal and public parks. He was created a Baronet in July, 1858, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Llanover, June 27, 1859. Lord Llanover married, December 4, 1823—Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, and had issue two sons, who died young, and a daughter, who survives him—Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth, the wife of John Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, nephew, maternally, of Arthur James, ninth and present Earl of Fingall, K.P. As Lord Llanover had died without male issue, his baronetcy and peerage become extinct. Lord Llanover's widow, the present Lady Llanover, has done good service to literature by her able and interesting publication, in 1861, "The Diary of Mrs De la Hay." This eminent lady was the wife of Sir John De la Hay, M.P. over thus—Lady Llanover's mother, Mrs Georgiana Mary Ann Waddington, was daughter of John Port, Esq., of Lam, Derbyshire (previously Sparrow, having succeeded to the estate of his uncle Port of Lam, and taken his name), by Mary, only daughter of John D'Ewes, Esq., of Wellesbourne, and his wife, Ann Granville, younger sister of Mrs Delaney, and daughter of Col. Bernard Granville, grandson of the illustrious Cavalier general, Sir Beril Granville, and younger brother of George, Lord Lansdowne. Lady Llanover derives, in a direct line, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, as well as from the ancient Royal and noble families of Wales.

Lynch Law.

As a rule, we are not Vigilance Committees. Y been occasions, when the openly set at defiance cowardice or connivance ministrators, that a rising ple has produced a whole effect. To one of the We ian States, we believe, credit of having first instituted known as Lynch Law, or trial and punishment of crime from California, has been selected to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July. Mr Harnett is an able and eloquent speaker, and will do the subject justice.

We are concerned to learn that Major Francis, U.S.A., brother of Consul Francis, while on his way to Victoria from Oregon on Friday last to visit a sick friend, was thrown from his buggy and sustained a fracture of one of his arms.

"MUSIC SWEET."—The Volunteer Band, under Mr Harries, delighted the denizens of James Bay last evening with several choice pieces of music which were delightfully rendered.

ORATION.—Mr Harnett, the eloquent orator from California, has been selected to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July. Mr Harnett is an able and eloquent speaker, and will do the subject justice.

THE H. B. CO'S BARK PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt Anderson, loaded with 360,000 feet of Burrard Inlet lumber, will sail to-day for Valparaiso.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer New World and Eliza Anderson, with passengers and live stock, arrived early last evening.

THE STRAMER FLY, Captain Frain, steamed round to Saanich Inlet on Saturday for a trial trip, and the machinery worked remarkably well.

(From the Illustrated News, May 4.)

Obituary of Eminent Persons.

LORD LLANOVER.

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, P.C., Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, who died on the 27th ult., at his town house, 9, Great St. Martin's street, Park Lane, after a prolonged and painful illness, was the eldest son of Ben. Hall, Esq., of Abercarn, Monmouthshire, and Heniol Castle, Glamorganshire, M.P. in several Parliaments for Totnes and Westbury, and for some years previous to his death for the county of Glamorgan, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Crawshaw, Esq., of Cyfarthfa, Glamorganshire. He was born November 8, 1802, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament as member for Monmouth in 1831, but lost his seat on petition. In 1832 he was again elected for Monmouth, and sat for that borough till the general election in 1837, when he was a successful candidate for Marylebone, which he continued to represent up to J. ne, 1858. He was highly popular as a member for Marylebone. He had voted in favor of the Reform Act in 1832, and was an early advocate of the repeal of the corn laws and also of the widow tax. He advocated the entire abolition of church rates, and the admission of Dissenters to both Universities, and a great extension of the suffrage, together with votes by ballot. He, from August, 1854, to August, 1855, held the appointment of President of the Board of Health, when he was made a Privy Counsellor. He was subsequently, till February, 1858, First Commissioner of Public Works. Under his administration great improvements were made in the Royal and public parks. He was created a Baronet in July, 1858, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Llanover, June 27, 1859. Lord Llanover married, December 4, 1823—Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, and had issue two sons, who died young, and a daughter, who survives him—Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth, the wife of John Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, nephew, maternally, of Arthur James, ninth and present Earl of Fingall, K.P. As Lord Llanover had died without male issue, his baronetcy and peerage become extinct. Lord Llanover's widow, the present Lady Llanover, has done good service to literature by her able and interesting publication, in 1861, "The Diary of Mrs De la Hay." This eminent lady was the wife of Sir John De la Hay, M.P. over thus—Lady Llanover's mother, Mrs Georgiana Mary Ann Waddington, was daughter of John Port, Esq., of Lam, Derbyshire (previously Sparrow, having succeeded to the estate of his uncle Port of Lam, and taken his name), by Mary, only daughter of John D'Ewes, Esq., of Wellesbourne, and his wife, Ann Granville, younger sister of Mrs Delaney, and daughter of Col. Bernard Granville, grandson of the illustrious Cavalier general, Sir Beril Granville, and younger brother of George, Lord Lansdowne. Lady Llanover derives, in a direct line, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, as well as from the ancient Royal and noble families of Wales.

THE LAST CANADIAN SLAVE.—Yesterday there appeared in court an old colored man named Baker, whose age is said to be 101 years. He was brought from Cornwall, where he resides, as a witness in the case of Morris vs. Henderson, to prove the death of two persons—one died in 1863 and the other in 1814. The old man is perhaps the last surviving Canadian slave, and one of those emancipated by the statute abolishing slavery in this country. He was born in the present United States, when they were under the British Crown, and continues a British subject still. He was brought a slave to this country by his master, one of those U. E. loyalists who left their old homes to enjoy the privileges of British rule in preference to that of democracy. The old man fought all the way through the war of 1812, and continues at this day hale and hearty. In Court he walked nimbly to the highest tier of seats, and as soon as it became apparent that the absence of the defendant in the suit rendered his testimony unnecessary, he walked down the steps with the agility of a man of forty years.—Canadian paper.

The jewels presented by the Count de Flandre to the Princess Marie, now his wife, are estimated at upwards of £50,000. The precious stones of which they are composed formed part of the jewels of the Princess Charlotte, the first wife of Leopold I., the latter having bequeathed them to the Count de Flandre. Sixteen workmen were employed for seven weeks in resetting the whole.

The Legal Amalgamation Bill operative.

During the last sitting of the Legislative Council an Ordinance was passed to the effect that Barristers were allowed to act as Attorneys and vice versa as Barristers after the 1st of July instant. His Lordship the Justice yesterday decided the Ordinance does not apply to Vancouver Island. This decision—the rectness of which cannot be questioned—is most unfortunate for interests of the Islanders; and matter for extreme regret the Legislature, when engaged in the statute to provide for the amalgamation of the professions, did that with the dawn of this mon antiquated system that com man to employ two lawyers to work of one would be abolished that those other relics of antiqu

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

Lynch Law.

As a rule, we are not an admirer of Vigilance Committees. Yet there have been occasions, when the law has been openly set at defiance through the cowardice or connivance of its administrators, that a rising of the people has produced a wholesome moral effect. To one of the Western American States, we believe, attaches the credit of having first instituted a code, known as Lynch Law, for the speedy trial and punishment of criminals. The country at the time was infested with murderers, gamblers and horse thieves, and the culprits were either in collusion with the authorities or the officers were afraid to do their duty. At any rate, whatever might have been the cause, the outrages continued for years, and none of the offenders had been brought to justice, when the patience of the citizens was exhausted, and one day, under the leadership of a bold spirit named Lynch, they rose and hanged all the bad characters they could find. The way the fellows were tried and executed was simple enough. A jury of twelve men was empaneled, and Mr Lynch sat as judge. The duty of the jury was to convict the prisoner; that of the judge, to sentence him to be hanged; and the duty of judge, jury and populace (so that all might be equally involved) was to lay their hands on a rope and run the villain up to a tree-branch. This summary mode of disposing of evildoers soon rid the locality of desperadoes, and the example was soon followed in other States with beneficial results. The code has obtained a world-wide reputation under the appellation of "Lynch Law," in honor of the first "judge." Its operations have been confined principally to the American States and territories. Very few instances of the administration of Lynch Law have occurred on British ground. Here, in British Columbia, in 1858, the California miners who first rushed to Fraser River destroyed several Indian villages and killed some of the inhabitants. That affair, more properly speaking, was a "war" in which the red man was the aggressor; and the only real case of lynching (previous to yesterday) we remember to have heard of in the Colony was where a number of miners hung an old Indian, near Lillooet, early in 1859, for stealing. The Kootenay case (to which brief allusion is made by telegraph) seems to have been a terrible affair. One account claims that Gaggin, the Magistrate, was poisoned by the desperado; but this is doubtful, as it is well known that the deceased gentleman had lain at the point of death for some weeks. That the constable of the district was shot and killed is undoubtedly correct. The murderer then appears to have made for the Boundary Line, to which he was pursued by the infuriated miners and killed. Ardent believers in law and order may deprecate the infliction of summary punishment by an unauthorised body; but we conceive that the executioners of the wretch Brown showed by the course they adopted a proper and just appreciation of the law. The magistrate was dead. Who was to issue a warrant? The constable was shot. Who was to pursue the assassin? Clearly, with the representatives of the law power of the Government lying dead before them, the right, the duty of the people was to prevent the flight of the evil-doer. They had to choose between the escape of the murderer and his summary punishment. Aware that he was guilty of a capital offence in the eyes of the law, and well knowing that if he crossed the line he was sure from pursuit, they decided to shoot him down. Paradoxical as the assertion may appear, when the miners took the law into their own hands and executed the criminal, they showed a high appreciation of that law and upheld its majesty.

The Legal Amalgamation Bill Inoperative.

During the last sitting of the Legislative Council an Ordinance was passed to the effect that Barristers should be allowed to act as Attorneys and Attorneys as Barristers after the 1st day of July instant. His Lordship the Chief Justice yesterday decided that this Ordinance does not apply to Vancouver Island. This decision—the correctness of which cannot be questioned—is most unfortunate for the interests of the Islanders; and it is a matter for extreme regret that the Legislature, when engaged in framing the statute to provide for the amalgamation of the professions, did so in a bungling manner. We had hoped that with the dawn of this month the antiquated system that compels a man to employ two lawyers to do the work of one would be abolished; and that those other relics of antiquity—

horsehair wigs and bombazine gowns—were destined soon to go out of fashion. We shall now have to await, it seems, the next meeting of the Legislative Council, when, we trust, this evil—this great public wrong—will be redressed, and Barristers and Attorneys be placed on precisely the same footing.

From Victoria to Metlakatlah with some Account of the Mission there.

H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, with Governor Seymour on board, left Esquimalt June 7th, arriving on the evening of the 9th. Very few Indians were left in the village, the majority being up Knight Inlet, engaged in Eulachon fishing. Next morning got underway and arrived off Bella Bella the same evening. This village is situated on a small island in Lama Passage, and consists of about 9 huts, containing about 200 of a population. The men appeared robust and well made, especially the chief, a young man about twenty-four; the women were bare across the face. They have slightly flattened heads (the women alone flatten the heads), broad faces and rather fair, ruddy complexion. We saw for the first time in this country an Albino, a woman with fair, ruddy complexion, white hair and reddish eyes, and on inquiring of the chief as to her genealogy, he told us she was "Sitkum." The situation of the village on an island of about an acre in extent, where there is neither wood nor water, is rather peculiar, but chosen many years ago as a place of defence. Here was observed, among some of the old, extensive scars on the arms, the result of the custom of titing, during their medicine orgies, when the candidates in their frenzy are supposed to be inspired, and it is considered a matter of religious duty to offer them an arm to gnaw, such scars being highly honorable. Another peculiarity of the death of a chief—a practice that is disapproved, the cavities filled with cedar bark, and then conveyed to a cavern on the opposite shore, where it is deposited. The chief came off in the evening, bringing with him a collection of curious masks, rattles, &c.; these he carefully brought on deck, and would not exhibit except on the after part of the ship, hid from the sight of the canoes. On some of them the carving was very well executed. One of his whistles was decidedly ingenious, consisting of a tube fitted into the neck of a bladder, which being compressed in the hand, gave out musical notes. On shore they appeared to have a plentiful supply of the necessities of life, as numerous deer, beaver, halibut, were seen in their houses. We left Bella Bella next morning (12th) and anchored the same evening at Looe Inlet, situated in Greenville Channel, a snug anchorage, the inlet running up about three miles, where a river falls in. Here some of our party who went on shore saw numerous tiny glittering specks in the sand, brought down by the river, and fancied they had discovered valuable diggings. The specimens brought on board, however, turned out to be only iron pyrites. Next day (13th), we proceeded, passing the surveying steamer Alexandra in Lawson harbor, and arrived in the forenoon in Metlakatlah roads. The voyage from Fort Rupert was through a succession of sheltered channels, the ocean swell being only felt for about 30 miles, in passing between Cape Scott and the entrance of Fitzhugh Sound. The rest was inland navigation, intricate, but perhaps the smoothest in the Pacific. Many of the archipelagoes passed through were of surpassingly beautiful scenery being almost of a high land character, the shores wooded close to the water's edge, numerous canals resembling a succession of inland lakes, dotted with many beautiful islets; the scenery everywhere varying in shade and outline, and consisting of open glades and gently sloping activities, at others, of snow clad peaks and mountains, cleft by deep ravines, down whose sides thundered impetuous mountain torrents; while now and again a glimpse was caught of the snow clad Cascade range. In passing along there might be seen occasionally a long avenue cleared in the forest from the top to the bottom of the mountains; the result of some devastating snow avalanche; perhaps in some instances proceeding from distant glaciers. Metlakatlah is situated on the coast, about the middle of the western side of the Chympean peninsula. This peninsula, inhabited by the Chympean tribe, is about 40 miles long by 20 broad and is washed on three sides by Cnatian Sound, Port Essington and Work's Canal. The Mission of Metlakatlah is situated on a little bay protected by several small islands; the village being built on a triangular piece of land jutting out into the bay. The church, and Mr Duncan's missionary's house are situated at the apex, whilst two rows of houses occupy the sides. Governor Seymour landed to inspect the place, and was received by Mr Duncan, supported by 18 constables dressed in artillery uniform as a guard of honor, and the whole population, amounting to about 400. They all sang in a very spirited manner "God Save the Queen." The Governor afterwards walked round the village and inspected the site of the proposed saw mill, which is about to be erected on a stream at the end of the village. We found great improvements had taken place since our last visit a year ago. Four or five acres have been cleared behind the village and are intended to form a public park and the site of a new church; the road in front of the houses has been widened and the bank strengthened by palisades, where it was falling in, while on the beach a platform has been constructed to haul up canoes, and a pier where a schooner can come alongside and land her cargo at any stage of the tide. Numerous new houses have been run up, which are an improvement on the older ones, having rooms at each end boarded off for the different families, retaining the central apartment with fire in the middle. The older houses, although externally built after European fashion with doors, glass windows and shingled roofs, had no separate apartments. The interior of the houses were all very clean and neat, many of them

very tasteful in their furniture, cheap prints, matting, mirrors, easy chairs, and other civilized surroundings being common. There are about 32 houses, each accommodating a family and their collateral relations. The population numbers about 600. Many of these are relations, who although still heathens, have followed their christian relations to whom they have been attached, and no doubt ultimately will be gathered into the christian fold. In the meantime they conform to the regulations of the place. About 100 of the population are catechumens, and 300 more are desirous of becoming so. They all look intelligent, wear English clothing and are clean and comfortable in appearance. His Excellency after visiting the village and going to several of the houses, inspected the store which Mr Duncan keeps for the benefit of the Mission, to which the Indians bring their skins and other produce to be exchanged for European articles. The store is well stored with a great variety of articles, clothing, blankets, groceries, tobacco, cutlery, including iron and steel collars, Eau de Cologne, kid gloves, &c. A large quantity of valuable furs, received in barter are also to be seen, consisting of mink, marten, sea otter, bear, ermine, seal, salmon, &c. The Governor then adjourned to the church, an octagonal building capable of holding about 500, which on the occasion was nearly full. He was accompanied by Mr Duncan, Captain Porcher, R. N., Lieut Kitson, R. M. A., and Dr Comrie, R. N. His Excellency addressed the Indians, stating that it afforded him much pleasure to meet them in their own homes, and to see the progress they were making in the arts of the white man, and told them that what was good for the white man was also beneficial for them. He hoped they would continue to persevere in their well doing, and they might depend on having his protection, but if on the other hand, they misconducted themselves, the same punishment would be awarded to them as to whitemen. He should always be glad to hear of them through Mr Duncan, and he hoped at some future period to visit them again. In answer to this, several of the chiefs spoke. They said they were as yet weak and required protection; that they had numerous enemies; that they were like the eggs that a bird took care of; that they were very grateful to the Governor for his promised support and for his coming so far to see them; they also begged him to use his influence to stop the potlaches amongst the neighboring tribes, which they believed to be the great source of vice, so much so, that even Indians would prostitute their own children in order to acquire property to give away for the purpose of display, and that doing away with the potlaches would be a great leverage to raise the Indians. The Governor in reply stated that he said no doubt although they were young and weak as a people they had advanced considerably towards an equality with the whites. They worshipped the same God, believed in the same creed, had houses constructed after the English fashion, a store, good roads, and a sawmill. That he hoped to hear of advancement, and trusted to have a favorable account of them from Mr Duncan. Afterwards, the Governor went to the schoolroom, and heard some songs sung by the girls, and fourteen of whom reside in the house under Mr Duncan's supervision, and manage all the household economy. They vary in age from 12 to 16, and after this initiation in house-keeping are eagerly sought after in marriage by the young men of the place. Mr Duncan receives all the suitors, listens to their proposals and generally arranges their love affairs. They sang several Chympean songs, one of which, to the tune of "Home, sweet home," was very pretty; and also a variety of English songs, including "Obedient in duty winning applause," "Battermate and Daisies," "Tell me now, gold," Mr Duncan accompanied them on the harmonium and concertina. The copy-books were afterwards inspected, the style of calligraphy being very good. They also read in English distinctly and intelligently. Altogether, the impressions formed of Mr Duncan's training were very favorable, and the results in the case of these pupils would bear comparison with any of the more advanced young ladies' schools in Victoria, while in neatness, appearance and general deportment they were equally ladylike. Mr Duncan also carries on a day school, at which about 90 pupils attend. This room is hung round with maps, illustrations, &c., and has quite an academic appearance, containing globes, electric machines, &c., while outside, is a series of gymnastic appliances, swings, bars, &c. The community is composed chiefly of young persons, 200 being under 20 years of age, while about one hundred are under ten. The history of the rise and progress of this Mission is a most interesting one. Mr Duncan, to whose exertions the present state of things is owing, was educated at the missionary college of Highbury, and arrived in this country in 1857. Almost immediately after his arrival he proceeded to Fort Simpson, the village of the Chympeans, situated at the northern end of the peninsula. Here he labored for five years, but finding the presence of his progress, he in 1862 removed to Metlakatlah, a Government Reserve, and the old home of the Chympeans before Fort Simpson was built thirty years ago. When he left Fort Simpson only fifty accompanied him, now there are six hundred. The secret of his success has been owing to a thorough acquaintance with the language, and carrying out civilization hand in hand with evangelization. One aid was the establishment of a store. Out of the profits of the store, a sawmill costing about \$1800, and a church about \$5000, are to be built; and all public works are paid from this source. A carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, a factory for making soap of Eulachon oil, and also a bakery are in progress. The management of this community rests with a Council of fifteen, selected out of the settlers, under Mr Duncan. For the public works, such as keeping up of equivalent to \$3, is required annually of each inhabitant. Numerous gardens exist in front of the houses, in addition to which each individual has a plot of ground allotted to him on the numerous islets in front. In these

plots, potatoes, onions, cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., are grown to such an extent that the neighboring tribes come here to trade. For their convenience a market house is about to be erected. A schooner, manned and commanded by those belonging to the mission, makes passages up and down the coast for the purpose of trade. Mr Duncan has also lately published a pamphlet in Chympean, containing the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and a selection of Scriptural passages, the first attempt at printed Indian language on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Great credit is due to Mr Duncan for his efforts, in spite of the numerous difficulties he has had to contend with; he is the right stuff of which missionaries are made—active, cheerful, energetic, possessed of great tact and good nature. He has succeeded in combining industrial training with religious instruction, and laid the foundation of a system which we hope will remain sufficiently long to mature, more especially, as the results will entirely depend on the bringing up of the younger members, to whom in all probability we must look for the perpetuation of the Indian race on this coast. We have entered into a lengthened history of this mission because Mr Duncan's aims have been misrepresented by jealous rival traders, each skin traded here being looked upon as so much loss to them. He has also brought down upon him a host of slanders from the active part he has taken in stopping the Indian liquor traffic on the coast. It may be mentioned, that on this occasion five hogheads of villainous stuff denominated whisky, were broken up and their contents poured out upon the beach. This had been taken, some weeks previously by Mr Duncan's forces from a schooner engaged in the nefarious traffic, and when poured out, tainted the air for a considerable distance. A fine of \$400 had been imposed on the proprietor, which the Governor generously handed over to Mr Duncan for the benefit of the Mission. In the evening the Governor returned on board, a fleet of canoes escorting him, and next morning left for Fort Simpson.

Thursday, July 4.

THE INCENDIARIES OF DEADMAN'S ISLAND.—Two young men, named Peter Scully and Hebbard, are charged with setting fire to the Indian burying-ground on Deadman's Island on Sunday last. Scully was arrested at the house of his mother and underwent a partial examination yesterday. Hebbard has disappeared, and it is feared, has gone to the American side. Scully, it is understood, lays the blame on his associate, and acknowledges several parties in boats were passing the island about the time the flames broke out, and one man saw a young man go under a bush and immediately after ran out and leap into a boat, in which another young man was seated, and row away. The flames sprang up immediately afterwards from the bush under which the young man was seen. Scully is remanded for three days. It is a fact worthy of remark that when the country swarmed with rough characters in '59 and '62, not a man of the natives ever offered to outrage the feelings of the natives by disturbing their dead; and it is truly lamentable that the less turbulent times of '67 should have witnessed an act of Vandalism so horrible as the wilful destruction of a burying-ground.

THE WASHBURNE LEDGE.—The Cariboo Sentinel of the 17th gives an encouraging notice of the working of this lead, and states that the strata would not be in running order until the week after that date. A private letter received here by the last mail corroborates the information furnished by the most satisfactory results from the operations of the strata. Though there is nothing definite in this, it is pleasing to learn that the enterprise of the Washburne company has met with the most encouraging indications of the worth of their labor, from the commencement of the work up to the present time. The returns to be made by means of this strata are anxiously looked for by all who view the future of the colony through the golden mirror of Cariboo. If the quartz prove generally as rich as is shown by present prospects, the day must not be far distant when the clatter of quartz mills and the hissing of steam will be heard in every direction. Examiner.

FOURTH OF JULY.—To-day is the 91st anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. Ninety-one years ago the thirteen colonies threw off their allegiance to the British Crown, and ratified a declaration of liberty by their own hands, and were acknowledged by Great Britain. The Americans have much to be proud of. They have founded a great and prosperous nation upon the principles of self-government; have outstripped in greatness and prosperity almost all the older nations of the world, and are still "marching on" to victories yet more glorious than any of the past. As members of the great Anglo-Saxon family, Britons ought to be and are proud of the grand achievements of their own flesh and blood, the offspring of a common mother, and by none in this colony will the day be more religiously observed than by Englishmen.

THE EXAMINATION at the Victoria District School came off yesterday as announced, and was largely attended, there being 91 children on the list, almost all of whom were present. The examination, in the course of which the progress of the scholars was well ascertained, was conducted by the Superintendent, and only ended at half-past three p.m. Without extending to the higher branches of education, they were most thorough, well grounded and satisfactory, and in accordance with the increasing popularity of the school. Indeed, the schoolroom is by far too small for the present number of children. Among the visitors we remarked Mr Aleton, Mr C. B. Young (who took part in the examination), Dr Powell, Chairman of the Board of Education, and several of the parents, besides a few ladies.

A BREAK IN THE WAGON ROAD.—Eighteen miles above Yale the high stage of the Fraser has caused a "break" in the wagon road for some distance. A few hundred dollars will repair the damage. In the meantime, the irrepressible Barnard has placed wagons on each side of the "break" and passengers will be conveyed as usual with only the few minutes detention required in changing vehicles.

DISSENTION; THEFT AND RECOVERY.—Yesterday morning a party of deserters belonging to H. M. S. Malacca, lying in Esquimalt harbor, seized a plunger belonging to Mr Rabson of Esquimalt, and sailed out of the harbor for the American side. Rabson hearing of his loss mustered his friends and pursued the thieves in a row boat, overtaking them near Albert Head. Being called on to surrender the sailors refused, when two or three shots were fired at them from the row boat, whereupon they headed for shore, stranded the plunger, and made off into the woods. An armed boat sent after the fugitives later in the day failed to discover their hiding places.

RACES AT BEACON HILL TO-DAY.—The following entries have been made for the races to take place this day over the Beacon Hill course. Independence Cup, 1st race, R. Wilson's bay mare "Flora"; J. W. Williams' bay horse "Baby"; J. Vaughan's bay mare "Jealousy"; J. Parker's bay mare "Fanny." For the Pony race: A. Mayer's gray mare "Georgiana"; G. Richardson's gray horse "Bully"; R. Potter's bay pony "Duck." It is believed there will be a good days sport, and all patrons of the turf are expected to attend. First race at 1 1/2 o'clock.

CREDIT, GENTLEMEN.—The attention of the New Westminster papers is called to the fact that they have failed (no doubt inadvertently) in their last few issues to give the Colonist credit for telegraphic despatches. The only journals in the colony that now take telegrams are the British Colonist and the Cariboo Sentinel; and it is hoped that papers copying those despatches will not forget to state the source from whence they derive them.

FROM UP RIVER.—The steamer Onward returned yesterday without completing the trip to Yale, the driftwood at Emery's Bar rendering the passage unsafe. Passengers and light freight were forwarded to Yale by canoe. At Chilliwack and Sumas the water was higher than at any time since the settlements were made, and at Hope 22 feet above low water mark. The Onward brought down some produce and stock from Langley and Sumas.—Examiner.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—By the resignation of Mr Keenan as Chief Engineer, Mr Burnes, Assistant Engineer, becomes acting chief, and will summon to his assistance in case of fire the foreman of the first company that reaches the scene of conflagration. The companies in a few days, we learn, will parade in full uniform with their apparatus, for the purpose of paying their respects to the Mayor and City Council, who are ready to meet the demands of the Department for pecuniary aid. The institution, we are glad to hear, is in a very flourishing state.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—The following members have been selected by competition to represent the Victoria Volunteer Ten at the forthcoming match at New Westminster: Pearce, Turner, Vinter, Long, Allstop, Bowden, John Wilson, Newbury, Soar and Homfray. Unavoidable changes in the list may occur. The match will take place in about ten days.

MAGUIRE'S BAND PIC-NIC.—The picnic at Cadboro Bay to-day will, no doubt, prove a highly successful affair. The band will discourse delightful music during the day. Dancing platforms have been arranged for the accommodation of the guests. Mr Harcourt delivers a patriotic address in honor of American Independence, commencing at 1 p.m.

REFRESHMENTS AT THE PIC-NIC GROUND.—There will not be the slightest necessity for families or others to burden themselves with baskets of eatables and drinkables, as Mr E. C. Holden, of the St George Hotel, will have every requisite for their comfort, of the best description, on the ground, and will serve them by the plate at restaurant rates.

THE IDAHO FOR VICTORIA.—The steamer Idaho will take the place of the Active, leaving San Francisco for Victoria tomorrow, and sailing for San Francisco via Portland on the 11th. The Idaho is a propeller of some 1200 tons and will, it is supposed, come into the harbor alongside of Merchant Wharf.

THE DEATH OF MR. GAGGIN.—The telegraph announces the death of Mr. J. Bowles Gaggin, magistrate of Kootenay District. Mr. Gaggin was a native of Ireland, and a favorite with all classes on the mainland. He had been in ill health for some years, and was to have been relieved by Mr. Cox, who is now on his way across the mountains to Kootenay.

FOR SIRKA.—We learn that not in the least discouraged by the futile efforts previously made in that direction, the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company design despatching a steamer from San Francisco via Victoria about the 1st of August.

BOAT RACE.—A boat race between the plungers Lady Franklin and Jack Shephard, will come off to-day for \$250 a side. The boats will sail from the Hudson Bay Company's wharf to Albert Head and back to the place of starting.

THE ZEALOUS.—A telegram from San Francisco states that the Zealous, with Admiral Hastings on board, will not leave San Francisco until the 5th, (to-morrow). She may be looked for here on Monday or Tuesday next.

NO PAPER.—In order to pay proper respect to the day that so many of our fellow-citizens will honor by a suspension of business, no paper will appear from this office to-morrow.

THE FLOUR MILL.—A supply of wheat having been received per Crosby yesterday, from Oregon, in addition to some wheat of colonial produce, the flour mill of Gowen & Lanmeister will commence to grind at an early day next week.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner A. Crosby, Perkins, arrived yesterday morning from Portland with a cargo of produce, particulars of which have appeared in yesterday's paper. She brought four passengers.

THE rapid decay of New Westminster has caused the Bank of British Columbia to withdraw their agency from that place and the office will be closed on the 31st inst.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

Our Agricultural Wealth.

It has been said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor of his race. Not the least remarkable feature connected with this Colony is the steady increase—slow but sure—that we have made, year by year, in the development of our agricultural resources. A few—not more than five or six—years ago it was boldly asserted that Vancouver Island did not possess enough farming land to supply a market of one thousand consumers, or pastures sufficiently fertile to fatten two thousand head of live stock. Time has shown how fallacious such assertions were. The Island, it is now estimated by farmers themselves, will this year produce enough of the prime necessities of life with many of the luxuries for its own consumption. Of vegetables, the potato, cabbage and turnip crops will be large, while of the finer descriptions—such as cauliflower, radish and celery there will be an abundant yield. The crop of wheat will be unusually heavy, and a ready sale is insured by the erection of the new grist mill. In a year we shall not import a box of cherries, a single apple, pear or plum, except of the early varieties. Let the sceptic of six years ago take a walk around Victoria, and within a radius of five miles he will find upwards of seven thousand young and healthy trees, all bearing fruit in the greatest luxuriance and of the most delicious flavor. And if he were to ride through a few of the country districts, he would ascertain that our farmers and stock-growers will within two years raise sufficient stock to supply the local demand, besides a surplus for the mainland. Fancy one farmer at Metehoon, who five years ago possessed only a few cows, sheep and hogs, to-day counting his stock by the thousand and anticipating that before the close of the present year they will number four thousand head of all kinds and ages; and imagine another agriculturist in the same district, who four years ago left the city nearly "flat broke," the result of unprofitable speculations, selling nearly \$5000 worth of stock and farm produce during the last twelve months, and having three times his original number of head still running on the ranch. Is the increase of stock not wonderful after a nucleus is once formed? Look at the enormous yield of produce in Victoria, Saanich and Lake Districts from the limited number of acres under cultivation—a result of the great natural fertility of this much traduced soil—and take the younger settlements of Cowichan, Comox, Chemamus and Salt Spring Island: These districts are yearly receiving important accessions to their inhabitants, and the stock, buildings and improvements are rapidly increasing. In Cowichan Valley, where five years ago the magnificent stock ranges were innocent of the hoof of an animal save that of the red deer, there are now roaming fifteen hundred head of beef cattle with hogs and sheep in sufficient quantity to furnish no inconsiderable proportion of the meat required for the consumption of the Islanders and mainlanders, while Cowichan bacon, butter, eggs and cheese are recognized and appreciated "institutions" in every grocery and on every private table in the city. At Sooke, too, the yield will be large this year. The farm of the Muirs—one of the finest on the Pacific slope—is teeming with animal life, and the flourishing crops wave and nod their heads in the broad fields. On every side, in every district, signs of prosperity are visible. New farm buildings are going up on all the ranches; choice breeding stock is imported by every arrival from Puget Sound, and the number of acres under cultivation is nearly double that of any previous year. Said a gentleman who had returned from a trip through the agricultural districts to us, a few days ago:—"The only place on the Island where I find people grumbling about hard times, or where I hear expressions of discontent, is Victoria. The country districts are 'blooming like a rose,' and the farmers are the happiest and wealthiest men in the colony." Our friend spoke the truth. The farmers of this colony—the real producers—are laying the foundation of fortunes and rearing homes for those who are to come after them, while many of the consumers are grumbling at their own bad luck and growing poorer day by day as they grumble. The farmers will be the "nabobs" here. Producing every prime necessary of life, they literally live within themselves; and being able to undersell the imported article, they are rapidly driving out of competition the produce of the foreign farmer, with which our market

was formerly supplied, and substituting their own. We look for great results to flow from the well directed efforts of our thrifty agriculturists. They have struggled through many difficulties, and having reached a position of comparative independence, will shortly be able to retain within the country most of the money now sent to Oregon and Washington Territory for the purchase of stock. Speed the day when the population of Vancouver's Island will have become self-supporting!

Celebration of July Fourth.

The celebration of the 91st anniversary of American Independence was attended on Thursday with a great deal of enthusiasm. In addition to the races at Beacon Hill and Maguire's Band Pic-Nic at Cadboro Bay, there were several private celebrations which passed off in a most agreeable manner. The affair at Cadboro Bay was attended by several invited persons. A lunch was spread by Mr. Holden, of the St. George Hotel, and was well patronised by the hungry and thirsty pic-nickers. The dancing platform was monopolized by the devotees of Terpsichore, and the nimble feet of the dancers kept time to the music of Maguire's band until a late hour of the night. The 'buses and hacks plied all day between the city and the bay, carrying persons to and from the grounds. The oration of Mr. Leigh Harnett, of California, was very sensible and creditable, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Harnett is a good speaker and deserves much praise for the able manner in which he handled his difficult subject.

The races on Beacon Hill commenced at one o'clock, and were well attended. The betting was "slow," but the hue of the horses was not affected thereby. For the Independence Cup four horses started; the race was won by Williams' "Baby." In the Pony Race, three horses got off; won by Richardson's "Billy." Five horses started for the Post Entry Race, which was won by Howard's "Cafeaulait." A match for \$10 was won by Clark's "Trounce." Numerous foot races came off over the course, and a wheelbarrow race (blindfolded) created a great deal of amusement. A race after a pig was won by a nimble-footed sail from the Malacca. To the unsparing attention of Messrs. Hutchinson, Elliott and Harris the success of the races is attributable.

RUSSIAN AMERICA A PROPOSED AMERICAN PENAL SETTLEMENT—W. F. Stewart of San Jose, an ex-editor and author, a close reasoner, and a clear, practical thinker, suggests in view of the fact that California is overrun with thieves, murderers, robbers and desperadoes of every die, that the State should purchase, if possible, of the general government one of the islands connected with our new Russian acquisition and devote it to the purposes of a penal settlement for the worst classes of our criminals. He thinks they could be put to such good practical use in the cutting of timber, ice, &c., as to make the colony self-sustaining when once fairly established. There are several islands included in the Russian purchase, either of which would be admirably adapted for a penal colony. The present State Prison system may be very properly regarded as the nursery of rogues. Over 700 prisoners for a State less than 18 years old, are gathered at San Quentin.

THE ITALIAN ADMIRAL—Admiral Persano has been cashiered. His statement in his own defence suggests that he must have lost his head, for just before the battle he went on board the iron ram Affondatore without telling the fleet; he only saw the engagement once, out of a port-hole in the turret; he ordered the Affondatore not to strike the Kaiser, as her commander was about to do; and he led the fleet out of action. The story is a very extraordinary one, as the Admiral had in previous engagements exhibited the greatest gallantry, and there is something in the proceedings still unexplained. The verdict of the Senate is, however, clear—that the Italian fleet lost. Since Persano was a bad Admiral and Tegethoff a good one.

LEECH RIVER—Governor Seymour and party, it appears, only went to Kennedy Flat where they put up at the Mount Ararat Hotel, returning to Victoria on the following day. We have not learned that any steps were devised for the improvement of the condition of the mining population. Jeffrey & Co. expect to have the ditch finished in three weeks' time. The firm deserve great praise for the many ways in which they have persevered through many drawbacks and discouragements, not the least of which was a heavy pecuniary loss entailed through the mistake of the first millwright engaged by them.

FROM PUGET SOUND—The steamer New World, Wigner, returned from Olympia and way ports last night, at 10 o'clock. A grand ball was given at Olympia on the evening of the 4th, which was attended by about 100 couples. Victoria grace and beauty was largely represented on the occasion. The lumber mills are all running full time. Five vessels are loading lumber at Port Ludlow, four at Port Madison, and three at Port Gamble. The ship Nicholas is on the beach at Madison, undergoing repairs.

ANNUAL LICENSING COURT—A general annual licensing meeting and special session of the Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Victoria, Esquimalt and Districts adjacent thereto in the said Colony of British Columbia and its dependencies, will be held at the Police Court, Victoria, on the 12th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of granting licenses to sell wines, spirits, &c., by wholesale and retail, to persons keeping or about to keep inns, ale houses, and victualling houses.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR left in the Enterprise yesterday morning for New Westminster and will return to-day. It is rumored that the public officers and the household furniture of the gubernatorial mansion will be brought to this city in the course of two or three weeks, the location of the capital at New Westminster having been found excessively inconvenient and expensive.

EDITORIAL COURTESY—A glimpse of the mountain kind of this article is afforded in a late issue of the Denver Gazette, which, under the caption of "Rally, Cyrians, to the Rescue," says: "Cook in a leader yesterday says he is going to be assassinated. We hope he will make a will and leave us a lock of his beautiful hair to poison our rats with. He don't seem to like to be dogged around at night, as he used to watch with his News office pimps for us. We wonder whether he don't remember watching in a dark doorway one night for us, and when the moment came aren't do anything; cause why? he didn't like the patent of our revolver."

COCONUT WATERFALLS—The young ladies of Alabama have adopted a new style of waterfall. It consists of a cocoon fastened on the back part of the head by means of ribbons. The cocoon being hollow the ladies carry their rouge, hair oil, and painting materials in it. The new style gives universal satisfaction, and it is expected will be introduced hereabouts before a great while.

A PRIVATE LETTER from London states that Miss Kennedy is engaged to be married to Captain Lord Gifford, formerly of H.M.S. Tribune, and now of the great iron-plate Warrior, attached to the Channel Fleet.

THE FIDELITER, it is believed, left New Arohangel, Sitka, on Thursday, Capt. Kohl having stated when leaving here that if the San Francisco boat did not reach there by the 3d July he should sail immediately afterwards for Victoria.

COLORADO PIC-NIC—A number of our colored citizens celebrated the Fourth of July at the Willows on the Cadboro Bay road. Messrs. Williams & Miller had a dinner prepared in good style, and dancing and other amusements were indulged in.

We are glad to chronicle the marriage of our old friend D. Leneveu, Esq., with a fair countrywoman. The happy couple have our best wishes for happiness. May they live to enjoy each other's society many, many years.

TRADES LICENSES—The Trades Licenses for the six months next ensuing are due and payable at the office of the Stipendiary Magistrate, who will, we learn, commence the collection of the same on Monday next.

FUCA STRAIT COAL MINES—Some 300 tons of a good quality of coal have been taken out of this mine, and will be shipped to San Francisco by the bark Moneybucks about the 1st of August.

H.M.S. SPARROWHAWK will convey Bishop Hills to Cowichan to-day. His Lordship will consecrate the new burial-ground, and confirm several persons as members of the English Church there.

ROBBERY—The buggy of John T. Howard, of Esquimalt, was robbed at the picnic grounds, on the 4th, of several shawls, the cushions, &c., by some unknown thief.

THE ENTERPRISE, with a few passengers, sailed for New Westminster at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Eliza Anderson came in last night at 12 o'clock with freight and passengers.

The Strike of the London Tailors.

Eight thousand sewers as has been, we were about to say drawn, but sheathed is the fitter word. The tailors have struck. Nor is it the British People alone who lays down the steel. In Paris and in Brussels the same vow has been uttered, and thousands of legs, habitually crossed, are now straightened. Yet, grave as is the crisis, so fearfully and wonderfully are we made that our gay impulses remain unshaken in its presence, and if Mr. Buckstone would revivify the Tregidgy for Warm Weather, which erst brought the tailors in fury of the Haymarket, we believe that he would make a hit, and that the house would roar when the valiant 'Jack' receives classic promotion.

Still, as we have said, the assertion of sartorial claims may be inconsequent. Here is Lent over, and hundreds of fair brides are waiting to be led to the altar, if it be a Rite-mastic to call it so. Let us hope the bridegrooms have had the happy thought to give early orders, or many a Frigidine may point in dismay. Perhaps it may be said that persons about to marry are those upon whom the blow will chiefly fall. It is de rigueur to be wed in new clothes. For all other occasions old ones can be made to serve, and society must be considerate and make allowances for demi-toilets. But we do not see what the plightful lovers are to do. Those fresh and glossy-pearl greys are essential to Edwin's happiness, and no right-minded Angler would accept the ring from a fiancee clad as he appeared last Sunday at the 'Zoo.' Will not the trades' unions be merciful to the matrimonial union? Might not the stern rule of strike be relaxed in the case of wedding suits, on a humble petition signed by the intending bride and bridegroom? If something of this sort be not done, we shall not see that tremendously long list of newly-wedded couples which overflows the papers for so many days after Lent, and which suggests such a delightful amount of young love and happiness. We pray the tailors to have pity on the ring-doves. Private People has authority for kindred feeling with the wretched dove.

Except in betrothed quarters, we are no sure that the public will consider itself much aggrieved by this valiant strike. We shall be able, for a long time at least, to dispense with the tailor's aid. Everybody we suppose has got clothes of some kind, and man is, happily, exempted from the social duty, incumbent on woman, of making every invitation which she receives cost her ten pounds. In the black coat in which he dined with Lord Ogley to-day he can dine with Lord Koburg to-morrow, and with Lord and Lady Dundreary on the next day. We shall take this quarrel of masters and men very easily, the rather that we are by no means clear that the men have not got something to say to themselves. It is not a case like that of the engine-drivers, who, had they all stood out together, would nearly have put an end to society, and perhaps brought on the Mil-

lenium. Not to be able to move, not to have any letters, not to get Severn salmon and D-vonshire cream—these would have been misfortunes; not to be able to put on a new coat is, on the whole, a comfort to a reasonable being. The quarrelling parties need not, for a very long time, expect the public to interest itself in the dispute, and if it be only protracted long enough, we shall acquire a superiority to the conventions of costume. We shall see Lord Ogley in an old dressing-gown, offering his noble arm to Lady Dundreary, that he may take her down to dinner; and her next neighbour, Lord Koburg, will be in the shooting-jacket he wore at the inn at Terrasina. It may be dangerous for the tailors to let us learn that we are not made by them, but by the authorities that first bestowed raiment.

It may just be remarked, however, that the artisan, like the poet whom we have mentioned, is many-sided. In the east of London he is begging of the rich. In Leicester-square he is refusing to make clothes for the rich. In Hyde-park he is menacing the rich with breaking through something else than park railings. He is certainly an evidence, go where we will. And Mr. John Bright is good enough to advise the working man to assemble in his thousands at the pools of Mr. Beales, and to follow that creature's bray up and down the town, until the superior classes, weary of the incessant demonstration, resign everything to the management of men, the majority of whom probably never had need to study enough of finance to know how to lay out a ten pound note in all their lives. We sincerely think that those who are ready to accept the artisan at his own valuation (and it is no reproach to him that it is a high one, when we see the slavish adulation and fawning homage offered to his 'nobility') may as well consider a few of the many sides of his character, and make up their own minds whether they will abet the demagogues or support the Constitution. For, when we come to think of it, the end is not everything; there is something in the means. At lowest, they give us a guide to the nature of the person who is aiming at an end. And even if the end be laudable, and the man who seeks to gain it by violence, by meace, or by reckless selfishness, enables us to judge a little of the way in which he will avail himself of the advantages when gained. We do not say that to desire the franchise is wrong; we do not say that to desire higher wages is wrong, but when we see myriads of those who seek to be the possessors of power, and that these object with an savage contempt and defiance of the feelings and convenience of their fellow-citizens, we have a right to believe that in matters of more consequence than an insolent trespass, or a refusal to work, the artisan will display the same kind of dealing. We may be wrong; but we are at a loss to see how, from park-meetings and sudden strikes, we should infer the existence of the temper that would make its owner trustworthy in the case of private property, and the interest on the National Debt. At least, one does not habitually make a man one's cashier because he stole one's spoons.

We are sorry to see that at a time when it is of the last importance that all classes should pull together, respect each other's merits, and tolerate each other's weaknesses, there should occur so many demonstrations that tend to alienate man from man. This perpetual menace and defiance, which was bad enough when merely verbal, but which is a disaster when it takes physical force, as under the direction of demagogues and unionists, is widening the gulf between the 'Two Nations,' thus doing a mischief the results of which will be seen in the after time. It is useless to despise and ridicule such men as the leaders of these demonstrations—the men are despicable and ridiculous, their talk is beneath contempt and their personal objects are base and mean. But if their dupes cannot see this, and take fanatical for oratory and shout applause when they are bedabbed with fulsome and clumsy praise, what matters the scorn of decent people? It is to the discredit of a higher class of Liberals, who can command the attention of the many, and can open their eyes to some wholesome truths, that the people are left to be gulled into outrage by the shallow but mischievous teachers who are now canting and raving over the land. They are fools, but a fool with a lucifer box can set a house in flames.

A Novel Mode of Electioneering.

A story is going about the London clubs of a candidate for a vacant seat in Parliament. He was walking through the streets of the borough with his attorney, when a neutral voter was pointed out. The legal adviser said that the candidate had better tickle the voter at once. "What is his profession?" said the voter, "but I am not a trunk-maker." "Oh, yes, you are," says the candidate. "If you please, sir, I am a coffin-maker." "Oh that will do just as well," said Mr. X. the candidate; "please make me a coffin, the very best coffin you possibly can." The voter said, "Please, sir, you are joking; now, I don't like that." Mr. X., in reply, "Never was more serious in my life." "Well," says the voter, "all is fair in the way of business. But please give me a written order." "By all manner of means," said Mr. X., who at once gave the written order. About a week after a hearse with plumes and feathers drew up at a comfortable family mansion in one of the London parks, and out came a coffin. The servants were horrified, and declined to take the dark object in doors. The undertaker was inexorable. Mr. X. was at dinner, and being interrogated by his servants, desired the coffin to be brought into the house. "But where shall we put it?" said Mrs. X. "Under the bed," said Mr. X. To this Mrs. X. decidedly objected. Soon all the servants came and began to insinuate symptoms of giving warning. They could not think of abiding in the house with a coffin. Mr. X. then ordered it to be taken to his chambers in the Temple. One of his friends asking him what he had done with the coffin, he admitted that he had put a whole set of voluminous law reports into it. A man like this, who is so good at an emergency, would save a colony if the geese were cackling at the door. He must himself be above price.

A Dreadful Death.

[From the New York Tribune, May 12th.] Mrs. Juliana Nangle, the wife of John Nangle, who owns a brewery on Reuben street, between Hubbard and Indiana, came to her death on Friday last, in the following shocking manner: At about half-past six in the evening she went into the brewery in which, at the time, there was no one but her brother-in-law, her husband having gone down town. She stepped up to the great vat, about seven feet high, and containing nearly five feet of water, very hot, but not boiling—and by some means lost her balance and plunged headlong in. Her screams were heard by her brother-in-law, who ran to the spot and tried to draw her out of the blistering water. He found, however, that his efforts alone were insufficient and was obliged to leave the poor woman alone while he went for assistance. When she was finally drawn out, she had been fifteen minutes in the fearful prison, and the skin was boiled off the lower part of the body and in some places the flesh had parted from the bones. She had managed to keep her face above the water, and so the features were not materially injured, but the rest of her person formed a shocking spectacle. Death, of course, ensued. The inquest was held on Saturday evening and the verdict rendered of accidental death.

Central and South America.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The stores of the principal merchants of Panama, which had been closed for a week, on account of fifty per cent increase in the commercial tax, had opened again. Arrangements had been made for suspending the collection of the tax for the present, and giving the foreign consuls time to communicate with their governments for instructions.

Bradford, an American, had taken command of the Columbian war steamer. A small steamer had been transported across the Isthmus for use in loading and unloading ships of war and other vessels in the harbor of Panama.

Among the Chileans it was thought that the war with Spain was at an end, and business was reviving.

Advice from Carthagens says that fighting was common along the river Magdalena. Communication between that State and the coast had been cut off by the Spaniards, who had taken possession of the steamer R. E. Cuyler.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The Home Journal

says that twelve of the largest and most brilliant weddings that have occurred in New York for many years transpired last week. Of two of them it gives the following account: "On Tuesday afternoon St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Fourth avenue, presented a very brilliant appearance; thronged as it was with a fashionable assemblage, to witness the marriage of the beautiful Miss Isabel Peace, daughter of Mr. James R. Peace, to Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The organist performed admirable selections of music previous to the arrival of the bride and groom, who made their appearance about half-past three o'clock. The bride looked quite bewitching, attired in white satin dress, trimmed with magnificent point lace. She wore a tulle veil, trimmed with two rows of white satin plumes, which fell gracefully over the shoulders, while a smaller one, trimmed in the same manner, covered her face. The four bridesmaids wore handsome white tulle dresses (not Swir, muslin, as erroneously reported in an evening paper), made with eight small flounces trimmed with pipings of satin; two of the dresses having pipings of pink, and two of white. These flounces were caught up with large rosettes. The hair of the young ladies was dressed high, and ornamented with pink flowers. During the ceremony the organist played a slow and beautiful waltz on the low keys, which had a nice effect. This fashion was introduced in New York for the first time, at the Forbes' Wedding, last winter. On the same afternoon a large and fashionable dressed assemblage, principally of ladies, filled the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, to its utmost capacity, to witness the wedding of Miss Eloise McCready to Mr. William Robbins. Long before the doors were opened the sidewalk in front of the church was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, anxiously waiting to be admitted. The altar was beautifully decorated with the rarest flowers, which filled the church with a delicious perfume. The music was excellent, and entertained the vast audience until the arrival of the bridal party nearly an hour after time announced. The bride's toilette was most magnificently expensive. She wore a heavy white satin dress trimmed with a flounce of point lace, a tulle veil in length, and headed with orange blossoms. The six bridesmaids wore rich white silk dresses, trimmed with blonde lace. They wore long tulle veils, and two ladies, respectively, wore pink, two blue, and two green flowers, as ornaments for the head and hair. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Rogers, in a very impressive manner, and the bridal party slowly left the church, the organist playing the Wedding March."

A GENTLEMAN who lives in a quiet town near Milwaukee was invited to bring his wife to the city and spend the holidays. He said he would be glad to do so, but his wife was expecting a new bonnet from New York, and if it did not come she would not allow herself in fashionable society. On Monday the Milwaukee gentleman received the following note: "My wife has got the bonnet. It came by express. This is an episode. You ought to see it. It looks like a nigger minstrel's breastpin, or an enormous jet finger ring, cut so as to have the setting fit around the ears. You may expect us."

A YOUTH of sixteen and a girl of fourteen years of age, eloped in New Britain, Connecticut, recently, but the girl's father caught them at the doorway of a Justice in an adjoining town, horse-whipped the lad, seized his daughter by the arm, seated her on the horse behind him, promised her a 'good spanking' when they got home, forbade the would-be husband from ever being seen in New Britain again, and slowly galloped home.

COMFORT FOR RIDDEN.

Ointment.

acts like magic in relieving the pain of rheumatism and sprains, bad legs, ulcers and sores on the surface it penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Rheumatism.

The pain of rheumatism and sprains, bad legs, ulcers and sores on the surface it penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

may be cured by rubbing the ointment upon the throat, chest and back. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Scalds, Scrofula and Sores.

In cases of Rheumatism, Sores and all other diseases of the skin and the most inveterate skin diseases, it is a sure cure. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Internal Inflammation.

It is distressing to both body and mind when the internal organs are inflamed. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Stones and Gravel.

It is ultimately cured if this ointment is used in small quantities on the kidneys, which will almost every case give immediate relief. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Etc.

It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

RA, FEVER, AGUE, & C.

ODYNE.

ROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Page Wood states publicly in the Standard that he has used it in the whole of his family, and he is now a well-to-do man. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne—The Right

medicinal preparation of the century. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne—Extract from

the Standard. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne is the best and

most reliable medicine for all ailments. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne is a certain

cure for all ailments. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne—Extract from

the Standard. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne is the best and

most reliable medicine for all ailments. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Chlorodyne is a certain

cure for all ailments. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

WANTED.

Mr. WOOD HOLBROOK, was in British Columbia, and is now in the office of the Registrar General. It penetrates and gives relief to the patient, and cures the internal structure of the body with which it comes in contact a sound and permanent cure.

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Canada. MONTREAL, June 29.—Another new feature in the Union Cabinet is that the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Internal Revenue, with the Receiver General, will form a committee to decide on all questions affecting the tariff, currency and banking.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, June 29.—The Tribune says the reports of the harvest of America and Europe are very encouraging. The wheat crops of England and Scotland are generally estimated equal to those of last year.

Europe. LONDON, June 29.—Additional intelligence is received relative to the loss of the Sacramento. The crew escaped in small boats.

Mexico. WASHINGTON, June 29.—A dispatch from New Orleans states that Maximilian was condemned to death and shot on June 19th.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The steamer Active, which left Victoria June 26th, arrived here this forenoon.

South America. VENEZUELA.—At May 24th a revolution broke out in Caracas. The President fled to the mountains.

Europe. The Journal Pester, the organ of the Russian party in Croatia, is said to be publishing an article declaring every Croat who should attend the coronation of the King of Hungary a traitor to his country.

Australia. The steamer Matania had arrived at Panama from Sydney, which port she left May 1st.

West Indies. NEW YORK, June 19.—Haytian advices of June 4th report the country quiet. President Salnave is very popular.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, June 25.—The Express says there are rumors of more opposition; some talk of the Nicaragua steamships running to Panama.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, June 17.—The Denver papers denounce Sherman unparaphrasing his alleged inactivity and reluctance to cooperate with Governor Hunt.

Eastern States. NEW YORK, June 21.—The Herald's special says that the impeachment testimony is all arranged to be submitted to the House at the House at the July session without any report.

Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There have been thirteen deaths from injuries received at the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening, and about thirty persons wounded.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

A Modern Knight-Errot. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A month ago there died at Stockholm a man who had been for half his life a knight-errant of freedom."

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

Polish news. POLISH NEWS.—The Polish army, under the command of General Skobeleff, has captured the town of Sieradz, and is now marching towards Warsaw.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Greatest Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and abscesses, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A RHEUMATISM AND FEVER.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. M. M. Davis is the founder of a new Medical system. The human system, whose vast internal does not open to the man who looks at the body, must give precedence to one of two of his extraordinary gifts, and cures the most healing Salve, with a box or so of his wonderful pills. There is no other medicine of the kind in the world.

A Household Word to Millions.—Throughout the civilized world, Dr. M. M. Davis' Sarsaparilla is the most popular medicine. It is a household word in every South American, and in every part of the world.

Follow Disease to its Source.—Disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example, no application to the part affected will radically cure the disease, unless the source is removed.

An Aristocratic Perfume.—Duke of Devonshire, the great English nobleman, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The course of nature marks the luxurious softness in the countenance of a man of letters and a man of business.

A Daring Act. A most remarkable instance of human daring occurred at a neighborhood in South Park, London, on the 10th inst.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Death of a Magistrate—Murder of an Officer, and Lynch Law. HORN, July 3.—Mr. Neilson who arrived from Kootenay yesterday reports that Mr. Gaggin, the Magistrate of the Kootenay District died on the 27th May.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Greatest Family Medicine of the age. Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and abscesses, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A RHEUMATISM AND FEVER.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.—Dr. M. M. Davis is the founder of a new Medical system. The human system, whose vast internal does not open to the man who looks at the body, must give precedence to one of two of his extraordinary gifts, and cures the most healing Salve, with a box or so of his wonderful pills. There is no other medicine of the kind in the world.

A Household Word to Millions.—Throughout the civilized world, Dr. M. M. Davis' Sarsaparilla is the most popular medicine. It is a household word in every South American, and in every part of the world.

Follow Disease to its Source.—Disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example, no application to the part affected will radically cure the disease, unless the source is removed.

An Aristocratic Perfume.—Duke of Devonshire, the great English nobleman, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The course of nature marks the luxurious softness in the countenance of a man of letters and a man of business.

A Daring Act. A most remarkable instance of human daring occurred at a neighborhood in South Park, London, on the 10th inst.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Death of a Magistrate—Murder of an Officer, and Lynch Law. HORN, July 3.—Mr. Neilson who arrived from Kootenay yesterday reports that Mr. Gaggin, the Magistrate of the Kootenay District died on the 27th May.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

San Francisco Shipping. Arrived 1st, ship Elizabeth Kimball, 12 days from Teaketa.

Bankruptcy Court. GEORGE BALLS passed his first examination, and Mr. Mason was examined as to the assets received by him for lots on Pandora.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE Tuesday, July 9, 1867

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

The Execution of Maximilian. Responsibility of Napoleon. The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, take few by surprise.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES, IN BOTTLES, IN PILLS, IN WINE, UNFERMENTED, and in LOZENGES, A NEW, AGREEABLE, and most efficient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment. Wholesale Agent for British Colonies, ROBT HARVEY, Victoria.

DRUGS, & C.

Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Drugs, Paints, Glass Ware, Medicine Chests, Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

BURGOYNE, BURBRIDGES & SOUIRE 16 Coleman Street, London.

NEW STRIKE IN THE CARIBBO REA

A private letter from William Creek, dated 18th June, alludes to a new gold discovery in that quarter. "Some days party of four returned from an expedition which had lasted 40 days. They had little to communicate and no gold was given of the country they had just returned from. But a day or two after their notwithstanding their apparent want of success, they folded their tents and stole away into the mountains. A few days some friends of these caused two to be made, from which it appeared they were and unsuccessful explorers having their brief stay on Williams Creek terminated from the Gold Commission's privilege of exclusively prospecting period of one month two creeks in the district of Georgia (near the Fraser and 120 miles from this place) respectively 'Stewart' and 'Hardy', and at the expiration of the month the right to stake off a ground on each creek. After the making the records some miners started for the diggings, but the discoverers had no made good time and arrived there before matter was made public. I have learned from a gentleman who was present with the new discovery by the exploit themselves, that the prospecting they resulted in the most satisfactory manner, having got some large pieces of gold, that they felt satisfied that they had a 'thing' this time."

MURDER AT UTSALAND, W.T.—A son belonging to the American bark Ved now loading with lumber at Utsalady had been stabbed to death on Friday last another had of the same vessel. The two had quarrelled at table relative to the food quarrelled the crew, and one of it declining to pursue the quarrel further, and proceeded to wash his face in a bucket when the other came up behind him inflicted a number of awful wounds in back with a sheath-knife, causing almost instantaneous death. The murderer was tracked and taken to Port Townsend for

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

The Execution of Maximilian—The Responsibility of Napoleon.

The news of the execution of Maximilian, late Emperor of Mexico, will take few by surprise. The policy of the Mexicans has always been to slaughter their prisoners; and the higher the rank of the captive the more appropriate and welcome the sacrifice. They are a wretched, mongrel race, never happy under any form of government...

THE FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS—The examination at the Central School (Girls) took place yesterday...

The examination at the Central School (Girls) took place yesterday, and occupied the same time as that at the Boys' School the day before. The diminution, however, in the number of children was still greater...

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, 2d July, 1867. The Council met at 8 p.m. The Mayor and Councilors Gowen, Lewis and Gibbs were present. Mr J Banks having taken the necessary oath before the Chief Justice was allowed to take his place in the Council...

The Crown Princess of Prussia opened a fair in her palace for the relief of indigent soldiers.

The Crown Princess of Prussia opened a fair in her palace for the relief of indigent soldiers. The Turkish Ambassador immediately brought a banquet at her table and paid 1,000 thalers for it.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM—The April number of the Medical News relates four cases of death from the inhalation of chloroform.

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM—The April number of the Medical News relates four cases of death from the inhalation of chloroform. The first was of a lady twenty years of age, living in Bloomington, Illinois.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, I.O.O.F.—The Installation of Officers of this Lodge took place on Monday evening last.

The Installation of Officers of this Lodge took place on Monday evening last. The following are the elected and appointed officers for the ensuing term, who were duly installed by D.D.H.M. Jas. S. Drummond...

JOHN LIVERMORE, a notorious old vagrant, who had just served out a long term in the reformatory...

JOHN LIVERMORE, a notorious old vagrant, who had just served out a long term in the reformatory, was arrested again on Monday upon a charge of selling whisky to a Siwash, and sentenced to six months' additional punishment.

A negro woman left her two little children locked up in her room in Philadelphia, and the following chapter of accidents ensued.

A negro woman left her two little children locked up in her room in Philadelphia, and the following chapter of accidents ensued. The children set fire to the room while playing with matches...

SPURGEON.

A REMARKABLE SABBATH SCENE IN LONDON. (London Correspondence of the Boston Journal.) One of the most remarkable scenes in London, and perhaps in the world, greeted the eye yesterday, it being Sabbath.

Big Bend News—A gentleman who arrived by last steamer from the Big Bend mining country supplies us with a little intelligence as follows:

Big Bend News—A gentleman who arrived by last steamer from the Big Bend mining country supplies us with a little intelligence as follows: The trail over the Summit was covered with snow for a distance of six or seven miles. A prospecting party had started up the North Fork of the Thompson River...

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—My attention has been called to your leading article of June 29, in which you say that a contract was entered into in consequence of a petition sent to the City Council...

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST—My attention has been called to your leading article of June 29, in which you say that a contract was entered into in consequence of a petition sent to the City Council by a number of lot owners on View street...

INDIA.

By the establishment of the China line of steamers (Buletin) are placed in indirect communication with India. From the Calcutta Englishman of April 18th we glean the following: The merchants of Rangoon have spoken out in an address to Colonel Phayre on the English relations with Burmah proper.

INDIA.

This barbarian obstinacy can only lead to one result, a short campaign, which shall advance our frontier to the borders of Yunnan, and rescue a million of people from a state of indescribable anarchy and confusion. The latest accounts from Mandalay represent the Government of the King as a reign of terror; wholesale executions of rebels, real or pretended, being the order of the day.

A CLEVELAND MINISTER—M. de Calonge, the Spanish Foreign Secretary, is a much cleverer man than anybody gave him credit for being.

A CLEVELAND MINISTER—M. de Calonge, the Spanish Foreign Secretary, is a much cleverer man than anybody gave him credit for being. He has found out a plan by which he can concede Lord Stanley's demands and conciliate Spanish pride at the same time. He told the Cortes he would 'uphold the honour and independence of Spanish tribunals'...

THE PRINCESS OF WALES will be lame for life.

It is said that the Empress of the French is again encient. James Gregory, aged thirteen, married his cousin, same age, in Ohio. Dentists, however cheerful, are obliged to look 'down in the mouth.'

THE PRINCESS OF WALES will be lame for life.

It is said that the Empress of the French is again encient. James Gregory, aged thirteen, married his cousin, same age, in Ohio. Dentists, however cheerful, are obliged to look 'down in the mouth.'

MURDER AT UTSALADY, W.T.—A seaman belonging to the American bark Vedette, now loading with lumber at Utsalady Mills, was stabbed to death on Friday last by another hand of the same vessel.

MURDER AT UTSALADY, W.T.—A seaman belonging to the American bark Vedette, now loading with lumber at Utsalady Mills, was stabbed to death on Friday last by another hand of the same vessel. The two had quarrelled at table relative to the quality of food supplied the crew...

NEW STRIKE IN THE CARIBBO REGION—A private letter from Williams Creek, under date of 18th June, alludes to a new gold discovery in that quarter.

NEW STRIKE IN THE CARIBBO REGION—A private letter from Williams Creek, under date of 18th June, alludes to a new gold discovery in that quarter: "Some days ago a party of four returned from an exploration which had lasted 40 days. They had but little to communicate and no good accounts to give of the country they had just returned from. But a day or two after their return, notwithstanding their apparent want of success, they looked their tents and silently stole away into the mountains. A few days later some friend of theirs caused two records to be made, from which it appeared that the weary and unsuccessful explorers had during their brief stay on Williams Creek obtained from the Gold Commissioner the privilege of exclusively prospecting for a period of one month two creeks in the District of Georgia (near the Fraser and about 120 miles from this place) respectively named 'Stewart' and 'Hardy'...

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—The New World, with a number of excursionists, will leave this morning for Olympia, where extensive arrangements are on foot to celebrate the Fourth of July in a manner befitting the great occasion of which it is the anniversary.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—The New World, with a number of excursionists, will leave this morning for Olympia, where extensive arrangements are on foot to celebrate the Fourth of July in a manner befitting the great occasion of which it is the anniversary. Our local sports will consist of several interesting horse races over Beacon Hill, and a picnic and oration at Cadboro Bay. Both promise to be interesting and enjoyable affairs, and will, we trust, be well attended.

FOR THIS PORT—The schooner A. Crosby sailed from Portland on Thursday last for Victoria and Port Townsend with the following valuable cargo: Gunnies bacon 19, gunnies hams 3, quarter sacks flour 2,758, strap 6 kegs, quarter sacks wheat 226, sacks muffs 220, half barrels dried apples 4, barrels beef 3, boxes soap 8, cases shoes 1, bales shooks and heads 200, butter kegs 2, sacks oats 200. Total value of cargo, \$4,884 75.

FOR THIS PORT—The schooner A. Crosby sailed from Portland on Thursday last for Victoria and Port Townsend with the following valuable cargo: Gunnies bacon 19, gunnies hams 3, quarter sacks flour 2,758, strap 6 kegs, quarter sacks wheat 226, sacks muffs 220, half barrels dried apples 4, barrels beef 3, boxes soap 8, cases shoes 1, bales shooks and heads 200, butter kegs 2, sacks oats 200. Total value of cargo, \$4,884 75.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Enterprise sailed at 11 yesterday morning, for New Westminster. Among the passengers we noticed Dr Tolmie and Mr Lethbridge, H B Co; Mr Lamb and Dr Chismore, W U T Co; Mr and Mrs Bruckman, Mr Aikman, Mr and Mrs F J Barnard, and about 30 others. A large number of sheep, two horses and a quantity of general merchandise went forward as freight.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER—The steamer Enterprise sailed at 11 yesterday morning, for New Westminster. Among the passengers we noticed Dr Tolmie and Mr Lethbridge, H B Co; Mr Lamb and Dr Chismore, W U T Co; Mr and Mrs Bruckman, Mr Aikman, Mr and Mrs F J Barnard, and about 30 others. A large number of sheep, two horses and a quantity of general merchandise went forward as freight.

MURDER AT UTSALADY, W.T.—A seaman belonging to the American bark Vedette, now loading with lumber at Utsalady Mills, was stabbed to death on Friday last by another hand of the same vessel.

MURDER AT UTSALADY, W.T.—A seaman belonging to the American bark Vedette, now loading with lumber at Utsalady Mills, was stabbed to death on Friday last by another hand of the same vessel. The two had quarrelled at table relative to the quality of food supplied the crew, and one of them, declining to pursue the quarrel further, rose and proceeded to wash his face in a basin, when the other came up behind him and inflicted a number of awful wounds in the back with a sheath-knife, causing almost instantaneous death. The murderer was arrested and taken to Port Townsend for trial.

THE GAZELLE SMUGGLING CASE—The hearing of this case has been postponed until October. In the meantime, the schooner will be held by the Customs authorities. The evidence of two Indian witnesses, who were brought down on the Alexandra, was taken by Commission yesterday for the prosecution.

THE GAZELLE SMUGGLING CASE—The hearing of this case has been postponed until October. In the meantime, the schooner will be held by the Customs authorities. The evidence of two Indian witnesses, who were brought down on the Alexandra, was taken by Commission yesterday for the prosecution.

INDIANA papers says that the ladies out there who wear number seven, eight and nine boots—and such are the majority—oppose the new short dress style.

INDIANA papers says that the ladies out there who wear number seven, eight and nine boots—and such are the majority—oppose the new short dress style.

DAVIS' AIN KILLER. Medicine of the age... Weakness... SON... &C.

