

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865. NO. 34.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING.  
(Sundays Excepted.)  
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

Published for the Proprietor by J. H. MASON, at the Office of the British Colonist, No. 110, Water Street, Victoria, V. I.

Subscription prices: Single Copies, 10 cents; Six Months, \$5.00; One Year, \$10.00. In Advance.

Advertisements: Single Lines, 10 cents per line; Columns, 25 cents per line; Long Advertisements, by special arrangement.

Agents: Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., 110, Water Street, Victoria; Messrs. Clarke & Co., 110, Water Street, Victoria; Messrs. G. S. & Co., 110, Water Street, Victoria.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the Assembly and the public with Governor Kennedy's administration. The subject is one of too much importance to the welfare of the colony to be dismissed with the necessarily brief comments of a single newspaper article.

It embraces in effect our future as well as our present well-being; for at no period in the colony's history has the necessity for good government—a result which can only come from harmonious action between the Executive and the Legislature—made itself more absolute than now. We must stand on neither trifles nor ceremony in so grave a crisis, but meet the difficulties of our political position as practical men meet the difficulties in their commercial or ordinary life.

If it is well for ourselves and well for the colony that representative government on Vancouver Island should cease—that an imperial agent should dictate what policy the colony should pursue—let us by all means relinquish a right which we have long enjoyed by British authority to believe is consistent with taxation, and inalienable in every British subject—let us abandon representation and submit meekly to the guidance of the Colonial Office of Downing Street or of James Bay.

The object of all good government is the happiness and prosperity of the people, and it is merely a question with mankind what description of machinery is best adapted to produce this result. In most countries, fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, this question is not left to the public to decide; the government has come into being through the right of armed force, and has been perpetuated on the profane supposition that it was inaugurated by Divine interposition. In various instances the Divine test has given way, and the people have resumed that power which had been so long usurped by the inaugurators and the inheritors of violence; but in the majority of cases, the Governments have been strong and the inhabitants ignorant; and the consequence is that either an individual or a small minority have continued to assume the right to control the destiny of their fellow creatures.

From these facts a kind of aphorism is aduced—that just in proportion to the intelligence of a people will be the popular character of the Government. If the masses are ignorant as they are in Russia, the rule is bound to be despotic; if they are enlightened as they are in America, republicanism must prevail. There is even a further maxim attempted to be brought forward, and that is that a country's prosperity is mainly due to the liberal character of the Government. America having the broadest political foundation, allowing every citizen a voice in the affairs of the nation, is the most rapid in its progression; England, forming as she does as near as possible a republic to those of her subjects who come within the franchise, is next; and so on by gradations; but it is evident, however correct the fact may be, that there is a fallacy in the proposition; for the nature of the country, its climate and its position, may have in many cases as much to do with its prosperity as its laws or mode of government.

One thing, however, out of all this is irrefutable, and that is that *caeteris paribus*, the people whose Government is more thoroughly based on the opinion of the governed are the happiest and most prosperous; and this rule will apply whether the population be ten thousand or ten millions.

The question that arises in Vancouver Island just now is whether the public or the Executive shall guide the legislation of the country. It is a question embracing some very nice points; for the self-love as well as the dignity of the inhabitants is at stake. If we admit the right of the Executive to shape the policy of the country, we tacitly acknowledge that the people are incompetent to manage their own affairs—a contention that is hard to force at any time from any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. To say that Governor Kennedy and Messrs. Wood, Wakeford & Co. know the wants of the people better than the people do themselves, may be true, but a serious and incontrovertible truth.

His Excellency, we admit, a man of considerable ability, but from various gubernatorial communications to the Assembly it is very evident he is not very conversant with colonial management. No man who has had experience in the United States or in the North American colonies would ever think of suggesting the idea of paid magistrates for rural districts, or would think of asserting that capable men to fill such offices could not be found in any of the agricultural communities of Vancouver Island. It is this want of knowledge, or want of affinity with the spirit of Colonial life that mars so much Governor Kennedy's administration. The old country idea of "facing official capacity to belong exclusively to that well known heap of helplessness called the "gentle class," sticks too prominently out. As for those "constitutional advisers," Messrs. Wood and Wakeford, we may be excused for dismissing them easily. Not naturally gifted, on the one hand, and totally inexperienced on the other, with an intense admiration for their own judgment and a kind of melancholy pity for the judgment of their neighbors, His Excellency could not have picked up more mischievous assistants or men more likely to bring his administration into disrepute.

So far, therefore, we believe the pretensions of the present Executive to legislate and govern Vancouver Island are not well founded; but to come to the right of the question it might be interesting to know on what ground these gentlemen have formed so high an idea of their mission as to arrogate the action of the people's representatives. Governor Kennedy is sent here to look after the legitimate interests of the Crown, to see that the measures of the Legislature are in accordance with the Constitution, to carry out as head of the Executive the laws of the country, and socially as well as politically to maintain the dignity of Her Majesty's representative. If His Excellency departs in any respect from these duties, or if he interferes with the desires of the people constitutionally expressed, he is to such an extent an injury both to the Crown and people. If his Legislature Council, which is virtually the Executive, tells the inhabitants of Vancouver Island they shall have no Lien Law, they shall have no Homestead Act, they shall have no reform in their franchise, it is simply violating its most sacred duties and imperilling the respect of the Crown. Through such outrages on popular right have British subjects in days gone by been obliged to leave their adopted country, and take refuge in the American Republic, where official ignorance and official superciliousness are not of such luxuriant growth. We are not too populous that we can afford to lose any portion of our citizens through such mischievous bungling. What the people of this colony want, they must have, if it is within the spirit of the constitution. They have come here and invested their money and labor, and it is a matter that concerns their very daily bread that the wants of the country should be attended to. We have already said the people know these wants. They are conversant with the means of supplying them. We have a population embracing the experience of almost every country and nationality under the sun, and one that will favorably compare with any colonial community in intelligence; when His Excellency or his subordinates, therefore, fancy that representative institutions in Vancouver Island are a mistake, and that they themselves are the Heaven-born statesmen to set things to rights, we tell them seriously they are laboring under a delusion. We tell them that the people who pay the taxes and support an expensive Government are not only able to legislate but determined to submit to no interference in their legitimate efforts to benefit the country. If His Excellency wishes to regain that position in the respect of the inhabitants which he once held, he will put his own happy speeches into action, and will leave the people, who are certainly the most interested parties in the country, to carry out what their reason and experience dictate.

The following is the score: The Enterprise left New Westminster at 2:30 a.m. and arrived here at 9:30, when the result of the match was soon heralded through the town by the Band in the appropriate air of "There's no luck about the House." "Cheer up, Sam," "There's a good time coming boys," &c. &c. &c.

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### INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

The chosen ten of the Victoria Rifle Corps went up to New Westminster by the steamer Enterprise on Thursday night, accompanied by the band of the corps, arriving there at seven a.m. The morning breeze of some of our Westminster friends were dispelled by the "lively strains of martial music wafted on the breeze" at such an early hour, and many a heavy slumberer yielded to the power of melody, and was drawn forth to witness a portion of the day to which he was perhaps usually a stranger.

After fortifying the inner man at the Order of the Rifle, and the Victoria Rifle Corps, the ground headed by their band. By seven and two the Westminster came straggling to the ground—a proceeding which, as a matter, we must be pardoned for noticing as not quite a *la militaire*. As soon as the whole number had collected, it was decided that the Westminster should commence the contest, and after the triggers had been tested, the cracking of rifles and patter of bullets soon told what hard knocks the target was receiving. The five rounds having been fired off, the Victorians marched to the front, and "Brown Bess" the latest bore, kept up a similar shower of lead on the target. The shooting at this distance, resulted, strange to say, in a tie.

The next trial, at 200 yards, produced a few long faces amongst the Victorians, the score showing a large majority in favor of the Westminster. The flush of partial success did not, however, seem to have its usual effect, for at the next distance, 250 yards, a great falling off was observable on the part of the Westminster, and the result was eight in favor of the Victorians. Then came the tug of war; the last range to be fired off, and only four points difference in the two scores. The Westminsterers apparently went into the last firing, 300 yards, with greater confidence and coolness than their opponents, and made within one point of the preceding score; the Victorians on the contrary seemed to be nervous, and became discouraged on seeing some of their best shots making a few "bush-rangers." Towards the end, many seemed to grow careless, and the full moon on the target appeared to wear a derisive grin at their futile efforts. The result was known long ere the last shot was fired, for it was soon evident that the Victorians could not win. The score at this range gave the Westminster 13 more to the good, making them the victors by 17 points.

The shooting on both sides was not what would be considered in these days of rifle proficiency, although some ducky shots of the forest thought it was *skokum* good, but as all things must have a small beginning, we hope that this trial of skill is but the forerunner of some heavier scoring, and more closely contested matches. The position taken while firing by the Westminster men, with one or two exceptions, was not at all according to the Hythe school of instruction. By numerous modern experiments it has been a well established fact that the manner in which the rifle is held, and the position taken by the rifeman materially affect the accuracy of the aim. All military instructors of the present day make a great point of having the left elbow straight under the rifle, and the right in a line with the shoulder, the efficiency of which is proved by raw recruits becoming under the system, good shots in a very short time.

The Victoria men labored under one or two disadvantages in the match; in the first place, the range is all up hill, so that the sights on the rifles intended for level ground would not answer; and secondly, for some of the distances the Enfield Rifle is so constructed that the sights cannot be adjusted to allow for the additional attraction, therefore it had to be done by guess. During the day the band enlivened the interlude with a variety of stirring strains, which seemed to be listened to with satisfaction by a goodly assemblage of the far ones of the sister capital. With their usual hospitality, the Westminster corps entertained their brothers in arms with a sumptuous dinner at their drill hall. Here not a fault could be found by the most fastidious; the tables groined with the weight of the many good things on them, which were placed on the tables in such profusion as even to astonish the sharp-set appetites of the heroes of the day.

After exercising vigorously for some time in the knife and fork drill, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, followed by the healths of Governors Kennedy and Seymour, the Press, the two Rifle corps, the Band, and last, but not least, the Ladies. Mr. Good proposed the last toast in a humorous little speech, expatiating largely on the justice of those eyes which had acted as such strong stimulants to nerve the warrior's arm to deeds of prowess, ascribing the palm of victory to their influence. At 11 a.m. the company dispersed, all thoroughly satisfied with their day's amusements. So far as the Victorians are concerned we are sure that all felt highly gratified with the reception given them, and thoroughly enjoyed their visit, although the fates ordained that they should not bear away the laurels.

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### THE SETTLERS vs. THE INDIANS.

To the Editors of the British Colonist:—Without pretending to agree with you in everything you have written on the important and difficult question of the rights management of our natives, it is very gratifying to me, after having read and understood your article, to find that you are in young colonies a grave and ominous foot to handle skilfully, all who have considered it soberly must admit. See how the wisdom of the Colonial Office, and the House of Commons—said to be the highest tribunal of wisdom and good sense in the world—is taxed to straining whenever the more difficult phases of this question come before them. Witness the recent debates on the New Zealand war! Also, how our most talented colonial governors quail before the subject, and fear to expound their Indian policy or even to express an opinion upon some of its most knotty points, and they often commend their wisdom by their silence. He who brings to his aid not only a sound judgment and much experience, but a thorough knowledge of the history of other colonies, the manner in which the natives have been treated, what part of their Indian policy has been most successful, &c., deserves most to be heard, for he is likely to speak most wisely.

The two great works from which I have derived very much satisfaction in the study of this subject, and which I think every Christian statesman who has anything to do with colonial governments cannot pursue in vain—are the volume entitled "Evidences on the Aborigines," and the late voluminous work on the extent, resources, government, &c. of all the "British Colonies," published in three large volumes and dedicated, by permission to the Queen, by R. M. Martin, Esq., late Treasurer to the Queen at Hong Kong, &c., &c., in which a history of the management and mismanagement of native affairs is given, and is treated in a dignified, able, and impartial manner. The former volume contains a record of the various and highly important testimony given by missionaries, travellers, and others, before a large committee of the House of Commons a few years ago, appointed especially to consider the whole question of the best mode of treating aborigines. As this is a subject in which I have taken much interest, and in addition to a good deal of reading have had considerable opportunity during the last thirty years, as a son of a pioneer settler and missionary of a pioneer society, of learning something about the character and best management of the American Indian, east and west, I shall venture to express an opinion on a few leading points.

To the question, "Should the natives be treated as subjects?" I would answer, certainly, but in a qualified sense. Our children are subjects; but who expects or wishes them to enjoy all the rights of citizenship before they attain to their majority? The true idea is to treat the Indians, in many respects at least, as a minor. It is really surprising to see a gentleman of Dr. Helmcken's ability and observation rising up in the House and telling us (as reported by the press) that "the Indians must be treated in all respects exactly as the white man." Let them drink their own grog, and make it if they please. This wonderful stretch of liberality may do very well just now, but it is not a permanent policy.

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### NEW WESTMINSTER.

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# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

NO. 34.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.  
(Sundays Excepted.)  
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$10 00  
Six Months, do 6 00  
Three Months, do 3 50  
Single Copies, 10 cents.  
Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the carriers for 25 cents a week.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every Tuesday morning.  
One Year, (in advance) \$3 50  
Six Months, do 2 00  
Three Months, do 1 25  
Single copies, 25 cents.

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### THE GOVERNMENT OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

In our Saturday's issue we alluded to the growing dissatisfaction on the part of the Assembly and the public with Governor Kennedy's administration. The subject is one of too much importance to the welfare of the colony to be dismissed with the necessarily brief comments of a single newspaper article. It embraces in effect our future as well as our present well-being; for at no period in the colony's history has the necessity for good government—a result which can only come from harmonious action between the Executive and the Legislature—made itself more absolute than now. We must stand on neither trifles nor ceremony in so grave a crisis, but meet the difficulties of our political position as practical men meet the difficulties in their commercial or ordinary life. If it is well for ourselves and well for the colony that representative government on Vancouver Island should cease—that an Imperial agent should dictate what policy the country should pursue, let us by all means relinquish a right which we have been taught by British authority to believe is co-existent with taxation, and inalienable in every British subject—let us abandon representation and submit meekly to the guidance of the Colonial Office of Downing Street or of James Bay.

The object of all good government is the happiness and prosperity of the people, and it is merely a question with mankind what description of machinery is best adapted to produce this result. In most countries, fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, this question is not left to the public to decide; the government has come into being through the right of armed force, and has been perpetuated on the profane supposition that it was inaugurated by Divine interposition. In various instances the Divine test has given way, and the people have resumed that power which had been so long usurped by the inaugurators and the inheritors of violence; but in the majority of cases, the Governments have been strong and the inhabitants ignorant; and the consequence is that either an individual or a small minority have continued to assume the right to control the destiny of their fellow creatures. From these facts a kind of aphorism is ad ded—that just in proportion to the intelligence of a people will be the popular character of the Government. If the masses are ignorant as they are in Russia, the rule is bound to be despotic; if they are enlightened as they are in America, republicanism must prevail. There is even a further maxim attempted to be brought forward, and that is that a country's prosperity is mainly due to the liberal character of the Government. America having the broadest political foundation, allowing every citizen a voice in the affairs of the nation, is the most rapid in its progression; England, forming as she does as near as possible a republic to those of her subjects who come within the franchise, is next; and so on by gradations; but it is evident, however correct the fact may be, that there is a fallacy in the proposition; for the nature of the country, its climate and its position, may have in many cases as much to do with its prosperity as its laws or mode of government. One thing, however, out of all this is irrefutable, and that is that *ceteris paribus*, the people whose Government is more thoroughly based on the opinion of the governed are the happiest and most prosperous; and this rule will apply whether the population be ten thousand or ten millions.

The question that arises in Vancouver Island just now is whether the public or the

Executive shall guide the legislation of the country. It is a question embracing some very nice points; for the self-love as well as the dignity of the inhabitants is at stake. If we admit the right of the Executive to shape the policy of the country, we tacitly acknowledge that the people are incompetent to manage their own affairs—a confession that is hard to force at any time from any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. To say that Governor Kennedy and Messrs. Wood, Wakeford & Co. know the wants of the people better than the people do themselves, may be to assert a serious and incontrovertible truth, but we cannot accept the statement as one beyond discussion. We are compelled to inquire the grounds for such pretensions. His Excellency is, we admit, a man of considerable ability, but from various gubernatorial communications to the Assembly it is very evident he is not very conversant with colonial management. No man who has had experience in the United States or in the North American colonies would ever think of suggesting the idea of paid magistrates for rural districts, or would think of asserting that capable men to fill such offices could not be found in any of the agricultural communities of Vancouver Island. It is this want of knowledge, or want of affinity with the spirit of Colonial life that mars so much Governor Kennedy's administration. The old country idea of fancying official capacity to belong exclusively to that well known heap of helplessness called the "genteel class," sticks too prominently out. As for those "constitutional advisers," Messrs. Wood and Wakeford, we may be excused for dismissing them curtly. Not naturally gifted, on the one hand, and totally inexperienced on the other, with an intense admiration for their own judgment and a kind of melancholy pity for the judgment of their neighbors, His Excellency could not have picked up more mischievous assistants or men more likely to bring his administration into disrepute.

So far, therefore, we believe the pretensions of the present Executive to legislate and govern Vancouver Island are not well founded; but to come to the right of the question it might be interesting to know on what ground these gentlemen have formed so high an idea of their mission as to frustrate the action of the people's representatives. Governor Kennedy is sent here to look after the legitimate interests of the Crown, to see that the measures of the Legislature are in accordance with the Constitution, to carry out as head of the Executive the laws of the country, and socially as well as politically to maintain the dignity of Her Majesty's representative. If His Excellency departs in any respect from these duties, or if he interferes with the desires of the people constitutionally expressed, he is to such an extent an injury both to the Crown and people. If his Legislative Council, which is virtually the Executive, tells the inhabitants of Vancouver Island they shall have no Lien Law, they shall have no Homestead Act, they shall have no reform in their franchise, it is simply violating its most sacred duties and imperiling the respect of the Crown. Through such outrages on popular right have British subjects in days gone by been obliged to leave their adopted country, and take refuge in the American Republic, where official ignorance and official superciliousness are not of such luxuriant growth. We are not too populous that we can afford to lose any portion of our citizens through such mischievous bungling. What the people of this colony want they must have, if it is within the spirit of the constitution. They have come here and invested their money and labor, and it is a matter that concerns their very daily bread that the wants of the country should be attended to. We have already said the people know these wants. They are conversant with the means of supplying them. We have a population embracing the experience of almost every country and nationality under the sun, and one that will favorably compare with any colonial community in intelligence; when His Excellency or his subordinates, therefore, fancy that representative institutions in Vancouver Island are a mistake, and that they themselves are the Heaven-born statesmen to set things to rights, we tell them seriously they are laboring under a delusion. We tell them that the people who pay the taxes and support an expensive Government are not only able to legislate but determined to submit to no interference in their legitimate efforts to benefit the country. If His Excellency wishes to regain that position in the respect of the inhabitants which he once held, he will put his own happy speeches into action, and will leave the people, who are certainly the most interested parties in the country, to carry out what their reason and experience dictate.

### INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

The chosen ten of the Victoria Rifle Corps went up to New Westminster by the steamer Enterprise on Thursday night, accompanied by the band of the corps, arriving there at seven, a.m. The morning dreams of some of our Westminister friends were dispelled by the lively strains of martial music wafted on the breeze at such an early hour, and many a heavy slumberer yielded to the power of melody, and was drawn forth to witness a portion of the day to which he was perhaps usually a stranger.

After fortifying the inner man at the "Colonial," the bugle sounded, and the Victorians fell in, and marched up to the ground headed by their band. By ones and twos the Westminsters came straggling to the ground—a proceeding which, *en passant*, we must be pardoned for noticing as not quite *à la militaire*. As soon as the whole number had collected, it was decided that the Westminsters should commence the contest, and after the triggers had been tested, the cracking of rifles and pattering of bullets soon told what hard knocks the target was receiving. The five rounds having been fired off, the Victorians marched to the front, and "Brown Bess" the latest born, kept up a similar shower of lead on the target. The shooting at this distance resulted, strange to say, in a tie.

The next trial, at 200 yards, produced a few long faces amongst the Victorians, the score showing twelve points in favor of the Westminsters. The flush of partial success did not, however, seem to have its usual effect, for at the next distance, 250 yards, a great falling off was observable on the part of the Westminsters, and the result was eight in favor of the Victorians. Then came the tug of war; the last range to be fired off, and only four points' difference in the two scores. The Westminsters apparently went into the last firing, 300 yards, with greater confidence and coolness than their opponents, and made within one point of the preceding score; and the Victorians on the contrary seemed to wax nervous, and became discouraged on seeing some of their best shots making a few "bush-rangers." Towards the end, many seemed to grow careless, and the full moon on the target appeared to wear a derisive grin at their futile efforts. The result was known long ere the last shot was fired, for it was soon evident that the Victorians could not win. The score at this range gave the Westminsters 13 more to the good, making them the victors by 17 points.

At the conclusion of the firing, some of the spectators struck up "Oh, dear! what can the result be," which brought smiles to the face of many of the spectators. The shooting on both sides was not what would be considered in these days of rifle proficiency frigate, although some ducky shots of the forest thought it was *skokum pooh*, but as all things must have a small beginning, we hope that this trial of skill is but the forerunner of some heavier scoring, and more closely contested matches. The position taken while firing by the Westminister men, with one or two exceptions, was not at all according to the Hythe school of instruction. By numerous modern experiments it has been a well established fact that the manner in which the rifle is held, and the position taken by the rifleman materially affect the accuracy of the aim. All musketry instructors of the present day make a great point of having the left elbow straight under the rifle, and the right in a line with the shoulder, the efficiency of which is proved by raw recruits becoming under the system, good shots in a very short time.

The Victoria men labored under one or two disadvantages in the match; in the first place, the range is all up hill, so that the sights on the rifles intended for level ground would not answer; and secondly, for some of the distances the Enfield Rifle is so constructed that the sights cannot be adjusted to allow for the additional attraction, therefore it had to be done by guess. During the day the band enlivened the interludes with a variety of stirring strains, which seemed to be listened to with satisfaction by a goodly assemblage of the fair ones of the sister capital. With their usual hospitality, the Westminister corps entertained their brothers in arms with a sumptuous dinner at their drill hall. Here not a fault could be found by the most fastidious; the tables groaned with the weight of the many good things on them, which were placed on the tables in such profusion as even to astonish the sharp-set appetites of the heroes of the day.

After exercising vigorously for some time in the knife and fork drill, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, followed by the healths of Governors Kennedy and Seymour, the Press, the two Rifle corps, the Band, and last, but not least, the Ladies. Mr. Good proposed the last toast in a humorous little speech, expatiating largely on the lustre of those eyes which had acted as such strong stimulants to nerve the warrior's arm to deeds of prowess, ascribing the palm of victory to their influence. At 1 a.m. the company dispersed, all concerned we are sure that their day's amusement was so far as the Victoria men are concerned with the reception given them, and thoroughly enjoyed their visit, although the fates ordained that they should not bear away the laurels.

The Enterprise left New Westminster at 2:30 a.m. and arrived here at 9:30, when the result of the match was soon heralded through the town by the Band in the appropriate air of "There's a nuck about the House," "Cheer up Sam," "There's a good time coming boys," &c.

The following is the score:—

### NEW WESTMINSTER.

150 yards.		200 yards.	
Lieut. Birch	12122-8	22121-8	
Ensign Wolfenden	21231-3	32113-10	
Sergt. Claudet	1111-5	00011-2	
Butler	22431-9	01111-4	
Tilley	22111-7	11111-4	
Syme	22111-7	11111-6	
Thorne	21121-7	11111-5	
Brokenbrow	21212-8	11112-7	
Maunsell	12122-8	12111-6	
Franklin	21121-7	11112-6	
Total	75	68	

250 yards.		300 yards.	
Lieut. Birch	01111-4	11211-6	
Ensign Wolfenden	11111-5	02211-6	
Sergt. Claudet	10000-1	01110-3	
Butler	01011-6	01010-4	
Tilley	00102-2	01011-4	
Syme	00212-6	10000-1	
Thorne	01112-6	10311-5	
Brokenbrow	01000-1	11100-3	
Maunsell	11212-6	00201-3	
Franklin	20001-3	11000-2	
Total	39	38	

150 yards.		200 yards.	
Lieut. Pearce	21231-11	11102-5	
Adjt. Vinter	11230-7	20200-2	
Sergt. Neustadt	22133-11	12011-6	
Homfray	21112-7	13010-6	
Hargreaves	11212-6	10100-3	
Foreman	21113-6	00000-1	
Thompson	22121-7	12311-8	
Foreman	11211-6	11210-6	
Roscoe	13212-9	11101-4	
Newberry	02212-7	21011-6	
Total	75	46	

250 yards.		300 yards.	
Lieut. Pearce	11230-7	20200-2	
Adjt. Vinter	10001-2	10000-1	
Sergt. Neustadt	21121-7	10200-5	
Homfray	11211-6	11000-3	
Hargreaves	20021-6	20100-3	
Quincey	11100-3	10000-1	
Thompson	22111-7	11102-6	
Foreman	21113-6	00000-1	
Roscoe	21110-3	11010-3	
Newberry	01001-2	00001-1	
Total	47	25	

Majority for New Westminster, 17 do  
Do Victoria, 193 do  
No. of points made by each marksmen:—  
New Westminster—Ensign Wolfenden, 30;  
Lieut. Birch, 26; Butler, 23; Maunsell, 23;  
Thorne, 22; Tilley, 19; Syme, 19; Brokenbrow, 19; Franklin, 18; Sergt. Claudet, 11.  
Victoria—Sergt. Neustadt, 28; Bandman Thompson, 27; Lieut. Pearce, 25;  
Homfray, 21; Roscoe, 21; Hargreaves, 17;  
Foreman, 15; Newberry, 15; Adjt. Vinter, 14; Quincey, 10.

### THE SETTLERS vs. THE INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR,—Without pretending to agree with you in everything you have written on the important and difficult question of the rights management, &c. of our natives, it is very refreshing to me, after hearing and reading so much of the superficial and impracticable views of some of our quarters, to read an opinion which is common-sense, moderate, and practical. That the proper management and unsuccessful management of aborigines in young colonies is a grave and difficult subject to handle skilfully, all who have considered it soberly must admit. See how the wisdom of the Colonial office, and the House of Commons—said to be the highest tribunal of wisdom and good sense in the world—is taxed to straining whenever the more difficult phases of this question come before them! Witness the recent debates on the New Zealand war! Also, how our most talented colonial governors quail before this subject, and fear to expound their policy of its most knotty points, and they often commend their wisdom by their silence. He who brings to his aid not only a sound judgment and much experience, but a thorough knowledge of the history of other colonies, the manner in which the natives have been treated, what part of their Indian policy has been most successful, &c., deserves most to be heard, for he is likely to speak most wisely.

The two great works from which I have derived very much satisfaction in the study of this subject, and which I think every christian statesman who has anything to do with colonial governments cannot pursue in vain—are the volume entitled "Evidences on the Aborigines," and the late voluminous work on the extent, resources, government, &c. of all the "British Colonies," published in three large volumes and dedicated, by permission, to the Queen, by R. M. Martin, Esq., late Treasurer to the Queen at Hong Kong, &c., in which a history of the management and mismanagement of natives has special prominence, and is treated in a dignified, able, and impartial manner. The former volume contains a record of the various and highly important testimony given by missionaries, travellers and others, before a large committee of the House of Commons a few years ago, appointed especially to consider the whole question of the best mode of treating aborigines. As this is a subject in which I have taken much interest, and, in addition to a good deal of reading have had considerable opportunity during the last thirty years, as a son of a pioneer settler and missionary of a pioneer society, of learning something about the character and best management of the American Indian, east and west, I shall venture to express an opinion on a few leading points.

To the question, "Should the natives be treated as subjects?" I would answer, certainly, but in a qualified sense. Our children are subjects; but who expects or wishes them to enjoy all the rights of citizenship before they attain to their majority? The true idea is to treat the Indians, in many respects at least, as a minor. It is really surprising to see a gentleman of Dr. Helmcken's ability and observation rising up in the House and telling us (as reported by the press) that "the Indian must be treated in all respects exactly as the white man." "Let them drink their own grog, and make it if they please." This wonderful stretch of liberality may do very well just

while fencing potato patches and drinking liquor are the topic of conversation; but does the hon. Speaker intend to carry out his doctrine and allow natives, in their present state of civilization, to hold land in fee simple, to vote at elections, and sit on juries? It is found necessary in the eastern provinces still to treat the natives as minors, with few exceptions, although forty years ago they were equal if not superior to what ours are now; and since that period they have made great progress in enlightenment and civilization; so that our natives in their present untaught and helpless condition shall have conferred upon them all the rights and responsibilities of full-fledged citizenship, is more than any sensible man can advocate. While, however, they occupy the position of children, let them know and feel that they have in the Government a wise, kind and impartial guardian.

To the question, "Should the natives have the same privilege as the white man in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors?" If I had ten thousand voices they should all answer, No! The whole history of this question in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Eastern Provinces, the United States, &c., answers, no! Why should not history and experience teach us? If our law-makers wish to make a wonderful exhibition of their wisdom and originality, they can suspend the prohibitory liquor laws for a few months, and then I venture an opinion that they will be glad to re-enact it with more rigor than ever. But the letting in of such a flood is a dangerous experiment. We are told that the experiment was made in this very country, and among these very Indians, for many years by the Hudson Bay Company, and that the results compare favorably with the working of our present law. Who does not, sir, I ask, see a great change between their time and ours? Then there were only a few white men in the country, and these were paid regular salaries and had no need to resort to a mean traffic to make a dollar. Their liquor was much superior to the stuff now mixed up and passed off for whisky, and they only visited the camps at long intervals and stayed for a short time. The Indians for the most part remained at home, and they had only begun to acquire an appetite for strong drink, while their means for obtaining it were very limited. But now, how different! Their appetite is strong, confirmed, hereditary. There are scores of depraved liquor vendors waiting to rush in and supply this appetite with the most corrupt stuff, not only for the purpose of making money, but in many instances with the distinct object of seduction and robbery, and in others, I fear, for the diabolical purpose of frustrating the efforts of christian labor among the natives. To say that the traffic should be placed under certain rules and regulations, and kept within the due bounds of my mind, something like the traffic in opium, is to say that the Indians' potatoes, it is a matter we are constantly hearing about in our various meetings with the Indians here and at Chemainus. I fully agree with you that we cannot expect the settlers to pen up all their animals, but their running at large should be subjected to certain regulations. There may be unlawful animals as well as unlawful fences. Should there not then be some practical law defining what shall constitute a lawful fence, and providing for the appointment of fence viewers in case of dispute on this point, where damages are claimed? I have met the Indians at their councils several times for the purpose of urging them to fence in their land, and have told them continually—sometimes to their displeasure—that they must enclose their lands or they would lose not only their crops but their lands also. But I find the great difficulty in the fact that the boundaries of what is to be their reserves are not officially fixed and distinctly marked out. The native reasons very shrewdly on this subject. He says: "The white man wishes to limit the Indian to the little patches we are now cultivating, and if we put a strong, permanent fence around the patches it will somewhat weaken our title to all that is not enclosed, and we and our children cannot do in the future as we have done in the past—use one piece of ground for a few years till it gets tired, and then work a new piece till a while and let the old piece rest." It seems to me that the great want at present is a man of perseverance, wisdom and experience to act as Colonial Indian agent, whose duty it would be to visit the natives at their homes, meet them in their councils, hear all their wants and grievances, and show them that he is their friend; and I believe that through such a medium the Government might do almost as it pleases with them or their lands. But if the Government continues to stand by and see them driven off all their lands piecemeal without having any settlement with them or giving them any equivalent, we must expect trouble.

As to the settlers, why should they not manage their own affairs as they do in the back townships of the Eastern Provinces? They are a similar people, in very similar circumstances. There I always found the system of self-government to work as well in the young settlement as in the populous district, and I do not see why a system of circuit judges, honorary justices of the peace, and a simple colonial system of municipal institutions should not answer as well here as on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. And if British America is to become at no distant day a confederated empire—as it most probably will if it is to remain British—would it not be well to assimilate our colonial policy from the first to that of the Eastern Provinces as much as circumstances will permit? But this is a subject upon which I must not enter, as my letter is too long already.

Yours, &c.,  
E. Whitt.  
Nanaimo, June 29, 1865.

### ARRIVED.

EVADA, from San Francisco, 2 children, W.A. Fenton, Mrs. M. Rachel, Mrs. M. Mr. Holtrop, W.H. Ross, Miss A.C. Hastings, Edward, Mrs. L. Weston, Mrs. W.F. & Co.'s Messengers, G. Salehall, Jos. Durbin, Chas. Gaskan, H.C. Taylor.

### DEPARTED.

ANDERSON, from Puget Sound, Dr. Tolmie, W.H. Taylor, Capt. Deane, Capt. Blim, Ward, Lyon, John Ganin, Scott, C. Eisingen, Mas-

### ARRIVED.

EVADA, from San Francisco, 5 do nuts, 5 do cheese, 6 do stationery, and shoes, 9 do drugs, 2 y. 1 do ham, 40 ps paper, do hawks, 5 do oilcloth, 3 do shirts and spores, 1 cs shoes, 1 cs shirts etc., 30 do s. 1 do jewelry, 1 do stationery, 1 trunk mase, 2 s. 4 do vegetables. Value, \$7486.

### ARRIVED.

ANDERSON, from Puget Sound, 2 bxs butter, 116 sheep, 1 horse, 28 barrels

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DR. from Puget Sound, 2 bxs butter, 116 sheep, 1 horse, 28 barrels

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The Weekly Colonist

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, June 27.

LANCUM—Captain Irving's new stern-wheel steamer was launched from Mr. Trahey's shipyard yesterday afternoon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were congregated in the yard and in boats, and at the invitation of the builder, a number of both sexes took their stand on the bows of the vessel. The decks were then knocked away, and the steamer rapidly and gracefully glided down the ways and floated lightly on her native element. As she touched the water, Miss Irving, the owner's daughter, broke the customary bottle of wine over her boys, and christened her the Onward, amid the plaudits of the assemblage. The Onward is 120 feet in length, 24 feet beam, and 4 1/2 feet in depth; her engines, which are already on board, are 14 inch cylinders, and are from the foundry of Messrs. Spratt & Kriemer. She is built of the choicest Burrard's Inlet timber, and according to Mr. Trahey, is the best stern-wheel steamer ever constructed in these waters. She is intended to relieve the Beliance on the route between New Westminster and Yale.

FOUND—The body of Joseph Robinson, one of the young printers who were drowned by the sinking of a plunger, several weeks ago, was yesterday found floating in Equiault harbor by an Indian, who at once caused information to be conveyed to Sergeant Blake. The body, which is not so much disfigured as would be supposed after the lapse of so many days, was placed in a canoe and covered over with bright. Some friends of the deceased went down to Equiault during the afternoon and recognized the body without any difficulty, though the features were of course much swollen and distorted. An inquest was held on the body yesterday evening at seven o'clock, on the Steamboat Exchange, Equiault, by Coroner Dickson, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. The body lies in the present on Government Island, but will be brought up to the city this morning, and the funeral will take place to-day from the Delage Engine-house.

ARRIVAL—Sir James Douglas and son, W. A. G. Young, Esq., Colonial Secretary, and family, and several other old citizens, arrived by the steamer yesterday morning. Both of the above named gentlemen are looking very well after their travels, and expect to take the pleasure with which they again visit the city. Mr. Young, who has been in the community in with Mr. Young in the sad bereavement of which his second son, a bright little fellow of four and a half years, was suddenly carried off in England. The poor child was seized with diphtheria in Columbia river and died in Portland after a few hours illness. His body was brought up to Victoria, and conveyed by a boat from one of the men-of-war to the residence of Chief Justice Cameron. Donald McLaughlin, Esq., Chief Justice H. B. D., and Mrs. Rhodes and children, also arrived by the steamer yesterday morning.

ARRIVAL—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived last night at half-past 11 o'clock, with 16 passengers and a quantity of produce; she had also the barge Black Diamond, now schooner rigged, in tow, with 10 tons coal to H. Brodrik. The Douglas brought down a Cowichan settler named Rowe, who met with a serious accident last week. While felling a tree in the woods, it struck another, which split the tree in two, and crashed down, breaking it in two places. The wounded man managed to crawl on his back 600 yards to the trail, where he lay from Friday till Monday, when he was found by an Indian. He came down under the care of Dr. Davis, and is now doing well.

ARRIVAL—Orders were received yesterday for the return of H. M. S. Camelion to England. She will sail in the early part of July. H. M. S. Marine has been commissioned for the Pacific station, and will sail on or about May 3d. The Camelion will terminate down the coast, taking her final departure either from Panama or Valparaiso in November.

THE NEXT STEAMER was to sail to-day from San Francisco via Portland, and may therefore be expected about July 5th. A rumor was in circulation that the steamer Active was to be placed on the line to this city.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—This body met yesterday, and held a rather animated session, owing to an attempt made by some of the members to upset the proceedings of the preceding meeting—at which they had not been present—on the alleged ground of its having been held on a holiday. After failing to reject the minutes of the meeting, they next endeavored to revoke the recommendation of Mr. Jessup as head master of the central school, and even advocated placing the school in the present old school-house on the Reserve. In this, however, they were also defeated, and the appointment of Mr. Jessup was confirmed, the salary being fixed at twelve hundred dollars a year. A female teacher will also be appointed, and Mr. Jessup will have an assistant. We regret to learn that some of the members of the Board evince a disposition antagonistic to the free public school system—members, too, who but a few months ago were the loudest in their advocacy of a free non-sectarian public school. There can be but one opinion as to the conduct of these gentlemen, and that is that they are willing to sacrifice the enlightened educational policy proposed by the House of Assembly in favor of a private establishment, which is essentially not a people's school. We will endeavor to keep the Board posted on the doings of the Board of Education, notwithstanding the fact that they have declined not to admit the press to their meetings and expressed a wish to keep their proceedings secret. The people are too deeply concerned in educational matters to allow the best interests of their children to be trifled with.

BURIAL INTERVIEW—The tenders for the construction of Capt. Stamp's new saw-mill at Burrard's Inlet, were opened yesterday, and the lowest found to be \$17,000. The contractor, however, owing to some mistake about the cost of the kind of lumber required in the construction of the mill, withdrew his tender, and the contract was therefore not given out.

ON A CRUISE—H. M. ships, Sutlej and Cameleon left Equiault harbor yesterday afternoon on a three-days' cruise for practice in gunnery, seamanship, &c. The two noble ships presented a fine appearance while beating about off the harbor under a full spread of canvas.

SENT ROUND—We learn that the bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, bound to New Westminster, entered Burrard's Inlet and discharged her freight on board the steamer Caledonia, by which vessel it was taken up Fraser River to New Westminster.

THE FIDELITY—Another attempt will probably be made to-day to raise this vessel, stronger spars having been put to which to attach the lifting chains. We learn that the insurance on the Fidelity is only to the amount of \$1000.

BOARDS—The remains of the late Joseph Robinson were interred yesterday. The corpse was followed to the grave by the members of the Fire Department, to which body deceased belonged.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. YOUNG'S CHILD took place privately yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for the return of H. M. S. Camelion to England. She will sail in the early part of July. H. M. S. Marine has been commissioned for the Pacific station, and will sail on or about May 3d. The Camelion will terminate down the coast, taking her final departure either from Panama or Valparaiso in November.

understand that it is in contemplation of leaving the platform where it is, for a second picnic on the fourth of July.

CALEDONIAN PICNIC—Several boatloads of the Caledonian Benevolent Society, with their wives, children and friends, went off the A.M. yesterday, and spent the day in a picturesque spot just above the gorge. The time was passed most agreeably in dancing, running, jumping, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, football, etc. Messrs. Sandrie and Foreman provided the music. There was a most abundant spread of creature comforts, and our Caledonian friends seemed to enjoy themselves most heartily.

CORONATION DAY—Yesterday was very generally observed as a holiday, the public offices, banks, and most of the places of business being closed, and the whole town devoting themselves to pleasure. Everything in the shape of a boat, and every horse and vehicle were engaged, and the city towards afternoon seemed quite deserted. A merry picnic groups fringed the banks of the Arm, and the shores at the entrance to the harbor, while the freemen's picnic at Cadboro Bay attracted a gay and festive crowd. The day was perhaps more thoroughly kept as a holiday than any similar occasion this season.

THE RIFLE MATCH—The ten Volunteer marksmen will leave for New Westminster to-day by the Enterprise accompanied by the Band of the corps. We wish them a pleasant time and a successful contest with their brethren in arms. The following are the names of the New Westminster ten: Ensign Butler, Ensign Wolfenden, Lieut. Birch, Privates Symes, Tilley, Thorpe, Brokenbrow, Sergt. Claret, Private Mansell, Private Franklin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Later dates from Cariboo.

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster, bringing Bernard's and Dietz & Nelson's Express, Cariboo dates are to the 17th. We extract the following mining intelligence from the Sentinel of that date:

WILLIAMS CREEK—The freshet, which impeded operations on this creek to some extent, at the date of our last issue has entirely subsided, and the slight damage which it occasioned has been repaired. The Summit company, on the hill (in the old Dixie company's ground) beside Head Curry's claim, have commenced to drift. The Eagle company, opposite Barkerville, took an encouraging prospect of one dollar to the pan out of their shaft a few days since; they will commence washing in a day or two. The Barker company's shaft has been again filled up, this time for lack of water. The Bald Head company have been driving hard lately, but with only indifferent success. On the west side of the creek beginning at Barkerville, the prospecting company, called the Hibernia, has sunk a shaft to the bed rock, but the water becoming very troublesome, they are necessitated to get up machinery before they can drift.

The Hit or Miss company have been impeded in their progress also by water. The New Australian company are also in the same predicament. The Welsh company have got down to bed rock in their new shaft, at 30 feet, but have not found a prospect; they are preparing to drift. The Stuart Co. struck bed rock without finding gold; the bed rock pitches towards the creek and they are commencing to drift in that direction. The Morning Star company (next to the Start Co.) got down early in the week and found a prospect of from \$3 to \$5 to the pan in the bottom of the shaft; the bed rock pitches towards the hill, and as soon as the company have erected their flume they will commence to drift. A company headed by "Big Larry" took up a claim on the hill below the Morning Star, and in the astonishingly short time of four hours got down to the bed rock; the claim was commenced, prospected and abandoned all in one day, a fact which has no parallel on Williams Creek. On the east side of the creek, the Aurora, Davis, Wakarusa, Lilloet and Cariboo companies are busy at work; the first named only taking out large pay. The Tinker and Cameron companies have been averaging, we understand, about 40 ozs. per day during the week. The Ruby company, which has 28 men at work under Mr. Charles Malloy, the foreman, has had great success during the week; in one day as much as 46 ounces were washed up from one shaft, and the average for the week will be 40 ozs. per day. The Dead Broke and Rose Forest companies have been yielding about the same as lately reported in our columns. The following companies below Cameron are taking out rather more than wages, viz: Prince of Wales, Bankin, and Elliott. The Oram company had their shaft clear of water when the bed rock drains, and filled it up again. The Bruce and Adams companies are commencing operations. On the whole the present week is a most encouraging one for claim owners, as most of those on the creek are now taking out gold with good prospects of the yield increasing as another week has passed over. There are also many claims which a very few days more work will test their value.

COLUMBIAN CULVER—LARGE YIELD—This famous culver promises to surpass its yield of the precious metal in former seasons, during the one now opened. The Saw Mill company, whose good luck we last week had the pleasure of recording, have reason again to rejoice over the large amount which their claims returned since Sunday last. The following is the daily yield, taken from the books of the company, for the last few days: June 12th, 185 25-100 ounces; 13th, 188 60-100; 14th, 137 82-100; 15th, 175 81-100; 16th, 185 55-100; 17th, 206 60-100; 18th, 185 55-100; 19th, 185 55-100; 20th, 185 55-100; 21st, 185 55-100; 22nd, 185 55-100; 23rd, 185 55-100; 24th, 185 55-100; 25th, 185 55-100; 26th, 185 55-100; 27th, 185 55-100; 28th, 185 55-100; 29th, 185 55-100; 30th, 185 55-100; 31st, 185 55-100.

The Erison company, next above the Saw Mill company, have had the first streak of gold luck for the season. They have been drifting in their new shaft, and in two washings up for the week's work, they have had as a result, a little over 900 ozs., or \$13,250. This is a good beginning, and much confidence is felt that the company have entered on another season's prosperity. We believe that no dividends will be forthcoming this week, the whole amount being absorbed by the past season's debts of the company, and the Gold Export Tax, towards which the sum of \$450 will have to be contributed, although the shareholders are not receiving a dollar of dividend. Can there be anything more ingenuous or unjust than this?

The Philadelphia company, in which Mr. Bob Dexter is the leading spirit, have commenced sinking a shaft in the hill near the Erison company's lines, and with fair prospects before them. The Reid company are still engaged in drifting; their prospects are beginning to brighten as they progress. The Challenge company are drifting over high bed rock, and hope soon to strike a channel. The New Zealand company are endeavoring to get the water out of their shaft, and hope to succeed in a day or two. The Lone Star company are commencing to sink a new shaft. The Good as any company, situated near the head of the gulch, are commencing operations.

The Slate Range and Britannia companies have been laid over to the 1st of September next, to remain until the end of the season. Kethley's Creek—A drift of gold was found by the high state of the water very few of the companies are at work on this creek, as it is at work in the hill and doing well. The French company is also actively employed, and will likely make good pay.

BOARDING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, Church Bank House, VICTORIA, V. I.

DR. HELMCKER, - Speaker House of Assembly, ALLEN FRANCIS, Esq. - United States Consul, SHERWOOD, Esq. - H. M. Consul, &c. &c. Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

The City of Glasgow

LIFE ASSURANCE

This Public Company offers to the Public the combined advantages of Perfect Security, Moderate Premiums, Liberal participation in Profits, and Great Freedom in respect of foreign residence and travel. Prospective and every information can be obtained on application to the Agent at 122, WATER STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Judson's Simple Dyes

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to: Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, and all sorts of stuff.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOINE'S EXTRACT OF BUBBLES, COLEMAN ST. LONDON. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Burgoine's Extract of Bubbles, Coleman St. London. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Burgoine's Extract of Bubbles, Coleman St. London.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is a distressing condition, but when a remedy is found, it is a relief. Here it is—Dr. H. W. Holloway's Pills, which are a relief to all who are afflicted with nervous disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Lungs and Pleura. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Heart and Blood. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Brain and Nerves. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Genitals. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Skin. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Eyes. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Ears. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Chest and Pleura. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Abdomen and Pelvis. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Urinary System. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Blood. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Nerves. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Mind. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Senses. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

Disorders of the Speech. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they appear to be in a state of inflammation or not, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Urinary secretion will be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other plans have failed.

The Weekly Colonist

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The newspaper dates brought yesterday by the steamer are but a few days later than previous advices, and are mostly filled with the expressions of the people of Great Britain in the Houses of Parliament, in Chambers of Commerce, and in public meetings on the assassination of President Lincoln. The curt phraseology of the telegraph gave us but a very imperfect notion of that wide-spread grief and horror which prevailed on the receipt of the startling news in England. The ideas expressed by the leading men of all shades of opinion in the House of Lords, as well as in the House of Commons, show what progress has been made even in these classic regions during the last four years in the knowledge of men and measures in the United States. President Lincoln, says Earl Russell, had displayed a character of so much integrity, so much sincerity, and so much wisdom, and at the same time of so much kindness, that if any one was able to alleviate the pain and animosities which prevailed during the period of civil war, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was that person. There are rare instances, says Mr. Disraeli, the leader of that party in the House of Commons whose sentiments were never in favor of the Republic, when the sympathy of a nation approaches those tenderer feelings which are generally supposed to be peculiar to the individual, and to be the happy privilege of private life; and this is one of them. Under all circumstances we should have bewailed the catastrophe at Washington. Under all circumstances we should have shuddered at the means by which it was accomplished. But in the character of the victim, and in the very accessories of his almost latest moments, there is something so homely and so innocent, that it strikes the subject as it were out of the pomp of history and the ceremonial of diplomacy. It touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiments of mankind. Whoever may be the various and varying opinions in this House, and in the country generally on the policy of the late President of the United States, on this I think all must be agreed, that in a trial which perhaps more than any other tested the moral qualities of the man he performed his duty with simplicity and strength. Such were the sentiments that emanated from men of all classes and of all political opinions in England, on this memorable and deplorable event. Even from the London Times, we have the extraordinary admission that "Abraham Lincoln was as little of a tyrant as any man who ever lived. He could have been a tyrant had he pleased; but he never uttered so much as an ill-natured speech. In all America there was perhaps not one man who less deserved to be the victim of this revolution than he who has just fallen."

The remarkable financial facts which are yearly performed by Mr. Gladstone, do not seem to be abating in interest. The financial statement this year goes even beyond preceding years. It never, says the London Times, has the natural and regular growth of the revenue been so clearly proved and put in so cheerful a light. Never have the various comparisons of year with year, epoch with epoch, tax with tax, been reduced to so handy and significant a form. It is a fact, a whole line of finance in a comparative nutshell. In Mr. Gladstone's remarks two unpalatable facts were laid before a British auditor—one that the Imperial expenditures of France was less than that of England, and the other that the export trade of the former country was increasing in a much greater ratio than the export trade of the latter. The first statement was attacked by a certain portion of the press, which endeavored to show that if the local expenditures of both nations were deducted from the general expenditure, the difference would be, if any, in favor of England. The fact that the export trade of France was increasing more rapidly than that of England caused, it would appear, some misgivings about the policy of free trade; but the Times gets over the difficulty by comparing the commercial career of France to the growth in childhood—much more rapid than what must be expected in more mature years. The financial relief which Mr. Gladstone affords is another reduction in the Income Tax, another reduction on tea and reductions in stamps and insurances. To the loud and repeated demands from the Country Conservatives of the abolition of the malt tax he turns a deaf ear. The Edmunds' scandal case, which we noticed some time ago, appears to have created a great excitement as the labors of the Committee of the Lords appointed to investigate the matter progressed. One of the results of those labors was almost a vote of condemnation on the Lord Chancellor for allowing the defaulter and embezzler a pension. The case shows that with all the care and red-tape the management of public offices in England is not as perfect as it might be. The idea that any man should be appropriating public moneys to his own private use for a period of thirty years without being detected, shows a slovenliness in con-

cial supervision that in a country like England, seems almost incredible. Mr. Edmunds is by no means a nervous man nor a sensitive man; for after being detected in his pecuniary doings, and after receiving a pension for his valuable public labors, the ill-treated gentleman writes a letter in which he censures his judges, in the same way an aristocratic pick-pocket might be supposed to condemn the rough action of a policeman. The Times is never so much the representative organ of British public opinion as when it denounces fraud or criminal neglect in high places, and we may feel assured that the circumstances connected with the Edmunds case must have been unusually corrupt when it could use such language as the following: "We are astonished at the amount of the defalcations of this public officer, and the impunity with which he has been allowed to plunder the revenue for the last thirty years. We lack words to express our sense of the effort with which he has defended himself against charges enough to have bowed anyone else to the earth with shame and humiliation. We wish to be informed who is responsible for allowing Mr. Edmunds systematically to violate the provisions of several Acts of Parliament, or how it came to pass that there was no one to audit his accounts or to look into his payments; and above all, we must express our boundless astonishment that a man guilty of so grave an offence, and of a defence by which it was doubly aggravated, should have been permitted to retire on the pension of which, as it seems to us, no public servant was ever more entirely unworthy."

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—The annual meeting of the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company was held at Glasgow on the 25th April. The report of the Directors dealt with the twelve months ending Jan. 20th. From this report we find that 563 new policies had been issued, assuring the sum of £360,032, and adding to the income of the company £11,569,158.3d. in new premiums. The total amount of assurances in force at the end of the financial year was £2,882,800, and the corresponding premium revenue £93,898 5s. 6d. The examination into the company's investments, had proved, highly satisfactory, the total funds reaching upwards of half a million pounds sterling. The next allocation under the bonus system will take place on Jan. 20th, 1866, when policy holders will be entitled to a bonus not only on the original amount insured, but previous additions thereto. Messrs. Henry Dunlop, James Lumsden, and Joseph Chesney Bolton were elected Directors. We regret, in common with Directors and all connected with the company, the death of its able manager and actuary, Mr. William Frederick Birkenhead, to whom the institution is so largely indebted. We have every confidence from the high reputation achieved by his successor, Mr. Andrew Hugh Turnbull, in connection with the Standard Life Assurance Co.—News.

THE ESPER RACES.—It is a most singular fact that telegrams, papers, and letters received have been perfectly silent on the result of the two great English races that excite interest in every portion of the globe where the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken, viz., the "Derby" and "Two Thousand." According to the Standard of May 2d, our latest newspaper data, the favorites ranked as follows at Tattersalls: For the Derby Bredalbane, Kangaroo, Archimedes, Brodmislaw, Gladisteur, Ariel, Chantanooga, and for the Two Thousand, Bedminster, Kangaroo, Liddington, Bredalbane, Archimedes, Gladisteur, Ariel, Zambesi and Chantanooga. The well known sporting prophet "Harkaway," speaking the day before of the two thousand guinea stakes, for which there were eighty-eight subscribers, says: "The winner will be found in either Bredalbane, Kangaroo, Bedminster, or Zambesi, and of these he gave the preference to Kangaroo, although Chantanooga, if well at the post, ought to be backed for a place."

A NATION'S LAMENT.—Our London correspondence in yesterday's issue alluded to the profound sorrow which the reception of the murder of President Lincoln excited in England, and the papers received by last mail teem with expressions of kind sympathy uttered by honest, good-hearted John Bull for the American people in their hour of sore affliction; but of all the speeches or comments which we have seen, none appear to have gone more directly to the hearts of Americans than the following speech made by Dr. Black at the monster meeting of Americans in St. James Hall: "It was most gratifying that every man woman and child in England was at this moment sharing the most intense sympathy with them. Last Saturday the walls within which they were assembled rung with generous expressions, and in a few brief hours two of the greatest assemblages on the face of the earth were engaged in discussing words of condolence. It was a glorious spectacle for America, and for every American who had a heart in him, to find this great nation—from end to end, from highest to lowest—sympathizing and feeling deeply for them. He fervently prayed that this common grief might be the starting point from which they should march on toward a juster estimate between the great mother country and her great offspring. This remark excited great enthusiasm on the part of all present, and there was loud cheering and waving of hats for some minutes. He hoped that it would be the starting point from which they should abolish all prejudices and animosities; that it would be the starting point from which they would march on towards that natural alliance which would unite in the closest ties England and America."

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

From the London Standard of May 2d, we find that the Newmarket Spring Meeting, which has occupied the attention of all grades of society who take an interest in the great three-year old contests of the season, opened yesterday (Monday) most auspiciously. The special on Sunday conveyed a large number of visitors to the metropolis of the turf, all eager to be early on the spot to hear the latest odds respecting the various candidates for honors over the Rowley Hills. Newmarket was early astir, and the presence of the "Malton" crack on the Lime-Kilns hill attracted a numerous levee to witness him do his work, and certainly no animal ever went better. Mr. Chaplin was present, mounted on an Arab, and the Marquis of Hastings watched with absorbing interest the movements of the animal so likely to snatch victory from his highly-tried son of Hobbs Noble. Chantanooga, who was out only old walking exercises, and Liddington, with J. Daley up, had a spin with Zambesi, and his going was pronounced unexceptionable by the followers of the yellow jacket. The first race being set for 2.30, ample time remained for speculation at the rooms during the morning. Liddington was backed at lessening prices till at one time he was as good a favorite as anything else in the race; but subsequently he was offered against both him and Bredalbane, and at half a pointless Kangaroo met with staunch support previous to a move being made for the post. The clouds of dust which rose up with the traffic from the town were most unpleasant, and a shower of rain either before or during the racing, would have been gladly welcomed more particularly as the health was found to be parched up, and the thirsty ground resounded with the sound of the horses' hoofs. Shortly before half-past two, the numbers of thirteen were hoisted for the Maiden Plate, but a most tedious delay preceded the start; the favorite, Uplius, in the race was only able to get second to Vigorous, a clever filly by Vidette. The Handicap Plate, for which 25 were entered on the card, proved to be a most exciting race, and the favorite, a colt by Trumpeter—Miss Bowler, landed her backers easily by four lengths. The sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns for two-year olds, introduced the evening, Masdonald again to notice, and though carrying a five pound penalty, the talent "held level" money on him. The race proved a most exciting finish between the first three, the five pound penalty just adding time, beaten by head by Fledgling, to defeat Mr. Pardoe's horse by a similar distance. Tring won the succeeding plate, for which four ran. The race, however, of the day was the Prince of Wales stakes, for which the large field of 25 went to the post. The favorite, Dimmed, looked most dangerous, a quarter of a mile from home, but Argonaut, with a headier of 90, won cleverly at the finish, gaining proving Sir Joseph Hawley's stable to be in form. The result of the race at once directed attention to Bedminster's chance for the race of the morning, 4 to 1 being taken about the winner of the "Frederick" after Argonaut's victory.

ENGLISH NEWS.

It is reported in the English papers that a marriage is on the tapis between Prince Humbert of Italy, eldest son of Victor Emanuel, and the third daughter of Queen Victoria. A SUCIDE OF ADMIRAL FITZROY.—Rear Admiral Fitzroy, of the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, died on Sunday morning, from the effects of wounds inflicted by his own hand, at his residence at Norwood. The admiral has, it seems, for a long time been suffering greatly from mental excitement, brought on chiefly by excessive study. His medical adviser, Dr. Heatley, warned him of the consequences if he did not relax his studies entirely, which he promised to do, and took up his residence at Lyndhurst Lodge about a month ago. He, however, persisted in attending to his duties at the Board of Trade, and the change of residence appeared to have little effect on him. It seems that he has several particular friends in the Confederation States, and on the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee reaching England, he became greatly excited, and late on when he learned the fate of President Lincoln. On Saturday he was in the company of Lieut. Murray, and on his return to Norwood in the afternoon he was noticed to be greatly depressed in mind, and spoke rather strangely. No suspicion, however, was entertained that he promoted self-destruction. He went to bed at the usual hour, but on Sunday morning he got up earlier than usual, and went to his bath room. The family finding that he remained longer than usual, knocked several times at the door, but got no answer. The door was immediately broken open, when the unfortunate gentleman was found weltering in his blood, having cut his throat.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Prussia.—The Prussian government has received a little in the matter of the Duchies. It promised to take Kiel, but Vienna remonstrated, whereupon Herr von Bismark proposed to call the Estates of the Duchies, a proposal which as he knew would admit a principle Austria could not accept. Pending the reply, he on Thursday informed the Chamber of Deputies that he meant to have Kiel by arrangement, and requested it to vote that the port was required by the interests of Prussia and Germany. Thereupon Herr Virchow jumped up, and by a happy inspiration moved a resolution declaring that the Chamber would vote the funds for the fortifications of Kiel, provided its right to control the budget were fully acknowledged. These good Prussians are learning how to wage parliamentary war.—Spectator. The Grand Duke Nicholas, Czarowitz of Russia, died at Nice on the 14th instant, of the new epidemic, spinal meningitis, which has now made its appearance in Savoy. He is said to have been a man of some promise, though of a sickly constitution, and his next brother is weaker still. It seems to be believed that the family will ultimately transfer the succession to the third son, the Archduke Wladimir, still only a youth. The Czar, the Czarina, and the betrothed wife of the Czarowitz, the Princess Dagmar, were present at his side when he expired.

The Emperor of the French leaves Paris, it is said, for Algeria to-day. The real object of his journey is, it is said, to try some arsenicated waters near Constantine, but the ostensible object is to meet certain leading Arab chiefs, on whom the personal presence of the "Frank Sultan" is expected to exercise a great effect. A plan is said to have been proposed by the Emperor for the future government of Algeria, but rejected by all his advisers.

The negotiations between Turin and the Pope as to filling up vacant sees are not yet finished, but it appears probable that a compromise will be found, the King recommending and the Pope appointing throughout Italy. That is exactly the English system, the Chapter electing Bishops recommended in a letter from the Crown, which is in part to be disregarded.

A report has just been submitted to the Italian Government on the education of the people which discloses a frightful state of popular ignorance. Out of 21,777,534 people 16,999,701 are unable either to read or write.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

House met at 3.15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Trimble, Dickson, Cochran, Deane.

The Speaker read a message from His Excellency informing the House that he had instructed the Attorney General to bring a bill before the Council to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

This bill came down from the Council with amendments, one of which gives the Governor power to appoint a Registrar General of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the colony, and a Registrar in each district, who shall receive a fee of \$1 for each registration, to be paid out of the general revenue. The amendments were read by the Speaker, but the first reading was rejected by the House and the bill was lost.

This bill came down from the Council with amendments, the first of which inserted the word "male" before "persons" in the bill sent up by the House.

The amendment was rejected and the bill sent back to the Council. The Governor, Mr. DeCosmos, reported from the Committee on the Coronation that they had received letters from the Acting Attorney General and the Treasurer declining to attend before the Committee without the consent of the Governor and the Council; also a letter from the Treasurer stating that he could not send down the papers asked for by the Committee without the consent of the Governor.

Mr. DeCosmos said that whatever grounds these officials had for refusing to attend before the Committee as members of Council, they had no reason for refusing to send down the papers, as it was presumed that the Executive had already received the resolutions of the House which he believed were sent up on the 24th instant. He maintained that the House had full right to order these papers, and looked on their refusal as an infringement of the privileges of the House.

The Speaker said His Excellency during the course of conversation with him had alluded to this request of the House, and had said that he could not give up all papers as some of them might be legal opinions from the Attorney General, which ought not to be made public, but if the House would point out what special papers they required he would at once send them down.

Mr. DeCosmos said he considered that the Committee and through them the House had been treated in the most unhandsome manner imaginable, and in a way that reflected the greatest discredit on the Executive. The Speaker said he could not think that this House could demand from the Attorney General and Treasurer all papers at their disposal without first obtaining the consent of the Governor, and that he had no doubt would at once be granted as soon as the special papers wanted were pointed out.

Mr. Franklin thought his hon. colleague had been too severe in his remarks about the Executive. He, as Chairman of the Deputation Committee, had been treated with the greatest attention, and had had all the documents in the Land Office freely placed at his disposal.

Mr. DeCosmos said that was really accounted for, as the Government were notoriously against the improvement of the harbor, and wished to give every facility to the stoppage of the works; in this case he could only presume they had a different wish.

The Speaker suggested that the committee had better wait a day or two, as perhaps the officials had been instructed to send down the papers and were only awaiting the leave of the Council to attend the committee.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the better way would be for the committee to send in their report as it was, and show the public what kind of an Executive they had.

Dr. Powell argued that the committee should wait a day or two, and he had no doubt the House would sustain them that hour.

The matter was accordingly held over till Thursday.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY ACT.

The bill to explain this Act came down from the Council, and was read a first time.

Dr. Dickson introduced the bill in regard to Marriage Licenses. He stated that the bill did not interfere in any way with the prerogative of the Governor, but simply provided that the fees be paid into the General Revenue.

FROM NANAIMO.

The schooner Crosby arrived Wednesday from Nanaimo en voyage to Portland. The following account of the Sunday School Picnic in connection with the Wesleyan Sabbath School, which took place at Nanaimo on Tuesday, the 20th inst., has been communicated to us by a visitor.—The day dawned clear and beautiful, and the sun seemed to smile propitiously upon the occasion; but, alas! his smiles were of short duration, and our ears were soon greeted with the unwelcome sound of "rain on the roof." However, after a somewhat dubious and protracted contest between "tempest and sunshine" the latter triumphed to the great delight of the young pleasure seekers, whose faces had attained a longitude proportionate to the weight of their anticipated disappointment. At about three o'clock p.m. the boats left the wharf for the beautiful and picturesque little island of Newcastle, which had been selected for the picnic grounds. Here, under the able management of the Rev. E. White, assisted by the teachers and friends of the school, the company, which consisted of upwards of 90 persons, were plentifully supplied with the good things of this life. Having eaten and drunk (water) to their hearts' content, they rose up to play; and play they did in right good earnest, each one seeming determined to do all in his power to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. Quite a number of ladies graced the play-ground with their presence, and entered into the various games with much enthusiasm. The sport was kept up with great spirit until the approaching shades of evening admonished us that the proceedings must be brought to a termination. The boats were soon filled with their precious freight and sailed gallantly into port while the hills resounded with the merry voices as they joined in the well-known "Homeward Bound." Altogether the affair passed off most satisfactorily; all seemed to enjoy themselves in the highest degree, and the only complaint I heard was that the time was too short. It may not be out of place to mention here that the Sunday School roll at present shows about eighty scholars, and twenty teachers and officers, and I am informed that the attendance during the year has been fair, and the progress of the school in other respects encouraging. The above figures, when we allow for those who attend other schools, indicate a large number of children in Nanaimo in proportion to the size of the place, and that they pretty generally attend Sabbath school, which augurs, hopefully for the future in more respects than one.

SCOTCHMAN IN THE GORRA.—A good joke was related to us yesterday of one of Scotia's sons who accompanied the Caledonians on their pleasure excursion up the Arm. The party having arrived at the rapid known as the "Gorge," and the stream running down with such impetuosity as to render the probability of pulling the boats through extremely doubtful. Two brawny Scots, however, having landed the women and children, determined to accomplish the difficult feat, if muscle and sinew could prevail against the voracious torrent. Accordingly, the boat's head was turned to the surging billow, and the oars were plyed so vigorously that she advanced half way through, when one of the gondoliers suddenly performed a plectoral manoeuvre vulgarly called "catching a crab," and finding the craft afloat at the mercy of the fierce tide, he threw his arms up in the air and pathetically exclaimed, "Guid Lord! dinna mind me, but save the professions!"

A LENTEN DINNER IN PARIS.—A correspondent thus describes a penitential Good Friday Dinner, to which he was by chance invited in Paris: "Two wonderful soups of the most delicate flavor, followed by nine exquisite dishes of the finest and most costly fish, salmon, turbot, trout, John Dory, shon, etc., made up in the most artistic style, as ragouts, roasts, pies, stews, etc.; five or six dishes of delicate vegetables, including young peas and kidney beans from Algiers; raw asparagus from Nice; salad, fruit, jellies, steamed custards, miraculous little fritters, ices, preserved fruits, and a great variety of the most ethereal little cakes and biscuits with the old wines, coffee, and delicate liqueurs."

NANAIMO GAZETTE.—The prospectus of the weekly newspaper to be published in Nanaimo on July 8th, under the above title, will be found enclosed in our edition of this morning. The Gazette will be devoted to the diffusion of information in regard to Nanaimo town and district, and to the mining, agricultural and commercial interests of the country generally. Terms, \$8 per annum. We congratulate our spirited neighbors on the establishment of a local journal, and from the well-known literary tastes of Nanaimo, we are assured the Gazette will receive a cordial support.

SALE OF FORFEITED LANDS.—The Government Gazette announces that the following lands have been forfeited for non-payment of instalments due, and will be sold by auction on August 30th, at 12 o'clock: Section 96, Lake, 273 acres; section 97, Lake, 104 acres; section 3 E, 10 South Saanich, 38 acres; section 51, Esquimalt, 26.10 acres; section 67, Esquimalt, 98 acres.

STEAMER LOST.—The fine new steamship Golden Rule, of the Nicaragua line, which ran between New York and Greytown, connecting with the Moses Taylor on the Pacific, was wrecked on May 30th. All on board saved. No particulars of the disaster have come to hand.

THE MAIL STEAMER.—Our special telegraphic despatches state that the steamer Sierra Nevada sailed from San Francisco on the 27th for Victoria and Portland, thus leaving it uncertain which port she comes to first.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, including text like "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" and "Watches and Clocks".



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

There is some peculiar fatality attached to the infancy of every British colony. Either the system of Government is bad or the men who are appointed by the Imperial authorities to rule are unskilled to the position. Whatever may be the cause we find that colonial childhood is a quarrelsome childhood—that discontent is the normal condition of affairs—and that in this fight which always ensues between the paternal pilot and the crew the helm is neglected and the unfortunate colonial craft is allowed to drift on a lee-shore or strike against a rock. The early history of every one of our colonies is the history of mismanagement and the record of Imperial folly. With so much profundity in English statesmen, so much sagacity in British diplomacy, the colonial blundering is the more remarkable. We have said either the system of Government is bad, or the men appointed to rule are unskilled to the position; in many cases, no doubt, the failure is due to both causes combined, a bad system and an unskilled man; but generally speaking we may sum up the difficulty in the perpetual struggle that is made to reconcile representative government with something like Imperial dictatorship. With a simple autocracy there is not of course the same warring elements at work, however much deeper may be the popular discontent. All the people can do is to pray to have the Governor removed. They cannot check his policy or thwart his designs. In an irresponsible representative Government, however, the people have just sufficient power to obstruct the representative of Her Majesty, without enforcing any policy, bad or good, on the country. This is peculiarly so with Vancouver Island; but more especially is it applicable to our present condition, when the public representatives are pulling one way and the Governor of the colony the other.

No Governor of any British colony was ever more popular with the inhabitants than was Governor Kennedy with the people of Vancouver Island a year ago. Her Majesty seemed to have got in him a representative not merely in name, but one who so far as the politics of the country went, would carry out the same non-interfering policy of the monarch of England. If law-making was to be done, it could only be for the welfare of the people, and the people knew best what would conduce to their benefit; if appointments were to be made, the finances of the country as well as public opinion were considerations to be carefully weighed. Such were the feelings which the inhabitants of Victoria supposed actuated His Excellency. The people's desire was the Alpha and the Omega of his administration. Every speech that he uttered—every public remark which he made meant this, and nothing else. "I desire," said Governor Kennedy in substance to the people of Vancouver Island, "to carry out your views and wishes as expressed through your representatives in the Assembly. If this body does not properly represent you, the remedy is in your own hands; under any circumstances, I am bound to consider the House as the embodiment of public opinion and to act accordingly." We wanted no grander flights of statesmanship than this. Here was the man above all others suited to the position—a Governor who understood the policy that leaves the people to do all the fighting, while the Queen's representative, like a dignified and impartial umpire, stands by and gives his decision. Also how soon the dream has been dissipated. The House of Assembly is no longer the representative of public opinion; the people's wishes are no longer the subject of gubernatorial solicitude. Not to the Assembly, however, nor to the people is due this change, but to His Excellency Governor Kennedy. We care not to trace minutely His Excellency's descending career, from that pinnacle of public esteem which he at one time occupied; it is sufficient for the purpose to know that his popularity has been gradually on the wane until at the present time, and without any violent political offence on his part, he is anything but high in public favor. We say this sorrowfully; we regret being obliged to make such an acknowledgment; for we have been amongst the foremost of His Excellency's supporters; but it is a duty we owe alike to the public and to Governor Kennedy to speak the truth, and speak it candidly. If the House has of late shown a disposition to thwart the Executive, it is not through whim or caprice, nor is it an exhibition of feeling that is not shared in by the general inhabitants; but it is from a firm conviction that the course of the Executive is detrimental rather than beneficial to the inhabitants. When the House sees, and when the people see the best measures of the Assembly thrown out by the Upper House, they are not blind to the fact that the latter body, if not actually inspired by His Excellency, acts at least in conformity with his views; and the promises made a year ago in reference to carrying out the wishes of the people as expressed by the Assembly are forgotten with pain and humiliation. When we compare

with this the recent action on the school question, the extraordinary partiality in the appointment of the Board of Education; and when we think of other topics of even graver interest which have not met with that treatment which the public were led to expect at Governor Kennedy's hands, his Excellency need not feel surprised at the attitude of the House of Assembly, nor at the violent and unbecoming language that is sometimes used. We sympathize with no organized resistance to the Executive; we want to see no disruption of that harmony which should exist between the Governor and the people's representatives; on the contrary we desire to witness every effort made by His Excellency for the benefit of the country warmly supported. We are anxious to see the House and the Governor acting in unison, and we can perceive no insuperable obstacles in the way. There is a large majority in the Assembly as well as out of it, who are only too desirous to support the present administration; but they cannot, consistent with anything like public duty or public interest, give in their adhesion to a course so fraught with mischief as that which His Excellency has of late, through bad advisers, no doubt, been pursuing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[From the Cariboo Sentinel.]

WILLIAMS CREEK BEDROCK FLUME. This undertaking, which promises to do a great deal for claim holders on the upper part of Williams Creek, has progressed with wonderful speed. Commencing at the canon, below the old Black Jack Tunnel, the flume is laid for a distance of 1600 feet, and in so substantial a manner that we do believe it will seldom if ever get out of order. The sides of the flume are of remarkable strength, the lumber being specially prepared so as to ensure durability, and the blocks of timber which resist the force of the fierce current which rushes through the flume with terrible impetuosity on this part of the creek. The crevices between the blocks in the bottom of the flume are designed so as to act as a trap for the gold. Several companies have commenced washing into the flume, and as the work proceeds others will follow. The great benefit of the flume is therefore beginning to be apparent by the number of men now employed on the hill side in hydraulic and ground sluicing. Where perhaps ten men would have had work without the flume ten times as many are now profitably engaged and every day will add to their number. The sum laid out in the construction of the flume amounted to the last instant to upwards of \$120,000. In addition to this the company laid out last year more than \$200,000 in constructing a water ditch from Jack of Olobe Creek, a distance of five miles. It is a matter of much regret that the company have been impeded in carrying on the work this spring by the fact that several law suits have been instituted against them by claim holders who are deriving great benefit from the company. Before the law suits were brought more than forty men were employed, but since the Gold Commissioner gave his decision only eight or ten men are engaged. That the flume will ultimately become a paying speculation there is no manner of doubt; but so far it has not paid anything, and could not be expected to do so. Mr. Wm. Miller is foreman, and from his experience and intelligence must be well qualified to carry out the works to the advantage of the company.

CANON CREEK BED ROCK FLUME.

About ten men are at work on this undertaking, and the foreman of the company is desirous of taking on more hands as soon as he can get them. He visited Williams Creek last week for the purpose of employing men. The flume has been completed to the canon, where the work goes on slowly from the fact that for seventy feet the bed of the flume will have to be blasted through the rock. In about five weeks it is expected pay dirt will be reached and washing up commenced. Sanguine anticipations are indulged in respecting the success of the enterprise. Canon Creek is about ten miles from Beaver Pass from which place there is an excellent trail.

THE HORSE FLY TRAIL.

This new trail which intersects the wagon road at Blair's, 11 1/2 mile post, is the result of the persevering efforts of Captain Mitchell in his endeavor to open up a shorter route to Williams Creek. Our reporter lately passed over it on his way up country, and states that from Blair's to the South Fork Lake the trail runs through the beautiful valley of the Horse Fly. The valley is rolling land, thickly wooded, and is generally unfit for agricultural purposes, but a few fertile spots here and there might be turned into profitable cultivation. From Blair's to the South Fork Lake, a distance of 32 miles, small lakes are to be met with on the skirts of the trail, our reporter having counted no less than 18. There is only one house of accommodation on the way, and pedestrians must sleep one night in the open air on their journey. At the South Fork Lake, which is twelve miles broad, there is a ferry-boat plying, but the arrangements connected with her being anything but satisfactory great detentions takes place there. No doubt these inconveniences will be hereafter remedied. From the lake there is a mountain of easy grade to be crossed of four miles, when the trail strikes Captain Mitchell's bridge across the North of Queenelle. From the bridge the traveler takes the old and well beaten track of Snow Shoe and Antler mountains, which are so steep as to effectually prevent anything like a wagon road being made that way. The distance from Mitchell's bridge to Williams Creek is computed at about 42 miles, making the total distance from Blair's, including the lake, 120 miles. There is no question this route is much shorter than by the wagon road, but the steep hills, deep snow lying on the high mountains in the early part of the season, and the want of accommodation en route for travelers will render it anything but a successful rival to the grand trunk line. Captain Mitchell deserves credit for his enterprise and perseverance in connection with this trail.

THE BALD MOUNTAIN.

The snow on the Bald Mountain is still very deep—some places four feet. Mr. Spooner, the Expressman, in company with the "Live Yanks," came over it on Thursday last with great difficulty. There are four pack trains waiting at Deep Creek unable to get to Antler and Williams with their loads.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

It is a matter of the highest importance to the progress and development of this country that sufficient wheat and grain should be raised within its boundaries to supply its own large consumption. The amount of land this year under cultivation is unprecedentedly large, and from the fact of the farmers having had several years' experience in the country we have no doubt the yield this season will approximate to the demand for next year's consumption. From Lillooet to Soda Creek there is not a single ranch which possesses an acre of good land that the farmer has not been engaged in its cultivation. In the neighborhood of Lillooet alone upwards of 1200 acres of wheat will be grown, and on the ranches at Williams Lake a great deal of land has been laid down with the same crop. On the wagon road ranches sufficient oats and barley will be produced to make feed for horses both abundant and cheap. For instance, at one ranch not far from Soda Creek, that of the popular Frank Wags, there are more than 150 acres under oats and barley, the land being irrigated and highly cultivated. It is contemplated in the fall we believe to erect a flour mill at Williams Lake, containing all the most modern improvements, and at an expense exceeding \$10,000. Such a useful enterprise deserves encouragement and should command success. Although flour in Cariboo is at present lower than it has ever been before, should the crop of wheat now in the ground turn out well next year the staple of the mining camp will be still further reduced in price. It is only by cheapening the necessities of the miner that he will be able to prospect the country thoroughly, and we look forward to the success of the present season's crop as of the most vital importance to the progress and development of the country's resources hereafter. By reducing provisions to the lowest ebb a large population of miners will be attracted and induced to come here and prospect. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when flour instead of being 30 cents on Williams Creek will not exceed 10 cents.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The str. Lillooet sailed for Hope and Yale on Sunday morning, carrying up 200 miles of wire and insulators, one half for the line between this city and Yale, and the other half for the line above Yale. The wire is already stretched a distance of twenty miles above this city, and is progressing at the rate of about six miles a day. Mr. Piffard at this office had communication yesterday with Mr. Conway five miles above Leplay.

SPECIAL ASSIZE.

A special assize will be held in this city on Monday the 3d prox. The Hon. Mr. Crease acting as judge by special commission. We understand that the object of the assize is more particularly to try the two Chilcoot Indians now confined in jail, and that the Hon. Charles Brew will act as Queen's Counsel upon the occasion. Mr. Wood, Acting Attorney General of Vancouver Island, has been invited to defend the prisoners.

MASSONIC.

The annual meeting of Union Lodge, No. 899, E. R. F. & A. M., in this city, was held on Saturday, St. John's Day, June 24th, and the following officers installed for the ensuing Masonic term: Hon. H. Holbrook, W. M.; Captain James Cooper, P. M.; H. W. Smith, S. W.; J. C. Hughes, J. W.; E. Dickinson, Treasurer; J. S. Olin, Secretary; Dr. A. W. S. Black, S. D.; John Murray, J. D.; O. M. Hooking, I. G.; P. Hick, Tyler.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, 1865.

Duties (import), \$1099 15 6d; do. export, \$108 14 4d; harbor dues, \$16 17 6d; head money, \$31 8c; tonnage dues, \$44 19c. Total \$1331 14 4d. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 307.

THE HOPE-SIMILKAMEN TRAIL.

We learn that large amounts of goods are leaving Hope for the Similkamen, Rook Creek, and Columbia countries. The road over the Cascade Range is now entirely free from snow, and in excellent travelling condition the entire distance, with abundance of good grass springing up luxuriantly, so soon as the mountain range is passed. On the 22nd, Brown & Allison's pack trains started out from Hope for the Rook Creek mines, heavily laden, and on the 25th another large train started for the Columbia river diggings, each animal averaging 300 lbs. The Hudson Bay Company's pack train is expected to arrive from Colville early next week for a load of goods. Mr. Vernon, Capt. Houghton's partner, arrived at Hope from Shuswap on the 25th. He reports the travelling as excellent all the way. Large numbers of newly arrived Chinamen are leaving Hope, bound for the Columbia river mines.

CHERRY CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A substantial company has been formed under the above title for the purpose of working what is confidently believed to be a rich and extensive quartz lead on Cherry Creek, a stream emptying into Lake Shuswap. The company is composed of gentlemen constitutionally averse to blowing, and thus very little has hitherto appeared in the public prints respecting their operations. Several samples of the ore have been assayed, one in San Francisco last fall yielding at the rate of a little over \$1,300 to the ton, while another assayed in the government office here yielded at the rate of \$1,000 per ton. The company have recently dispatched a train of pack animals to bring out a quantity of ore so that the lead may be subjected to a more thorough test.

FROM CARIBOO.

The news from Cariboo is to the 19th inst. The provision market was very much depressed, flour changing hands at 22 cents a pound. The claims were yielding largely, and the utmost confidence was felt. The yield of the Saw Mill claim for the week ending June 17th, was 768 1/2 cwt. The company declared a dividend on Sunday the 11th, of \$1,550 to the share (9 interest) clear of expenses, while on the following Sunday there would be \$1,240 per share.

The Brisson Company washed up \$13,950; the result of one week's work. Many other claims were paying well, while others were being opened up with the brightest prospects.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION CABLE Laid.—On Tuesday, the steamer Lillooet successfully submerged the cable across the Fraser, to connect the Collins' Russian Telegraph Line with the city. The cable crosses the river a short distance below the California State Telegraph Cable.

ARRIVED AT BURRARD INLET.—The ship Metropolis, Capt. Howard, arrived at Burrard Inlet on Tuesday. She will take in a cargo of lumber from Messrs. Moody & Co.'s mills, for the Mexican market.

CARIBOO INSPECTOR.—Mr. Thomas Spence has gone to Cariboo to act as government inspector in respect of the Alexandria road contract, the Cottonwood road contract, and the Williams Creek road, connecting Richfield and Cameronton.

Mr. Stevens has been appointed Government Supervisor on the road between Yale and Boston Bar, and Mr. D. Macgregor between Boston Bar and Clinton.

Mr. Wyde, revenue officer, seized 28 tins of opium from some Chinamen.

IMPORTANT FROM KOOTENAY AND THE "BIG BEND."

[From the Columbian.] From a private letter just received by a gentleman in this city, under date Fort Colville, June 6th, we extract the following: "First rate diggings have been discovered on the Upper Columbia river, in British Columbia, near the 'Rapides des Mortes.' The water is awfully high, but those who are mining are taking out fair pay—from \$5 to \$12 per tin to the hand. There will be a great rush there from the Colville valley and Walla Walla in the course of three or four weeks. The diggings, so far, are bar diggings, but miners are going up every day for the purpose of prospecting the creeks. A man has just arrived from Dewdney's camp, on the Kootenay Lake; he reports a route there impracticable, and Dewdney will be compelled to follow one of the routes originally proposed by McDonald. The route he followed was good to Kootenay Lake, but there they met with mountains covered with snow, which he could not avoid. I start in half an hour for Wild Horse Creek, or as they call it here, 'Stud Horse Creek'—400 miles yet to go. Trains are going in every day. I shall be there by the 20th instant."

TOWN OF COLVILLE.

P. S.—I have just opened this letter. The diggings on the Upper Columbia prospect 25 cents to the pan, and on the creeks as high as \$1 to the pan. Some new strikes have also been made on Wild Horse Creek.

We may state with respect to the author of the letter from which the above extracts are made, that he is both reliable and likely to be well informed upon the subject of which he writes. We have also learned through private sources that a party of men who left Yale in the spring, intending to go to Kootenay via Kamloops, upon reaching the Columbia river received such good accounts of the diggings in the Big Bend country as induced them to alter their previous plans and elect to try their fortunes there.

THREE VIEWS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

[From the London Times, Nov. 25, 1860.] It is evident on smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North.

[From the London Times, Sept. 14, 1864.] The public will admit that they have not been misqu岸ed by our comments. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion.

[From the London Times, April 14, 1865.] The catastrophe seems complete and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end.

DOINGS OF A SUCCESS EMBASSY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The rebels, it would appear, have kept up a constant communication with the Pacific coast, and have managed to be pretty well informed in regard to matters in this direction. Not long since an officer from Price's army was sent over by way of Panama as bearer of dispatches to Captain Semmes. Not finding the latter there, as expected, he doffed his uniform and proceeded to Victoria, Vancouver Island, where he just heard of the destruction of the Alabama. He returned to this city and was for a time the object of considerable attention on the part of the sympathizers, one young lady going so far as to make him a present of a diamond ring—saying the day might come when he might be taken prisoner, and the gift would then be of use. After exhibiting a number of men for Price's army and getting a quantity of uniforms made, the guest departed, the victim of an amount of teasing and feting that would have been sufficient to fill a prize alderman. He probably thinks San Francisco considerable of a place.—S. F. Flag.

SMALL POX GUARD.

A great discovery is reported to have been made by an English Surgeon in China in the way of effectual cure for Small Pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil, and tartaric ointment; this causes the whole of the eruptions, on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the most established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect cure.—Exchange.

SAYS.

Some misapprehensions exist respecting the probable loss of the mail matter for this place by the opposition steamer Golden Rule. We may, however, state that the mails for Victoria are not carried by the boats of the Nicaragua line, but by those of the Vanderbilt line running to Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN RULE.

[From the Columbian.] By the steamer Sir James Douglas via Nansimo, we have our files of the Columbian of Thursday, containing the following telegrams:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The steamer Sacramento arrived at 11 o'clock. The Panama Chronicle of the 10th, gives the following account of the loss of the opposition steamer Golden Rule, bound from New York to Greytown, Nicaragua: On the evening of the 29th May, a dinner was given in honor of Capt. Dennis' birthday. A number of California bound Cyprians participated in the dinner, which concluded by the captain and other officers becoming intoxicated and fraternizing with Cyprians in unbecoming and promiscuous disorder. The orgie was unlimited, and save the second officer and one or two of the crew, all appeared to have lost their prudence. There was not the usual look out for danger and the ship was left to the guidance of Providence. At 3:30 a. m. on the 30th, she struck, on a reef off Roncador Island, one of the Antilles. About half an hour before she struck, the second officer went to the captain and told him that the ship was out of her course. The captain, who had an illicit companion with him, belated forth at being disturbed, and replied, "You be damned. The ship's all right, let her go along."

The passengers were landed in boats with, out the least danger or difficulty. When landing, permission was asked of the captain to open the baggage room so that the passengers might save what they could. He gave another snarl "go to hell and be damned" sort of reply. Very few passengers saved a few things which they had near at hand. The provisions landed were nothing but hard biscuit, and on that and a pint of water each per day, a scanty subsistence was made. The suffering from exposure to the sun was intense, and the appearance of the people plainly indicated it.

On the 2d of June the Purser, started for Aspinwall in a quarter boat, arriving on the 6th. The United States steamer Hunterville and State of Georgia immediately started for the scene of the wreck, and returned to Aspinwall on the 11th with the passengers, some 620 in number.

Last accounts state that the Golden Rule was fast going to pieces and the wreckers were busy at work. The above account was obtained from passengers. Capt. Dennis and his officers have not yet had an opportunity of giving the other side of the story.

Passengers who sailed from San Francisco on the 13th May by the America, to connect with the Golden Rule on the other side, were detained on the Isthmus. It was expected that they would embark on the Ocean Queen, which was to leave Aspinwall for New York on the 16th June.

The steamer Colorado, arrived at Panama on the 12th. She will leave for this port on the arrival of the Golden City, and will be due on Friday.

The Panama Star and Herald says a telegram received in England from Point De Galle, Ceylon, dated May 10th, states that a Confederate ship of war was about to sail from that port for Manila in a few days. This is no doubt the Shenandoah.

The dead body of Nathan Ware was found dead in the bay on Saturday evening.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan, advices report that the Liberals are expecting Gen. Corrales was at Cobola St. Nola with 3000 men, preparing for operations against the French. The French at Mazatlan feel sure of an outbreak with the United States army soon.

MARKETS.

The mining stock market was weaker today. Legal Tenders 73 @ 7 3/4, brokers rates. Flour—Market continues dull, \$7 @ \$8 per barrel for superfine, and \$9 for extra. Stock of old domestic nearly exhausted and prices nominal.

Wheat—New is heavy and quoted at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Sales, 600 sacks at the inside price.

Barley—Sales 500 sacks new at \$1 10 @ 1 12 c. Do new at \$1 12 1/2 @ 1 10 c. Oats—Jobbing sales at \$1 75 @ \$1 87 1/2 @ 1 10 c.

Potatoes—Dull; small sales at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 c. Hay—A shade lighter; sales by the cargo \$10 @ \$13 per ton.

INDIA.

Negotiations have been entered into relating to the purchase of Chandernagore from the French by the British; but the value put upon it is so high, that the latter government has been obliged to give up the idea of buying the town, which the French hold much against the will of their neighbors.

Official information has been received, announcing that Sir W. Mansfield had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir H. Rose.

Small pox was spreading all over the country, but confined to the unvaccinated natives. A serious epidemic is raging in Serampore and Hoogley, amongst the native villages. Some localities are completely depopulated, and are without either medicine or comforts of any kind.

The government of Nepal have made many complaints of the depredations and violence committed by British subjects of the Oude frontier in the Nepal territory.

Great interest is being taken in the cultivation of tea in the south of India. Liberal premiums are offered by the British government to the natives to induce them to take hold of the enterprise. Samples sent to England are highly spoken of.

The cultivation of cotton is spreading all over the interior, and enormous crops are expected the present season. The price has fallen nearly 40% in anticipation of the heavy crops.—Delhi Gazette.

BURRARD INLET SAWMILL.

We learn that Capt. Stamp has not accepted any of the tenders called for erecting his sawmill on Burrard Inlet, but will build the mill himself. The tenders varied from \$13,000 to nearly \$30,000.



The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, July 4, 1865

THE DREDGER AND ITS AUXILIARY

The dredger question is fast becoming as irrepresible in its character as the question of the Crown Lands. After all the debates upon the subject—after a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the management of the harbor improvement operations, and the House, guided by the report of that Committee, had recommended a suspension of the works; after a second Committee had been formed to investigate the specifications and contracts of the dredger and the tug, and while its labors were still going on, the subject is again forced upon the attention of the House by a communication from His Excellency. The decision of the Assembly, requesting the suspension of the works, was promptly responded to by the Executive, but there was another suggestion made by the House which was not so easily carried out—the submitting the work to public contract; and we have, therefore, a communication from Governor Kennedy in reference to the difficulties which present themselves to the Executive in carrying into effect this portion of the recommendations of the Assembly.

The first thing required before the work can be let at contract is another outlay of money. This, to begin with, is not very palatable; and its disagreeable character is in no way mollified by the fact that our tug-boat is found to be almost useless in that service for which it was built. "It is reported to me," says His Excellency, "that the steam-tug, though well adapted for sea-going purposes, is totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended—namely, towing the barges about the shoal part of Victoria harbor; her draft of water, when light, being 10 feet 2 inches, and with a full supply of coal between 11 and 12 feet."

This is certainly a nice admission to be made—that the Government of Vancouver Island has plunged the country into the expense of building a steam-tug which is found after its completion to be "totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended." Of course it is no use asking who are the parties in this matter to blame; in our admirable system of irresponsible government it is only to be expected that the public money should be spent in that elaborate method of teaching—"How not to do it." The contractor is not at fault; for we believe he has performed his work as near as it could be performed in this colony, according to the plans and specifications. The really culpable parties are those who concocted the design. They desired to make a dredger's assistant, a vessel well adapted for sea-going purposes, and they got one; but they destroyed her utility in the most important point—that of light draft. The consequence is that the Acting Surveyor General advises her to be sold either here or in Mexico. It may be necessary to have a different class of vessel for towing the puns or it may not; but it is quite evident there is a necessity for a change in the management of public affairs. It may do, well enough for England or America, to spend money in naval or marine experiments, but we are afraid Vancouver Island cannot afford such luxuries. We shall have to conduct our Government as we conduct our ordinary affairs, and employ those who are best able to perform our work. No man ever thinks of going to the tailor for a pair of boots or to the undertaker for a marriage license; but when it is only public money at stake it is not considered undesirable that a civil engineer in the Lands and Works department should be made a judge of boat-building. Of course the country has to pay for this diversity of official talent, and sometimes dearly too; for it would be rather a humiliating thing to be obliged to accept the services of outside parties. From the beginning to the end of this harbor improvement scheme incompetency and blundering have gone hand in hand, and there has not been sufficient penetration on the part of the Government to discern the short-comings until they have displayed themselves when the machinery and vessels came into operation. Surely the worst species of responsible government is an improvement on that system of rule, the peculiar characteristic of which is to squander the public money in the most fruitless manner.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—Passengers who came up by the Brother Jonathan assert that the Sierra Nevada is to be the last of the mail steamers that will come to this port at present. Should this be the case a steamer will have to ply between Victoria and the Columbia river to catch the mail steamer. All things are tending to the establishment of a direct and independent line of steam communication of our own.

REMOVAL OF GEN. McDOWELL.—The San Francisco Flag, formerly a strong upholder of this officer, now says of his approaching departure from the command of the Pacific Coast: "All true Union men have been pleased to hear of Gen. McDowell's removal from the command of this Department. It has been long enough obvious that he is not fit for the command, and has suffered himself to lapse under the control of the disloyal and conservative elements in this community."

AWMILL.—We learn that he accepted any of the recting his sawmill will build the mill himself. The price has varied from \$13,000 to \$15,000.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Carswell, Denness.

THE SPEAKER read a communication from the Council stating that they would not insist on their amendments to this act. (A laugh.)

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—The Speaker read the following communication from the Executive: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in reply to your letter of the 10th instant, in which you request that I should be pleased to submit a Report of the Acting Surveyor General for the information of the House."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, 29th June, 1865.

To the honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, GENTLEMEN.—Referring to the resolution of the House dated 9th June, on the subject of Harbor Improvements, I have the honor to submit a Report of the Acting Surveyor General for the information of the House.

It will be observed therefrom that very considerable expense must be still incurred if the views of the House be carried out.

It is reported to me that the Steam Tug though well adapted for sea-going purposes is totally unfit for the purpose for which she was intended, namely, towing the barges about the shoal part of Victoria harbor, her draft of water, when light, being 10 feet 2 inches, and with a full supply of coal between 11 and 12 feet.

I would recommend that this vessel be disposed of at a fair price can be obtained.

It is to be remembered that the engines of the Dredger and Steam Tug are under articles of agreement with the Government for an unexpired period at a salary of from £200 to £300 per annum each, and it is therefore necessary that I should be in possession of the views of the Legislative Assembly as to making provision for the resumption of the Harbor Improvements by means of dredging at a future period.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, A. E. KENNEDY, Governor.

12th June, 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to report, viz: 1. I think it highly probable that many persons would tender for the work provided they were allowed the use of the machinery, vessels, &c., though I know of no competent or responsible person.

2. It would require the whole time and attention of a competent superintending engineer to see that the contract was properly carried out, that the machinery and vessels were not abused, and more particularly to keep account of the work performed, and to report on same from time to time and as to amount of payment due.

3. The ordinary wear and tear cannot be estimated, judging from past experience, at less than 20 per cent per annum on the whole cost of the plant, say \$5,000, and I believe this estimate will be found rather below than above the truth.

4. I am of opinion that no reliable contractor would hold himself responsible for the vessels and machinery unless at a very great rate of remuneration, as the risks of breakage and in winter of loss are great.

5. If all the vessels were laid up and it were necessary to put a steady man on board the Tug and another on board the Dredger to see to the moorings, keep the machinery bright and oiled, decks washed, paint well kept, &c. Each of these men would cost \$55 per month. The punts could not be left in the water or they would be eaten through by the teredo navalis in 12 months. They would require to be beached and blocked up above high water mark and kept tarred and occasionally wetted.

6. If every precaution were used they would certainly deteriorate in value but not in my opinion so rapidly as they have hitherto done.

7. The Dredger and Tug could be safely moored in the upper harbor over by the Indian village or in James Bay under our eye. The punts would require to be beached.

8. There is as reported in answer, five.

9. I am of opinion that proper security should be given by the contractor for the due care and delivery to the Government of the vessels on completion of the contract.

10. The Tug could certainly be disposed of either here or in Mexico. The Dredger I do not think could. The punts are of no use for any purpose other than dredging.

I have, &c., B. W. PEARSE, Acting Surveyor General.

The House fixed to-day (Friday) for the consideration of the subject.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—This bill was read a second time and sent to Committee.

CHIEF JUSTICE SALARY ACT.—The bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act was read a second time and sent to Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the bill to make the Marriage Licenses payable into the general revenue, Mr. Denness in the chair.

Dr. Helmcken said the bill was useless, as His Excellency had already told the House he could not consent to it. Of course the House had a right to legislate on any subject it thought proper.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House could always overcome such difficulties by an address to the Crown, as was frequently done in other colonies.

Mr. Franklin asked, if the bill compelled every one to take out a license. Dr. Dickson said it did not. Dr. Helmcken thought the license ought to be \$50. (A laugh.) He believed the old way of proclaiming the banns was the best. As the law was now, worthless fellows who perhaps were already married, defiled poor girls into marriage and then left them in a week or two. If they had to be proclaimed publicly it would give both an opportunity of finding out any impediments in the way of marriage. (A laugh.) Mr. DeCosmos said a \$50 license would be a great bar in the way of populating the colony. He knew parts of the world where people got married on a week's wages [laugh] and he thought marriage licenses should be reduced as low as possible, regarding it as one of the best means of increasing the population.

The bill was passed through Committee as read. The Committee then took up the bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act. Dr. Helmcken explained that by the present Act the barrister who was appointed Chief Justice was retained in office till he chose to vacate it, and this bill was to make him hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. Mr. DeCosmos asked how this bill came up? Dr. Helmcken said he believed it was owing to some representations from Her Majesty's Government. Mr. DeCosmos said he would certainly like to see the document. The law in England was that judges could not be removed, in that way, and he did not see why the same course should not prevail here. It seemed to him that the whole intention of the House was violated by this bill, as it virtually declared that the House should only vote the money during Her Majesty's pleasure. Dr. Helmcken said the Committee had better pass the bill, and it could be recommitted.

The bill was therefore passed, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

THE SPEAKER read a communication from His Excellency in reply to the motion for papers regarding the Coroner, stating that he would consider the propriety of producing any departmental papers on learning the nature and particulars of those required.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was a most remarkable request that persons should be asked to specify papers which they knew nothing about. (Heard, heard.) He maintained that this hole-and-corner work of keeping papers secret from the Legislature was a public injury, and he was indisposed to accept any such reply save from so great a personage as the Governor of Vancouver Island. He would not accept such a reply even from his master or his mistress, much less from him. Mr. Franklin called the hon. gentleman's order such language as "master or mistress" was unparliamentary. Mr. DeCosmos said it might be unparliamentary, but it was good plain Saxon. The House adjourned till to-day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Dickson, Denness.

CAPT. PALLISER'S REPORT.—The Speaker laid before the House from His Excellency a copy of Capt. Palliser's report on the interior of British North America, for the use of the Assembly.

THIRD READING.—The Marriage License bill and the bill to explain the Chief Justice Salary Act were read a third time and passed.

THE CONSIDERATION of the harbor improvements was deferred till Monday.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE BILL.—This bill will also come up for reconsideration on Monday next, viz, which day the House stands adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Thursday, June 29, 1865. The Council met at 3:45 p. m. Present: The Hon. Attorney General, Treasurer, and H. Rhodes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The following bills were in order for consideration: Homestead, Imprisonment for Debt, Franchise, Estates of deceased persons and Pilot Bills.

The Hon. H. Rhodes considered these matters of too great importance to be dealt with when so few members were present, and the Council therefore adjourned.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—A recent telegram having stated that the Great Eastern had sailed to take on board the new Atlantic cable, the attention of the Scientific American has double interest. Every possible care and attention is bestowed upon the manufacture of the Atlantic cable so as to render its success, if properly laid, a continued certainty. The core consists of a strand of seven copper wires each covered with about half an inch of gutta serena composition, as an insulating medium. The telegraphic core is then strengthened by wrapping around it iron wire, formed of Messrs. Webster Horsfall's homogeneous iron, capable of bearing a strain of 11 miles of its length. The whole is afterwards surrounded with yarn saturated with a chemical compound which, by its poisonous qualities, will prevent its destruction by marine insects, shellfish, &c. The new cable is met perfect throughout, and double the strength of the former one. The superior quality of the conducting wires and the greater thickness will admit of an average of eight words per minute being transmitted, against a fourth of that number under the arrangement of the old cable.

KOOTENAY TRAIL.—The Colonist understands that the government will send out a surveying party in the course of a few days, for the purpose of laying out a trail connecting Shuswap lake with the Columbia river. This will be in connection with the new steamer which is about to be built on Shuswap lake for the Hudson Bay Company.

ARRIVED.—The Hon. Judge Begbie arrived at Richmond on Thursday last from the Mouth of Queen's. His Lordship will open the Court of Assize on Tuesday morning next. There is only one Crown case, that of Fether, who is accused of stabbing a man about 12 months since. There are quite a number of important cases of appeal from the Gold Commissioner's decision to be decided.

GOVERNOR'S SURVEYOR.—With Lieut. Cooper and Mr. Busby, arrived yesterday morning from New Westminster, in His Excellency's steam yacht LeMarchant, to be on duty at the

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A new work, styled "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," by Albert D. Richardson, is in the press, from advance sheets of which, published in the Sacramento Union, we glean the following interesting items:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OPINION OF McCLELLAN.—In regard to General McClellan the President spoke with discriminating justice: "I do not, as some do, regard McClellan either as a traitor or an officer without capacity. He sometimes has bad counselors, but he is loyal, and he has some fine military qualities. I adhered to him after nearly all my constitutional advisers lost faith in him. But do you want to know when I gave him up? It was after the battle of Antietam. The Blue Ridge was then between our army and Lee's. We enjoyed the great advantage over them, which they usually had over us; we had the short line and they the long one to the rebel Capital. I directed McClellan peremptorily to move on Richmond at once. It was eleven days before he crossed his first man over the Potomac; it was eleven days after that before he crossed the last man. Thus he was twenty-two days in passing the river at a much easier and more practicable ford than that where Lee crossed his entire army between dark one night and daylight the next morning. That was the last grain of sand that broke the camel's back. I relieved McClellan at once. As for Hooker, I have told him forty times that I fear he may 'sit just as much one way as McClellan does the other—may be as over-daring as McClellan is over-cautious.'"

THE PRESIDENT'S STORIES.—His anecdotes, of course, were felicitous and illustrative. He delineated the tortuous windings of the Democracy upon the slavery question, from Thomas Jefferson down to Franklin Pierce. Whenever he heard a man avow his determination to adhere unwaveringly to the principles of the Democratic party it reminded him, he said, of a "little incident" in Illinois. A lad plowing upon the prairie, asked his father in what direction he should strike a new furrow. The parent replied, "Steer for that yoke of oxen standing at the further end of the field." The father went away and the lad obeyed. But just as he started the oxen started also. He kept steering for them, and they continued to walk. He followed them entirely around the field, and came down to the starting point, having furrowed a circle instead of a line.

"By the way" (mentioning us to our seats, and sitting down into his chair, with one leg thrown over the arm), "that reminds me of a little story which Hatterschitt told me during the trip. He bought a pony of an Indian, who could not speak much English, but who, when the bargain was completed, said: 'Oats, no! Hay, no! Corn, no! Cottonwood, yes, very much!' Hatterschitt thought this mere drunken mauling; but a few nights after, he tied his horse in a stable built of cottonwood logs, fed him with hay and corn and went quietly to bed. The next morning he found the grain and fodder untouched, but the barn was quite empty, with a great hole in one side, which the pony had gnawed his way through. Then he comprehended the old Indian's fragmentary English."

This suggested another reminiscence of the same Western trip. Somewhere in Nebraska the party came to a little creek, the Indian name of which signified weeping water. Lincoln remarked, with a good deal of aptness, that as laughing water, according to Longfellow, was "Minnehaha," the name of this rivulet should evidently be "Minnebooboo."

THE PRESIDENT'S CHARACTER.—Our interview left no grotesque recollections of the President's laughing, his huge hands and feet, great mouth or angular features. We remembered rather the ineffable tenderness which shone through his gentle eyes, his childlike ingenuousness, his utter integrity, and his absorbing love of country.

Ignorant of etiquette and conventionalities, without the graces of form or of manner, his great reluctance to give pain, his beautiful regard for the feelings of others, made him "Worthy to wear without reproach."

Y. The grand old name of gentleman, BISHOP Strong without symmetry, humorous without levity, religious without cant—tender, merciful, forgiving, a profound believer in Divine love, an earnest worker for human brotherhood—Abraham Lincoln was, perhaps, the best contribution which America has made to history.

His origin among humble laborers; his native judgment, better than the wisdom of the schools, his perfect integrity, his very ruggedness and irregularities made him a fit representative of the young nation which, by and by, as the ripe fruitage of free schools, free presses and free ballots, shall produce a far higher average man than the world has yet seen.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The Countess of Fife, Watson, was loading at London at latest dates, and the Monitor, Mably, at Liverpool, for this port. The bark Ier (P), London, for Vancouver Island, is reported to have been spoken April 8th in lat 49 N., long 10 W. The Teas, Wilson, which was towed into Gibraltar, dismantled, previous to March 1st, was still at that port.

LEACH RIVER MINING BOARD.—The first meeting of the mining board was held on Saturday night. Gold Commissioner Foster presiding; the whole of the members present. A resolution was passed unanimously and forwarded to the Governor requesting His Excellency to allow them to appoint their own chairman and also the place of meeting. Colonel Foster having informed them that it was His Excellency's wish that he should preside. This is contrary to the rules of all Gold Mining boards, and we are sure His Excellency will respond favorably to the resolution.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—W. A. G. Young, Esq., will assume the duties of his office, we understand, on Monday next, leave of absence having been granted him until then.

RETURN OF THE FORWARD.—The gunboat Forward, Commander Fox, with Superintendent Hankin on board, returned from Clayoquot Sound on Thursday, after having landed the Exploring party under Mr. Buttle. The Forward left this port on the 19th inst., and arrived in Hecate Bay, Clayoquot Sound, on the 20th, having anchored one night in Neah Bay through stress of weather. Having landed Mr. Buttle and party at Tofino Inlet, Commander Fox and Mr. Hankin proceeded to examine the Abousett village at Cypress Bay, destroyed by the Sutlej last summer. The place was quite deserted, no attempt having been made to rebuild it, and the bones of the slain and remains of the houses still lying round. The Abousetts have formed a new settlement on Vargas Island, which the Forward visited on the 23d. Some 200 Indians were assembled, although a great many were absent on the fishing grounds. The residents were busily engaged making new canoes, about eighty having been destroyed by the Sutlej during her attack on the village. The natives seemed to have a wholesome dread of the man-of-war, and anxiously enquired if she intended visiting them again, or if peace would continue. Cup-cha, the chief who gave so much trouble last year, hid himself in the bush when he saw the Forward approach, and was with difficulty persuaded to make his appearance. He is a fine well-built fellow, but with a villainous countenance; he is still suffering from wounds received in the Sutlej's attack on the Abousett village. Mr. Hankin addressed the assembled Indians at this point, telling them that so long as they behaved themselves properly and did not molest the whites they would be let alone, but if they harmed a single white man they would be punished ten times as badly. They seemed to understand the force of this argument and promised faithfully to be good Indians. Presents of tobacco, tea, sugar, and biscuit were then given them. The Forward visited other villages on Clayoquot Sound destroyed by the Sutlej, and found them still in ruins. On the 24th instant, she reached Barclay Sound and next day visited Alberni where she found the ship Fray Bentos loading for Callao. Mr. George, the man left in charge of the mill, and who is now the only white man there, complained that the Oobukites had been very troublesome, stealing everything they could lay their hands on. The Forward accordingly visited their village, and Mr. Hankin questioned them as to the charges, which, however, the Indians stoutly denied, requesting that their village should be searched. This was done and nothing found, so they were let off with a caution. Mr. Hankin states that Clayoquot Sound abounds with the finest codfish, the Indians readily disposing of a large fish for a biscuit. Messrs. Anderson & Co. have a man employed at Seestah, catching and curing them.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The schooner Surprise, Captain Spring, arrived from a trading voyage to the west coast of this island, yesterday afternoon. Captain Spring reports all quiet and peaceable among the Indians along the coast. The Surprise went up as far as Woody Point and called at Nootka Sound, where she heard of Messrs. Smith and Whitaker and their party. The prospectors had only been a short time at Nootka, and had gone up Muskrat Arm, the same which was prospected by Mr. Buttle on his first trip. There was no news of the party having made any discoveries. The reported disturbances, which caused the recent visit of a gunboat to the west coast, Captain Spring says arose out of attempts made by the Clayoquot Indians, instigated by the seamp Cedab-Canim and others to impose upon some of the tribes by threatening to send for the men-of-war to pay them a hostile visit. The Indians are in great terror of the war ships since the memorable visit of the Sutlej last year. They are now pacified, and white men can go among them with comparative security.

GREAT FIRE AT LEACH RIVER.—We learn from Mr. Barnett, L.R.E., that a fire broke out at 11 o'clock on Friday morning at the lower end of Kennedy Flats, and in a very short space of time the whole of the bush was on fire, creating a tremendous blaze with excessive heat. Stage's Hotel, Walsh's store, Allison & Cole's smithy, and several miners' log cabins were in imminent danger of destruction, and were only saved by the exertion of a number of men who collected on the spot, and by the aid of buckets succeeded in checking the progress of the conflagration towards the buildings. The trees continued to burn all night, the fire extending towards Mount Ararat hotel. In the morning it had partially died, but revived yesterday morning and was blazing vividly on Saturday night.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—The ceremony of ordaining four Elders in the Presbyterian Church, was performed yesterday forenoon by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Somerville. The church was densely crowded, and the congregation listened most attentively to the impressive sermon on the nature and duties of the eldership, and to the earnest and eloquent address to the gentlemen appointed to the office. Mr. Somerville's congregation has increased in numbers so considerably that accommodation can scarcely be found for all who now attend.

LADY UP.—The steamer Alexandra is now finally laid up by her owners till the termination of the pending lawsuit. The steamer has been appraised variously at \$8,000, \$19,000, \$24,000 and \$25,000, and we understand that the owners offer to give bonds to the lowest amount to be allowed to run her; the owners of the Fideliter, however, demand the \$25,000, and thus the matter rests for the present.

THE FIRM.—Another effort will be made to-morrow of the next day, should the weather prove favorable, to raise this unfortunate steamer. Spars adapted for the purpose are being procured from the neighborhood of Judge Cameron's mill at the Lagoon.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

A QUESTION OF PREROGATIVE.

It is not often that collisions arise in Vancouver Island between the House of Assembly and the Executive, but the merit, we must confess, has been mainly due to the very quiet demeanor of the people's representatives. The "easy way" is no doubt in many cases "the best way," but there are times when old land marks should not be entirely effaced, even if it cost an effort to retain them. The Lower branch of Legislature in British countries is not only a body which represents the opinions and views of the people on all matters pertaining to legislation, but is the especial guardian of prerogatives long since wrested from oligarchic or despotic power. To its keeping is in fact entrusted all those political privileges which form the great substantial boast of Englishmen. The question which came up yesterday in the Assembly, in reference to the Coroner's Committee, involves the maintenance or relinquishment of a right which is one of the surest guarantees a country can have of good government and public liberty—the right to demand papers from any branch or department of the public service. The Committee, appointed by the House to inquire into certain matters connected with the coronership required the attendance of the Attorney General and Treasurer, as well as documents from the latter official's department. The former request was not acceded to by either official, on the ground that they had first to obtain the sanction of the Legislative Council and the Governor. This response was, of course, only in conformity with the privileges as well as responsibility attached to the position of a member of the Upper House, and we cannot, therefore, take any exception to the course adopted, by the refusal on the part of the Treasurer to forward necessary documents to the Committee without the sanction of the Governor, is a very different matter, and infringes an important right claimed by all British representative bodies. The right exercised by the Committee in requesting certain papers, was virtually the right of the House: whether we look at it in the light of the privileges conferred on the Committee by the House, or the action taken by the latter body itself with respect to the Coroner's question. When the matter was laid before the Assembly, yesterday, by Mr. DeCosmos, the Chairman of the Committee, the House concluded to defer any action on the matter until Thursday, when probably, by that time the papers might be forthcoming. This will not, however, unless on a certain contingency, settle the question of prerogative, and it is one that ought to be settled, and definitely too. If it rests with the Executive to refuse the production of papers necessary to carry on a public inquiry there is an end to popular government, and we might as well be under the rule of an autocracy at once. The right which the House claims is maintained in England and in every colony where full representative government exists. May's Parliamentary practice supports it, and there is no authority that attempts to set up any opposite ruling. It may be objected, and we think it was hinted at yesterday by the Speaker, that there is no base of analogy between a government like ours and the responsible system which obtains in England. This is very true, and we are well aware that there are many Parliamentary privileges maintained by May that cannot be exercised by the Assembly of Vancouver Island; but there is in the matter at issue a perfect analogy between the powers of the Assembly and those of the House of Commons. The Lower House here, as well as the Lower House in England, has full control of financial matters. It can vote the supplies by which Government is carried on, or it can refuse them and bring the Government to a dead-lock. It has such supreme control over the public purse as this, it is surely an absurdity to say that it has not the power to inquire how certain public moneys have been paid, and their amount? Yet it would appear that this is the view held by the Executive. But anticipating the only plea that is likely to be put forward—the fact that we have a civil list not provided for by the colony, but paid by the Crown—there is still an illogical sequence in the position assumed; for the moneys in respect of which the Committee wanted information were public moneys and could have been sent off from the Treasury during any session by the House. To make matters even worse for the Executive—the very officials alluded to by the Committee, the Attorney General and Treasurer, are, according to the opinion of the Crown itself, colonial officials, public servants of the people of Vancouver Island, at present paid out of the colonial revenues and liable at any moment to salaried suspension. What claims to exercise the rights of ordinary returns direct from any public department can we would like to know, be stronger than these? With regard to other Committees, as was mentioned yesterday in the House, the Executive has evinced a most laudable desire to place everything that was within its reach, before the members; let us hope

that in this isolated instance an unintentional mistake or oversight has been committed, and that the Committee may be enabled by the Executive to resume its work without any further delay.

Additional Eastern News.

New York, June 15.—The Tribune's special despatch says: Petitions for pardon from the leading men of the great rebellion are coming in by hundreds every day. Among the men of note whose petitions were received to-day, are Major General Edward Johnson and Joseph R. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works. A clause is now inserted intended to prevent applicants from claiming in court exemptions from the operation of the confiscation acts, thus leaving the settlement of the matter of confiscation of rebel property to the courts and Congress thereafter, when the facts are such as to call for relief. The Tribune's Washington special despatch says: A delegation of colored men from Richmond arrived to-day, to seek an audience with the President. They represent that under the military restrictions in Richmond, their condition is no better than when they were in slavery, and they propose to ask that special enquiry be made in order that the proper remedy may be applied to place them on a footing in consonance with the liberal and enlightened policy adopted by the government as to other colored people in the Southern States. OMAHA, June 14.—Five hundred Sioux in camp fifteen miles west of Fort Mitchell, who were supposed to be friendly, this morning attacked the guard, killing Captain Frontz and four men, and wounding 7 others. Quite a number of Indians were killed. The Indians crossed over to the north side of the Platte river. New York, June 14.—John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Examiner, was arrested this afternoon, and taken to Fort Lafayette as is supposed.

MUTINIOUS SPIRIT AMONG COLORED TROOPS.

New York, June 15.—The World's Washington special says: The final dissolution of the 20th army corps took place to-day. A complete history of its organization was filed in the War Department. Twenty-two regiments were mustered out from this corps in one day. The 15th is the last day on which all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who are without commands, or not on detached service, can remain with rank in the army. Butler and Banks go out of service under this order. A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, under date of the 13th, says for some time a mutinous spirit has existed in the colored cavalry brigade, belonging to the 25th corps, the men declaring that the Government had no right to send them to Texas. On the 12th, when on board the steamer, the spirit of discontent took the form of open mutiny. The vessel was run up to one of the wharves of the Fortress for assistance. Two companies of the third Pennsylvania artillery were sent on board, under command of Major Van Schilling. On approaching the vessel containing the mutineers, they threatened to fire. The Major reported to strategy, and returning to the wharf, had the mutineers brought ashore under the guns of his men, in parties of two and three at a time. Thus they were all disarmed and returned again to the vessel. The effect will be only to prevent the second part of the expedition from sailing as soon as expected.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The condition of Fred Seward continues most encouraging. Secretary Seward's health continues to improve. He now regularly attends to business and converses cheerfully with his friends, though his jaw is still supported by an iron frame work. A large number of refugees, white and black, are constantly returning South. Every day there are fresh arrivals here of former citizens who left Washington at the breaking out of the rebellion. Numerous applications for pardon have been filed in the Attorney General's office.

KIRBY SMITH GONE WITH AN ARMY TO MEXICO.

New York, June 16.—The steamer Evening Star, George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 10th, reports that Gen. Heron has established his headquarters at Alexandria, and had issued orders informing the people of the emancipation proclamation and that he had been forced to recommend the freed men to work for their old masters for wages. It appears that Buckner and Price surrendered without the consent of Kirby Smith, who issued an order at Houston, Texas, that he intended to struggle till the last for better terms, but being abandoned by the Texas troops, he conceived the rest to return to their families and resume the occupations of peace. It is reported that Smith, with 15,000 troops and \$16,000 in gold, had gone to Mexico.

ESCAPED FROM THE COUNTRY.

New York, June 16.—The Post's Washington special says that information has been received of the arrival of the rebel Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, at Bermuda. It is reported that Breckenridge and Ireholme had also escaped out of the country.

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

New York, June 17.—The Herald's correspondent from the Gulf Department says that on the 2nd the rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder were received on board of the United States steamer Fort Jackson, Captain Sands, of Galveston, when the articles of surrender of all the rebel Trans-Mississippi forces were signed by Smith. This does not agree with the preceding dispatch. On the 5th, Captain Sands and the other officers proceeded up to the town, landed and received the surrender. Generals Sheridan and Canby were in New Orleans on the 10th. The former was engaged in organizing and forwarding forces for the occupation of Texas. Weitzel's corps had arrived at Mobile and was ordered to move towards Texas. Ostler's cavalry is already en route thither. The 13th Corps, under Granger, and a portion of the 9th Corps, under Steele, was expected to start for that region in a few days.

RED RIVER.

We have files of the Nor Wester, to April 15th.

The Nor Wester printing establishment has been burnt down.

The first bee hive has recently been imported into the settlement from St. Paul, Minn., by Bishop Tache.

A snow storm occurred on April 6th, which was believed to be the most severe for twenty years. The weather before and since the storm was mild and spring-like.

The small pox was raging at St. Paul, and it was feared would reach the settlement.

The Sioux Indians were in great force on the borders of the settlement, and threaten a war with the United States this summer. There are 1400 tents of their near Devil's Lake, and 4000 more warriors are expected.

CANADA.

A correspondent writing from Canada under a late date, has the following remarks: "You will doubtless have observed the debate in the Imperial Parliament respecting Canadian defenses. It is rather amusing to us to read the ideas of English statesmen on our situation and abilities of defence, in the event of war. More than five out of every ten in Canada consider our case utterly hopeless so far as defence is concerned, and there is a strong feeling getting up in favor of annexation, or at least some change of our political existence to avoid the eventualities of war, as well as to create more beneficial commercial connections with the Americans, more particularly since Federation of these provinces seems unlikely to be accomplished for some time.

The notorious quack, Dr. Tumblety, who cut a prominent figure in Canada and the Eastern provinces some years ago, and subsequently became surgeon of a Federal regiment, has recently been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., charged with complicity with Harold in the assassination of the late President. The New York papers say Harold was the agent and confidant of Tumblety.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

New York, June 14th.—The Mora Castle bridge Havana dates to June 10th. The evacuation of San Domingo, by the Spaniards was to take place on the reception of the first order. A number of persons loyal to Spain are leaving Santiago. Some were expected at Havana.

The Parmigian, with other blockade runners were to leave Havana for England.

The rebel General Slaughter had arrived at Havana from Matanzas on 10th June.

SAVES OF WAR AT CALLEJO.—The United States ship St. Marys entered the port of Callejo on the evening of May 12th, after a passage of 44 days from Panama. H.B.M. ship Leader is still in Callejo. The Shearwater went north to protect the interests of English and Americans during the revolutionary excitement. The new Peruvian gunboat America reached Callejo on the morning of May 5th. The Spanish iron clad frigate Numancia arrived three hours later, of the same day. The America is ship rigged, and her passage out was very creditable. She gives much satisfaction to the authorities in Lima and Callejo. The Numancia is reported to be really a magnificent ship. She is nominally of 1000 horse power, though this may be considerably more if desired. Her armament is 40 guns, with capacity for a larger number. Her officers are very gentlemanly, and treat visitors with an exceedingly hospitable welcome. The entire Spanish Squadron still rides at anchor in the harbor of Callejo, with the exception of one gunboat at Valparaiso. Of the Peruvian navy there were in Callejo the iron clads Loa and Victoria, the gunboats America and Sachaca, and the transport steamer Chalaco.

U. S. GOLD TAX.—IMPORTANT TO COOPERATIVE MINERS.—According to a circular from the Treasury Department Office of Internal Revenue at Washington, a graduated license on assays of gold and silver is imposed by the American government, according to the amount of bullion assayed, whether of home or foreign production. The duty of one per cent, it states, will not be required when it can be clearly shown that the gold assayed is of foreign production, and is exported and reshipped to a foreign port. No tax is imposed on refining gold, the product of a foreign country, which is exported in the form of bullion beyond the limits of the United States.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING.—We learn from an authority on Fogot Sound, which may be considered unquestionable, that goods and boats to the value of about \$15,000 have been seized by the Customs authorities within the last four weeks. It is pretty generally known that a heavy smuggling business has been carried on between Victoria and ports on the Sound for the past eight or ten months. In the absence of the revenue cutter, it would seem, says our informant, that the nightly express has been making double quick time across the Sound, opium being one (and not the least profitable) of the articles of "free" trade.

HUDSON BAY CLAIMS.—The joint American and British Commission for the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Company have now got the respective amounts claimed by each finally submitted. The Bay Company's claims foot up to about \$4,100,000. The Agricultural Company \$1,100,000.

SIR SAMUEL COUNARD died on the evening of May 1st. The melancholy event had been for some time foreseen by Sir Samuel's friends, by whom, as well as by the public in general, his loss will be severely felt.

IRELAND.—Some leading Manchester men in view of the end of the American war, propose to start a joint stock company for the erection of calico and linen mills in various parts of the west of Ireland.

Our London Correspondence.

London, May 8, 1865.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday night moved the resolutions necessary to enable him to reduce the Income tax, the Tea duties, and the Fire Insurance duty, and passed them all with very little difficulty. The tea dealers have a month's respite to enable them to get rid of the stocks on hand, but Mr. Gladstone refuses to allow them any drawback. The advocates of Malt Tax Relief made a feeble remonstrance, but that subject has been completely disposed of by the speech of Mr. Gladstone on introducing the budget. He then stated that the consumption of beer was largely increasing in England, and that already the quantity drunk every year gave an average of 600 quarts for every adult male. A temperate dock laborer assured the surgeon in a hospital to which he was taken with an injury to his hand, that he drank eight quarts a day. The quantity for an "intemperate" man was reckoned at from twelve to sixteen quarts a day.

On Wednesday Mr. Bates, the member for Leeds, moved the second reading of the bill for extending the Borough Franchise by lowering the requisite rental for a vote from 210 a year to 26. It was opposed by three members of the Liberal side of the House, while the Tory Opposition sat silent and enjoyed the spectacle of its demolition like that of Acheon by his own dogs. Lord Elcho, who is best known as a gallant captain of Volunteers, moved the previous question. This was seconded by Mr. Black and supported by Mr. Robert Lowe, till recently Vice President of the Board of Trade, and supposed to be a great Radical. The bill was advocated by Mr. Leatham, brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, a smart and clever speaker; and Mr. Bernal Osborne. The arguments used against the bill were that "deserving" and "intelligent" artisans could put themselves in a position to enjoy the suffrage if they choose—a £10 house being within the reach of every decent man who chose to exercise a little self-denial—giving up for instance some of those daily quarts of beer which Mr. Gladstone describes him as drinking. It was further insisted that the interests of the working men and of the poor were admirably cared for by the present House of Commons, and that men engaged in daily toil were not capable of giving politics much attention. This bill of Mr. Bates' would, it is said, unsettle everything and settle nothing—it was another step towards democracy, and when this country was given over to democratic rule, then farewell to its order and prosperity. Mr. Lowe concluded thus: "The great liberal party may be presumed to know its own business better than I do, I venture however to make this prediction, that if they do unite their fortunes with the fortunes of democracy, as it is proposed they should do, in the case of this measure, they will not fail to do one of two things. If they fail in carrying this measure, they will ruin their party; and if they succeed in carrying this measure, they will ruin their country." Six o'clock, the hour at which all Wednesday discussions end, having almost arrived without any member of the government having risen, the adjournment of the debate was moved, and an indescribable scene of tumult ensued. The government were called upon to give up a day for the resumption of the debate, but this they seemed unwilling to do, and in the midst of the clamor the clock hand reached the fatal point, and the Speaker declared that the question had dropped. The government have however since consented to the resumption of the debate on Monday night.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON WHAT IS CALLED "THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL," have presented their report. Mr. Edmunds is condemned in the most decided language; Lord Brougham is entirely exonerated; his brother, Mr. Wm. Brougham, is severely blamed for having made an arrangement with Mr. Edmunds, when he was appointed to pay over part of his salary for the benefit of the Brougham family, and the Lord Chancellor has been saved by a majority of one. The Conservative members of the committee voted for a distinct condemnation of the occupant of the "woolsack," because he had not prevented the grant of a pension to Mr. Edmunds. The Liberals voted for a much milder paragraph, declaring that the Chancellor had been actuated by an improper or unbecoming motive. The Liberals were in the majority, and thus the Chancellor was delivered.

Miss Constance Kent has now been fully committed for trial for the Road murder. At the examination before the Trowbridge magistrates on Thursday, the lady superior of the Brighton religious house was a principal witness. She was habited in a long black cloak with an old full round beret. She begged that she might not be asked more questions than were absolutely necessary for the relations between herself and Miss Kent had been almost those of mother and daughter. She said that in various religious conversations she had pressed on Miss Kent the great aggravation of her guilt, and she at last related to her how she had committed the crime—carrying the poor child out of its cot when it was asleep and killing it in the closet with one of her father's razors. She said that she did it to revenge herself upon her stepmother. The Rev. Mr. Wagner was also examined, but refused to answer many of the questions put to him because "as a minister of the church he could not break the seal of the confessional." Elias Gough, the nurse, who had not gone to Australia, as reported, was also a witness. Miss Kent maintained the utmost composure during the examination, and said nothing. Her father has had an interview with her in the goal, and then she was much affected, but she expressed more self-restraint than her parent.

Two very afflicting suicides have taken place this week. Mr. Prescott, head of the firm of Prescott, Grole & Co., well known bankers, and Admiral Fitzroy, whose weather predictions have lately been so famous, have both cut their throats. The latter gentleman had so overworked himself that he had lost his self control.

The usual Exeter Hall meetings by which the month of May is celebrated in London,

are now in full play. This week the Hall has scarcely been empty from morning till night. The great religious societies show unabated vigor. The Church Missionary Society reports an income of £144,000; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £214,000; and the British and Foreign Bible Society the amazing sum of £187,000, being £12,000 more than it ever raised in a single year before. It issued two and a half million copies of the Scriptures, in 170 languages, last year.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—GRAND JURY.

It is long since the Metropolis has been in a greater state of excitement than it was on Wednesday, when the assassination of President Lincoln was telegraphed from the Nova Scotia as she arrived of Queenstown. The first brief dispatch stating the fact that Mr. Lincoln had been shot, and an attempt made to assassinate Seward, in the fewest possible words, was posted up at one of the newspaper offices in Fleet street, and was regarded by the public as a hoax, but as one after another of the newspaper offices announced the same fact, and it was known that other telegrams had been received, great crowds assembled round the placards and eagerly besieged the offices for their second editions. Halfpennies were given on "Change for second editions of the Times." Business was suspended, and men's heads were so full of the afflicting news, to admit of their thinking of anything else. Grief, rage, indignation filled every heart—even men whose sympathies were wholly with the Southern cause spoke their unfeigned abhorrence of the crime, and their deep regret that Mr. Lincoln should have been shot down in the hour of his success, and when his life seemed so necessary to his country. While Mr. Lincoln's death at the commencement of his presidential career was deemed an incompetent and ill-timed joker, he has gradually enforced the respect of the English Nation. They have noted his transparent honesty and simplicity of purpose, and they have been compelled to confess that he had uniformly spoken well of England and done all he could to preserve peace between the two countries, and they had been especially struck by his magnanimity to the South whom he had by his pertinacity and resolution, laid at his feet. The regret at his removal was greatly heightened by the distrust felt towards his successor Johnson, whose antics when sworn in as Vice-President had disgusted everyone; he said, too, to act under the inspiration of Gen. Butler, and this seemed to argue sanguinary policy, and to make war with England much more possible. The friends thus were down considerably, and all kinds of securities were affected. Similar excitement raged in Liverpool, Birmingham, and other provincial cities. Earl Russell, in the House of Peers, and Sir George Grey, in the Commons, delivered a formal address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to communicate the grief of her Parliament to the American Government.

The American in London met on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, to express their sentiments on this deplorable event. The well-known Fernando Wood took a prominent part in the conveying of this meeting.

THE BUDGET.

On Thursday evening Mr. Gladstone opened his Budget, but it was a rather less elaborate performance than usual. He first of all took a review of his past budgets and dilated on the triumphs of his policy, culminating this year in a surplus of more than four millions for the income of the year amounted to 70 millions, and the expenditure to only 66 millions. But the principal part of his speech related to the malt tax, and he demonstrated most convincingly that there was no good end to be answered by reducing it. If half of it were taken off it would only reduce the price of beer a farthing a quart, and that the tax could not be much grievance to the farmer he held proved by the fact that more and more barley was cultivated year by year. He proved that tea was much more heavily taxed than malt, and therefore he should reduce the duty on tea 6d. a pound, but he should not touch the malt tax. He should also make a reduction in the duty on fire insurance, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House. But his great coup was the taking of two pence more of the Income tax, thus reducing it from 6d to 4d in the pound. This, with some small modifications in the stamp duties, exhausted all the surplus but £253,000, which modest sum he asked to be allowed to keep in the hands of the Government. The "farmers' friends" are of course very irate with the budget, but it has given entire satisfaction to the rest of the community.

THE OXFORD SEAT.

Dr. Pusey has published a letter giving his reasons why he shall support Mr. Gladstone as a member for the University of Oxford again. He has such a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone as a man of conscientiousness and integrity that he believes the interests of the Church are safest in his hands. As for extension of the suffrage, he does not see why it should not strengthen the Church politically, even as it has done in France.

DRAMA AND MUSIC.

Milton's Margate of Comus has been put upon the stage at Drury Lane with great magnificence. The spectacle surpasses all modern revivals, and it has a great run. Beethoven's Choral Symphony was performed at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, by M. Mains and the usual band, Madame Parepa and other good singers assisting. It was a grand achievement, and the band performed their part magnificently, but if the truth must be spoken, it was diametrically uninteresting and so terribly long that the audience were thoroughly tired out. Yet it was announced for repetition.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—OUR HONOLULU EXCHANGES.

changes are to the 20th May, but contain nothing of interest. The Hon. E. H. Allen, Chancellor of the Kingdom, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had returned to his duties. Mrs. Lucy White left on the bark D. O. Murray, May 19th, for Southampton, bearing official despatches for Her Majesty Queen Emma in London.

THE BRITISH OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—The Nor Wester of April 8th says that the Red River steamer was at Georgetown awaiting the breaking-up of the ice to take the telegraph wire down to Fort Garry.

Now Tuesday.

THE LAST.

We have all with history of America. We have seen a w the chronicles of th at its causes, its m We have observed toring and blunder then sadly perple and at last calm victorious. In each wretched, the in-foul task of cent-vernment based ex will, but we have civil rights were a great military p of one man took keeping. That m iated with victo wherever it willed foe. It had grow brous mass into strength, compell State and outfo the traditional dan ary despotism a peace the power History repeats it face of the milita hard, no doubt w be dispensed, w be ignored. The statesmen were a the nineteenth ce the fate of Rome a Robespierrean E thing wrong eviden out of its groove, not the only thing finatics was utterly prophecies impud que, however, sho history was at fault rite calamities th have come to pass.

The great war authority that is guard, is dissolv civil power is qu tions which have The Court marti handed in their reigns again sup of all the victor ing of Richmond Sherman's feat advance an inst with this great history of the Popular freedom a papu supremacy made subservient. The most powerfolute dictatorship plied obeyed— felt throughout— had more thoro republic, and ye all the influence there was no retaining that p upon to relinquish land to retain its upon it for its fact with a gra by no confined p rejoice that civi strides; that th has reached the lectively not th estrated with man can exar where it is a so to think that th erment has b branch of the under orders t-trying. Not of-tion; there is a tion to be recel falisman that changes in any as to induce a relinquish rights sake of the cour is over, to induc the privileges We know that such a tacit arr integrity. We s of a cow-d's have said, instr of this remark our American in the form of people, or th YHAW (the form on every indiv a great de beyond doubt Mill-French scribe a marty education whi who claims t something mo required; the obtained at the privilege, so family may When we thi



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

We have all witnessed the extraordinary history of America during the last four years. We have seen a war the most memorable in the chronicles of the world, whether we look at its causes, its magnitude, or its results. We have observed the Northern States blustering and blundering at the commencement, then sadly perplexed and sorely afflicted, and at last calm, powerful, confident and victorious. In each of these stages we have watched, and the world has watched, the difficult task of centralising authority in a Government based exclusively on the popular will, but we have seen how one by one the civil rights were relinquished until at length a great military power directed by the mind of one man took the country into its keeping. That military power became associated with victory, marched its regiments wherever it willed, and subdued the internal foe. It had grown from an irregular, hazy, and unorganised force into a disciplined and compact strength, compelling obedience within the State and enforcing respect without; but the traditional danger was at hand—a military despotism would never relinquish in peace the power it had acquired in war. History repeats itself, and we all know the fate of the military republic. Well, it was hard, no doubt very hard, that history should be dispensed with—the military should be ignored. The classic mind of European statesmen was shocked that a republic in the nineteenth century should not submit to the fate of Rome and Greece, or even of the Robespierian France. There was something wrong evidently, and history had got out of its groove. The record of events was not the only thing despised—the science of finance was utterly scouted and its disciples prophesies impudently sneered at. The sequel, however, shows that science as well as history was at fault, and that none of the terrible calamities that were to have happened have come to pass.

The great war is over, and the military authority that rose up like the prophet's sword, is dissolving almost as rapidly. The civil power is quickly assuming those functions which have been so long suspended. The Court-martial and military tribunals have handed in their powers, and the civil law reigns again supreme. This is the greatest of all the victories. Before it pale the taking of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. Sherman's feats in Georgia or his subsequent advance are insignificant when compared with this great moral triumph. In the history of the world has the majesty of popular freedom so vindicated itself? *Salmus populi suprema lex esto.* Every man has been made subservient to the safety of the people. The most powerful monarchy, the most absolute dictatorship has never been more implicitly obeyed—has never made its mandates felt throughout the length and breadth of the land more thoroughly than this American republic, and yet without all the power, with all the influence wielded by individuals, there was no more thought of any person retaining that power when he was called upon to relinquish it, than there is for the land to retain its mastery when she calls upon it for its daily tribute. We record the fact with a gratification that is deemed in by no confined prejudices of nationality; we rejoice that civilisation has made such rapid strides, that the intelligence of mankind has reached that point when the people collectively, not the sittings of classes, can be entrusted with the greatest privileges that man can exercise. To the Englishmen everywhere it is a source of no mean satisfaction to think that the great problem of self-government has been so signally solved by a branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, and solved under orders the most terrible and the most trying. Not only, however, is it a satisfaction, there is a lesson to be learnt, instruction to be received. We want to know the fact that has worked such wondrous changes in any portion of the human family as to induce a people in a great crisis to relinquish rights to the Government for the sake of the country, and then when the task is over, to induce the Government to return the privileges thus temporarily conferred. We know that in no country in Europe could such a tacit arrangement be carried out with integrity. We should have a reign of license or a coup d'etat. It is, therefore, as we have said, instructive to examine the causes of this remarkable trait in the character of our American neighbors—whether they are in the form of Government, the habits of the people, or the education of the masses.

The form of Government which throws on every individual a certain responsibility, has a great deal to do with the matter. It is a great doubt, De Tocqueville as well as Mill—French as well as English writers ascribe a marvelous influence to this political education which is forced upon every person who claims to be a citizen. But there is something more than the political instruction required, there is the education which is obtained at the school and at the college—privileges so common that the poorest family may obtain it for their children. When we think how much ahead the United

States is in this respect over the generality of nations, we are not at all surprised that she should be patient in adversity, and collected in the hour of victory—that historical comparisons should be thrown away upon her, and that she should show, after her recent disasters, even a greater adoration for the cause of law and order.

Later Eastern News.

New York, June 20.—A Washington special says: Thirty-four warrants for pardon were issued to day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, none of them being persons of note. The pardons were granted upon the suggestion of Governor Holden. The President gives preference to persons in honorable position in the matter of bearing petitions for pardon, and has determined to hold under advisement for the present applications from any persons of distinction. The President has directed that petitions for pardon be referred especially to Governors of the several States where applicable, so that the best evidence may be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners; also that the governor in each case adopt such action as to them may seem proper.

Col. Cooper Gibbs, who was in command of the post at Andersonville, Georgia, is here on parole.

Special to the Colonist.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—An astonishing development has just been made in the Moore Frank forgery cases. Several parties have been arrested and the principal conspirator has confessed everything, and it is ascertained to a certainty by this confession and by corroborated evidence that the Frank forgery cases and that portion of each jury was selected by Frank himself. Letters between Frank and certain parties on the last jury have been obtained, and correspondence between Frank and his co-workers in a locality has been seized showing up the infamous business in detail.

Two million dollars in greenbacks were lost on the steamer Golden Rule. The Government will not lose thereby as a memorandum of the No. of the notes are kept on duplicates which are struck off in the event of loss.

The office of the San Jose Railroad Company at San Mateo, was robbed of the safe and its contents last night. It contained two million bonds that the city engaged to subscribe to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, delivered last night.

Stocks are flat today with Yellow Jacket at 107 and Savage at 127 1/2.

Legal Tenders 73 1/2.

Wheat—Sales aggregate 4500 sacks new at 32 1/2.

Barley—Firm. Sales of 50 sacks at 11 1/2.

Hay—\$12 @ \$13 50 @ \$14.

Wool—Lower. Agents from the West being nominal. Quoted at 17 1/2.

Rice—Sales of 1885 Mats No. 2 China at 85 @ 93.

Tea—28 chests Oolong Pouchong at 44 1/2 @ 46.

JUNE 27th.—Cleared—Bark Narragansett, Port Townsend; bark Domingo, Los Victoria, V. I.

JUNE 26.—Sailed—Bark George Washington, Puget Sound; bark Gold Bearer, Puget Sound; brig Sunny South, Portland; June 27th.—Steamer Sierra Nevada, Victoria and Portland; brig Hugh Barlet, Puget Sound; schooner Noga River.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—It is rumored that the following changes are to be made on this coast: W. B. Farwell, naval officer, to be succeeded by Noah Brooks; John D. McLean, Surveyor of Port, to be succeeded by Richard Cheney; Navy Agent to be succeeded by A. J. Bryant.

Additional names of persons arrested in connection with the Frank jacking conspiracy are G. K. Rich, saloon keeper; E. H. Clarke, carpenter; and John Hayes.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The steamer John L. Stephens arrived here this morning about 9 o'clock from ports on the north-western coast of Mexico. Her dates are from Mazatlan to the 14th and Cape San Lucas to the 18th of June. She brought \$148,846 in specie and 980 bags of ore. The news received by the Stephens reaches to the 17th June. There is little that is new or interesting relative to the political or military situation of the country. On Wednesday last General Decatur, his staff and an escort left this city for Durango. General Decatur was lately in command of the imperial force in the department of Mazatlan, and he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Aymer. The same paper of June 10 mentions that Gwin was expected in Mazatlan early in August. The Times of 10th June gives particulars of a horrible series of murders committed on board the Mexican balandri Haydee, captain's name, Martinez. It appears that this vessel sailed from Mazatlan for Lapaz on the 19th of April last. She had on board the following passengers as entered at Ogaree, the port from which she sailed: J. B. Chinnelle, the owner of the vessel, Galvino Barano, Augustin Marcello, Guadalupe, Francisco Castro, Maria Medina Agiles, Barato Ramon de Ochoa, and three children, and Rafael Palao. The Haydee had a crew of 30 or 40 men in addition to the parties above enumerated. There were also on board Charles Magree, a Frenchman, and a Greek, and an Italian whose names were not known. These three were the Frenchman, Italian and Greek, who were the perpetrators of the terrible deeds about to be related. The Times says, some two weeks since, no tidings having been received concerning the Haydee, apprehensions for her safety were felt, and after a few days longer delay it was determined to dispatch a vessel in search of the missing vessel. Accordingly the steamer Zenith was sent to Lapaz, and on reaching that port learned that the Hay-

dee had not been there. The captain of the Zenith then went south, and reaching Tomales, in the bay of Bodega, found the vessel for which he had been sent. Two young men, the cook and steward, were found with the Haydee, both of whom were brought to this city by the Zenith and lodged in jail, where they are still confined, awaiting further examination. The operator has carelessly omitted to supply particulars of the murders.—(E.)

China dates are to May 7th.

It is stated that the American ministers at Peking and Japan are returning. Cause not stated.

SHANGHAI, May 7.—Prince Large has been reinstated in the Presidency of the Foreign Board. Tea declining. Silks inactive.

HONDURAS.

By the special report of the British Honduras Company (limited), it appears that the question of labor for that colony is receiving a satisfactory solution. The Agnes, with Barbadian laborers, had reached Belize, and a vessel with Chinese emigrants was on the way. Some planters from the Southern States of America have been at work there for some time, and were anticipating the arrival of others with their workpeople. The company possesses a million acres, timber, cotton, sugar and tobacco lands, in Honduras; and in order to develop this large property the directors intend raising money on debentures at three, four and five years, rather than issue additional share capital. The mahogany market continues favorable, and an interim half year's dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; being the same as last year, will be recommended.

Chlorodyne.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful and safe remedy, Chlorodyne, discovered by Dr. J. C. Brown, M.D., (see Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was obtained solely by the late Dr. J. C. Brown, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl Russell has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M. S. Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864: "The remedy most efficacious in its effects in Epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Davenport, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, that he had received a despatch from Mr. Webb's Consul at Manila, in which he stated that he had used Chlorodyne in the treatment of cholera, and that it had been perfectly successful with the results.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two cases completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

Extract from the General Board of Health London: "As to efficacy in Cholera."

"So long as we are deprived of the medicine, the other remedies that we cannot so readily give the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From Dr. Richardson, Surgeon, H. B. M. S. "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery."

Dr. J. C. Brown's Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Cholera, Typhoid, and Dysentery."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary success of the remedy, several imitations have been introduced, and it is necessary to be careful in purchasing it. The wrapper is embossed with the name of Dr. J. C. Brown's Chlorodyne, engraved on the wrapper. A sheet containing the name and address of the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2/6.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPERINE WINE, are associated with the name of MORSON & SON, of the City of London. Their name is now UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles of 8, and 16, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness.

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DAY & MARTIN'S.

REAL JAPAN-BLACKING.

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording nourishment and strength to the system, and for its use in the treatment of Indigestion and Stomachic Weakness.

Sold by all First Class Houses in British Columbia and the Colonies.

CAUTION.—Do not be misled by the opportunity of cheaply procuring this medicine from unscrupulous dealers who sell it in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2/6, and who do not give the name of MORSON & SON, of the City of London, on the wrapper.

Dinnelford's.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

It has been during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the most valuable remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

It is a Mild Agent for delicate constitutions, and is especially recommended for children, combined with the ACIDULOUS LEMON SYRUP.

Manufactured by DINNERFORD & CO., 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

was generally depressed. A warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared that the affair must be left in the hands of Bismarck. When imputations were cast upon a man's honor, no power was competent to declare that satisfaction had been given.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Drugs and Chemicals.

George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists, 16 GULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of

Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŌIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles,

Capivules of Capsaicin, Cubes, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Lozenges, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Orders confined to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon application.

Parties Indenting through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their orders be placed in the hands of the undersigned.

GEORGE CURLING & CO. ONLY APO.

AMMUNITION.

TARGET. 12 FEET SQUARE. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with a single shot.

ELEY'S. ELEY'S. ELEY'S.

SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Belt Wadings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., &c., in long distances. Breach Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality for Shot, Guns and Rifles, Fire Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

JACOBS' Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colts, Deane's, Tranters', Adams', &c., &c., and other Revolvers.

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breach Loaders.

Bulletins of uniform weight made by compression from soft Bombed Lead.

Wholesale Only.

LEA AND PERRIN'S.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman to the Editor of the Times, dated 10th May 1865.

Only Good Sauce. I have used your Worcestershire Sauce for many years, and I can assure you that it is the best I have ever used.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Free Importers, Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen everywhere.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE FILLS.

RE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use.

Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. 6d., by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

Orders to be made payable London Houses, or to the undersigned at 46, 1/2, Strand.

Agent for Victoria, W. M. SHARBY, Chemist, Government Street.

PRIZE MEDAL.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS.

STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS.

AWARDED TO A SALOMONS.

THE CARDIOPUS PATENT JUPON.

Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed.

Spiral Crinoline Steel and Bronze.

For Ladies' Skirts (Patent), will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass.

NEW PATENT HARMONON CORSET (self-adjusting).

Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay ever invented, and is the only one that will not break, and is the only one that will not break, and is the only one that will not break.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset, Invaluable for the Ball Room, Reception Rooms, and Warm Climate.

To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of the undersigned.

W. M. SHARBY, Chemist, Government Street, London.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.



LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—By a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that a grand Pic-Nic in celebration of the 89th anniversary of American Independence will take place at Cadboro Bay on the 4th prox., under the patronage of Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul. The names of the Committee of Management will be given to-morrow, in the meantime the public are assured that every arrangement will be made to ensure the satisfaction and enjoyment of the guests. The proposed excursion of American citizens to Port Townsend has, we understand, fallen through, and since the large dancing platform and other fixtures used at the firemen's picnic remain on the ground, we may safely speak a day of thorough recreation and enjoyment to those who avail themselves of the occasion. The American citizens most scrupulously observe each of our national holidays, and we call upon Englishmen to return the compliment, more especially upon this the most eventful era in the history of that great nation since the days of Washington, by participating in the celebration.

**COD FISHING.**—The schooner Gazelle, Capt. Gollacer, returned from the Northwest Coast last evening with five or six tons of cured codfish and some 20 barrels of cod-liver oil, or "grose-fish." Capt. Gollacer states that owing to his being rather late in the season, his trip was not so successful as was expected. His fishing ground was chiefly in the neighborhood of Queen Charlotte Island. The schooners Onward and Kate after fishing in the same vicinity with poor success, went higher up the coast to try their luck. Capt. Gollacer left Koskeemo three days ago and came down the outside passage. He states that the Indians at Koskeemo reported that Antoine, the murderer, had been there, but had left. He was supposed to be in hiding somewhere round the coast. The Gazelle spoke the North Star at Clayquot Sound, bound up. Parties desirous of obtaining some of the celebrated cod-liver oil now have an opportunity of doing so as Capt. Gollacer intends disposing of them here.

**CONFISCATED.**—A charge, was yesterday preferred against Stephen Hamilton, mate of the Franklin Adams, of unlawfully firing an air gun on Pickett & Co.'s wharf, being a place of public resort. It turned out that Hamilton had left the port, and the murderous weapon with which the accused and his accomplices had been amusing themselves by popping at rats belonged to Lyons of the Great Eastern Inn. The magistrate ordered the gun to be forfeited. Mr. Bishop appeared for the claimant, Lyons.

**THE RIFLE MATCH.**—The Volunteer Rifemen left last night at 10 o'clock for New Westminster by the steamer Enterprise. A large concourse of persons assembled on the Hudson Bay Company's wharf to witness their departure, and as the steamer moved off three cheers were given for the Volunteers. The band struck up "A life on the ocean wave," the lively strains of which air filling faintly and more faintly on the ear as the vessel glided away through the placid waters had a most pleasing effect.

**DEAD BODY FOUND.**—The body of W. A. Nixon, the compositor who was lately drowned, was found last evening about nine o'clock close to the spot where the remains of his unfortunate companion, J. B. Robinson, were picked up a few days ago. An inquest will be held on the body to-day at Equinault at one o'clock p. m. The funeral will take place from the Tiger Engine House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

**ANOTHER FISHING CRUISE.**—The schooner Brant came into port last night from a cod-fishing cruise to Cape Flattery, in order to lay in a supply of salt for curing the fish. The Brant only fished a day and a-half, taking two and a-half barrels of fine cod. She will return to prosecute the fishery after laying in the necessary supplies.

**LEACH RIVER.**—Barnett, the Expressman, gives us the following:—The following companies are putting in flames: Never say die; Canadian; Fisher; Boulder; Albert Bar; Mountain Rose; Wrekin; Spring Vale; Allwood and Industry. The Last Chance and Dillon companies are wing-damming, and the Prince of Wales company are sluicing.

**CHARGE DISMISSED.**—Further evidence was yesterday taken on the charge preferred by Mr. Hodges against John Bond, son of William Bond, of stealing a horse, but the testimony was considered by the magistrate insufficient to substantiate the charge, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

**GAVE BONDS.**—The owners of the steamer Alexandra having yesterday furnished bonds in the sum of \$15,000, the steamer was temporarily released, and proceeded to New Westminster at five o'clock p. m.

**ON FIRE.**—The woods in the neighborhood of Works farm, we are told, are on fire, and the flames if they continue to extend will probably cause serious damage.

**TOWED OUT.**—The H. B. Company's str. Otter yesterday afternoon towed out the ship Mary Glover, bound to Freeport Mills, W. T., to load lumber for China.

**POLICE DRILL.**—The police force in this city are now regularly instructed in military drill every morning by Sergt. McBride.

**THE CORONERSHIP.**—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Dickson on the body of W. A. Nixon at the Ship Tavern, Esquimalt; and after hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." The body was discovered with its coat and hat off, and some suppose that Robinson may have fallen overboard, and that Nixon in making an effort to save him was drowned. At four p. m. the remains were conveyed from the Tiger Company's Engine House to their last resting place, the funeral being followed by the firemen, of which body he was a member.

**FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer Alexandra arrived down last night at nine o'clock, bringing some eight or ten passengers and Dietz & Nelson's river express. Her news is anticipated by the Douglas. The Alexandra left yesterday noon, at which time a rumor was current at the wharf that the New Westminster firemen had made 45 points to the Victoria's 37, but nothing positive was known. In coming alongside the wharf, the Alexandra was carried by the high wind against the schooner Maria Scott, the latter sustaining some slight damage.

**SONDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.**—The children of the Sunday Schools connected with the Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches of this city, will unite for the purpose of holding a picnic on Tuesday next, the fourth of July. The picnic will be held on Meyer Harris' farm, at the head of Fort street, near the old skating pond, and it is expected that 150 children, besides their teachers, parents and friends will attend.

**SUPREME COURT.**—McGe v. Hall.—Mr. Drake applied yesterday to the Chief Justice in Chambers to have the certificate of the Registrar as to the accounts confirmed. Mr. McCreight instructed by Mr. Denes objected to certain items, and the Chief Justice directed the accounts to be taken in different manner, reserving the remainder of his judgment until the accounts are made up and the cause comes on for further direction.

**BOUND OVER.**—Mrs. Copperman, of Store street, was yesterday charged in the Police Court with assaulting her neighbor Mrs. Dobrin. A quarrel arose it appeared from the latter's children having broken a pane of glass belonging to the former, and the accused had recourse to a stick. The Magistrate ordered her to give bonds to keep the peace, herself in \$100 and two assistants in \$50 each.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**—The picnic to be held at Cadboro Bay on the American national holiday, is likely to be a great success, judging from the names of the committee published in our advertising columns. The working committee consists of several of the most active and energetic of our citizens, under whose skillful hands the arrangements can hardly fail to be excellent.

**ORDINATION SERVICE.**—We understand that there will be an Ordination Service in the Presbyterian Church, Pandora street, to-morrow forenoon, when Hon. D. Cameron and Messrs. John Wright, D. M. Lang, and J. H. Turner, will be appointed elders of the congregation. The services will commence at 11 o'clock.

**FILLING UP.**—We are informed by Capt. Clarke of the Sir James Douglas that the channel over the bar inside the Fraser River Sandheads is gradually filling up. There are at present no more than seven feet of water in mid-channel at low tide. The Sir James Douglas, although every precaution was taken, touched bottom.

**FRANK PROSPECTING.**—Captain Layton returned to town yesterday, having been in command of a portion of the prospecting party despatched from Leech river under the auspices of the Government. A report of the proceedings of the prospectors will be made to the Governor before their departure given to the public.

**Monday, July 3.**  
**FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC.**—On Saturday the magistrates, on the application of Mr. Courtney, granted permission to Messrs. Mason & Revis, of the "Crooked Billie," to open a refreshment bar at Cadboro Bay on the 4th of July. The arrangements being made by the Committee are such as to ensure a most successful entertainment. The dancing platform has been enlarged and roofed over, and a good quadrille band, under Mr. Wilson, has been engaged to perform by sun and moonlight. Not the least attractive feature in the preparations will be the ice cream stand presided over by Signor Astico. The programme states that there will be dancing from 11 to 12 m., when the Declaration of Independence will be read and an oration delivered. The company will then partake of a cold collation, after which dancing and other amusements will be the order of the day. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks. The band will continue to play by moonlight until the "wee sma' hours."

**NO NEWS.**—In consequence of the steamer Enterprise having left New Westminster at three o'clock on Saturday, we are without our Columbian exchanges of Saturday morning, telegraphic despatches of that date, or Cariboo intelligence per express due from up above.

**GOLD.**—The steamer Enterprise goes up to New Westminster to-night to bring down a large quantity of gold for the Bank of British Columbia to ship by the expected mail steamer.

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**COMMERCIAL.**  
Tuesday, June 27.  
**ARRIVED.**—The steamer Brother Jonathan, De Wolfe Commander, arrived from San Francisco and Portland yesterday morning at about half-past eight o'clock. She brought sixty passengers and a small freight. She sailed against six o'clock for San Francisco street.

**TASMANIAN SHIPMENTS.**—The shipments of Treasure yesterday, per Wells, Fargo & Co. were, Bank of British Columbia, \$25,664 67; Bank of British North America, \$11,640 54. Total, \$37,305 21.

**FROM STRAITS.**—The steamer Knight, master, arrived yesterday morning from a trading voyage to the Stekta river and other points on the North-West Coast. The International Telegraph Company's schooner Milton Badger arrived from New Westminster yesterday afternoon for repairs, after which she will proceed up the Northwest Coast on the Company's service.

**PORT ANGLAIS SHIPING.**—Arrived June 27th, the British mail ship Hamilla Mitchell, Bransome, to load lumber at Port Gamble. June 28th, British ship, Ganassques, Ritchie, for same mills. Sailed about two weeks ago, the bark Maria Bartlett, for San Francisco.

**FROM NANAIMO.**—The schooner A. Crosby arrived from Nanaimo yesterday en route to Portland with a cargo of coal.

**FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.**—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon with a few passengers and a Cariboo express.

**FOR BURNED INLET.**—The schooner Amelia is loading with supplies for Burrard Inlet Sawmill, has no more than six days' stock on hand.

**LOADING.**—The bark Palmetto had taken on board 200 tons of coal at Nanaimo, and was towed out of the harbor yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, by the Sir James Douglas, when she sailed for this port.

**FOR LAMING.**—The schooner Maria Scott will sail in a day or two for Freeport, W. T., to load with lumber for Seattle.

**TRADE.**—The Royal Charlie will load at Freeport Mills for Australia.

**VICTORIA MARKET.**  
Trade still continues dull; prices of flour and grain are lower, and are expected soon to fall very considerably, therefore only sales to meet present wants are effected.

**Jobbing rates as under:**  
FLOUR—Extra, \$14 @ \$15 1/2 Superfine \$12 1/2 @ \$13 1/2  
GRAIN—Wheat, \$1 1/2 @ \$1 3/4  
CORNMEAL—\$7 1/2 @ \$8 1/2  
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$3 1/2 @ \$4 1/2  
RICE—\$7 1/2 @ \$8 1/2  
BEANS—White, 6 @ 7 p. sack, Bayos and Pink, 4 @ 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 do do  
ONIONS—30 @ 30 do do  
POTATOES—3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 do do  
WHEAT—4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 do do  
OATS—3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 do do  
BARLEY—3 1/2 @ 3 1/2 do do  
SUGAR—No. 34 @ 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2 do do  
MIDDINGS—4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 do do  
BRAN—2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 do do  
HAY—1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 do do  
TEA—3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 do do  
COFFEE—2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 do do  
SUGAR—No. 34 @ 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2 do do  
BOSTON STRIP—\$6 1/2 leg  
CANDLES—22 @ 2 1/2 do do  
BUTTER—Fresh—1 1/2 @ 60 p. dozen; best salted 35, 42c do p. krin; ordinary, 38c @ 40c do do  
CHEESE—Large—2 1/2 do; per case, 22c  
BACON AND HAMS—18c @ 25c do according to quality, and in lots to suit

**PASSENGERS.**  
Per star BROTHER JONATHAN, from San Francisco and Portland, S. J. De Wolfe, Commander—Sir James Douglas, Son, and Servant, W. A. G. Young, Lady and four children and Nurse, Mrs. Rhodes and three children, H. H. Stevens, Dugald, McTavish, George G. Parsons and wife, R. B. Powell, Rev. Ryan, Judge Lander, C. Walker, Captain Turnbull, D. McLaughlin, Thomas Morgan, Richard Cousins, A. McKay, B. Flood, D. McFadden, B. Libby, H. McLaughlin, W. H. Holman, Jno. Jones, J. Turner, C. Brownfield and family, Finley Campbell, Edward Harris, A. Mayan, Jas. Rowell, Jas. Debrant, John McDonald, Wm. Crockett, Dr. Ferguson, D. Cameron, M. Lichtenstein, J. Armstrong, and four Chinamen.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—W. J. Stronach, Antoine Stomping, Biddell, Taylor, Schneider, Mrs. Lyman, Jas. Shaw, Dake, Capt. Morris Robinson, John Coe, John Clark, two squaws.

**GOODS ON THE WAY.**  
From San Francisco to Nanaimo—June 15.  
Per bark KNIGHT BRUCE—300 cs bitters, 1 bc caavas, 1 frme felt, 2 cs hardware, 1 no iron safe, 3 cs metal, 10 frs butter, 6 cs cheese, 1 cs bacon, 4 cs lard, 1 cs hams. Value, \$2,995 09.

**EXPORTS.**  
Per schr A. CROSBY, to Portland—400 bbls lime, 40 tons salt, 40 tons pig iron.

**IMPORTS.**  
Per star BROTHER JONATHAN, from San Francisco—5 cs hardware, 2 do millinery goods, 6 cs clothing and apparel, 3 do paper, 3 do cigars, 4 do metal, nails, 6c, 1 do valves, 14 do lard, meal, 2c, 1 cs Yankee notions, 2 do nails, 2 cs clocks, 1 cs hats, 5 do drugs, 1 do reticules, 1 cs scissors, 62 cs machinery, 1 cs cheese, 5 cs hams, 1 cs instruments, 1 cs samples, 2 do stationery, 1 do leather, 5 do billiard tables, 1 do vegetables, 1 horse, 25 mds, 20 head cattle, 2 do hogs—Value, \$10,000.

Per star BROTHER JONATHAN, from Portland—2431 cs flour, 64 pgs butter, 90 bcs cherries, 20 cs hams, 32 cs bacon, 17 bcs eggs, 16 cs wheat, 12 cs middling, 7 cs pepper, 2 bcs —, 1254 pgs mds, 83 pgs bran—Value not specified.

Per schr A. J. WEBSTER, from Burrard Inlet—157 bcs shingles—Value \$276.

Per star ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—17 bcs wool, 1 kg butter, 1 bx eggs, 1 bbl turs, 1 horse, 2 do chickens. Value, \$2,110 80.

Per schr MILTON BADGER, from New York—80 bbls beef, 20 tons coal.

**MAILED.**  
June 26—Star Brothers Jonathan, De Wolfe, Astoria  
Schr Annie, Elyin, Saanich  
Schr A. J. Webster, Mills, Burrard Inlet  
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
June 27—Slip Ringlander, Harper, Nanaimo, 7  
Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan  
Schr Black Diamond, Sabiston, Nanaimo  
Schr Elias Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles  
Slip W. B. Naylor, Mercer, San Juan  
Canoe, Foreman, Cross Island  
Schr Sweetstakes, Keffer, Nanaimo  
June 28—Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
Schr A. Crosby, Ketchum, New Westminster  
June 29—Schr Milton Badger, Harding, New Westminster  
June 30—Schr J. K. Thordike, Thornton, San Juan  
Schr Brant, Stratton, Port Angeles  
Schr G. Zahle, Gollacer, North West Coast of C.

July 1—Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles  
Slip Eagle, Knight, Nanaimo  
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
Star Alexander, Coffin, New Westminster  
June 24—Star Brother Jonathan, De Wolfe, San Francisco  
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
June 27—Schr A. J. Webster, Mills, Port Angeles  
Canoe Lopes, Johnson, Lopez Island  
Slip Ringlander, Harper, Nanaimo  
Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan  
Schr Elias Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles  
By Franklin Adams, Barr, Port Angeles  
Schr Meg Merrills, Pamphit, Nanaimo  
Slip W. B. Naylor, Mercer, San Juan  
Canoe Mary, Stevens, San Juan  
June 29—Schr Goddard, Brown, Alberni  
Star Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster  
June 30—Schr J. K. Thordike, Thornton, San Juan  
Slip Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo  
Schr A. Crosby, Ketchum, Astoria  
July 1—Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles  
Schr Brant, Stratton, Port Angeles  
Slip Blue Bonnet, Gabriel, Port Angeles  
Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Sooke  
Schr Maria Spot, Brothers, Port Angeles

**MARRIED.**  
On the 27th instant, at Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, British Columbia, by the Rev. Henry Reeves, the Hon. Walter Moberly, M. L. A., to Blanche Compigne, third daughter of Horatio Compigne, Esq., of Gosport, Hants.

At Cameroun, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. D. Duff, William Allen to Janet Morris, late of Scotland, both residents of Wainwright Creek.

**DECEASED.**  
In New Westminster, on the 18th instant, Charles, son of Charles Broad, aged 12 years and 7 months.  
At Yale, on the 3d instant, William McColl, late sergeant of the R. B. Co. in the 48th regt. of this city, aged 24 years.  
The funeral will take place to-day at 12 o'clock from the DeWolfe Engine House.

**A CARD.**  
Persons desiring to advertise in "THE BRITISH COLONIST" will find it to their interest to have them appear in the first number, as there will be one thousand copies issued gratis in this city on or about the 8th of July. All orders promptly attended to by leaving the address at the office of the "British Colonist," No. 131 Main Street, Victoria, B. C.

**NOTICE.**  
THE AGENCY OF THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day been transferred to the undersigned, who is the only authorized Agent of the Company, and by whom all Policies will be issued and receipts given.  
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C., July 1st, 1865.

**IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company.**  
LONDON.  
1, Old Broad street, and 16, Pall Mall.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
THE GENERAL HALF YEARLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY will be held at the office at the Works, on Monday, July 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
C. W. B. THOMSON, Secretary.

**FOR SALE.**  
ABOUT TWO MILES SQUARE OF LAND, WITH TWO HOUSES & DISTILLERY.  
For making Turpentine and Pitch. There are now two thousand trees bored. It is also suitable for a Ranch.  
ALSO A FIVE TON BOAT, With Oars and Sails complete.  
For further particulars apply to  
J. B. MARVIN, Agent, Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

**NOTICE.**  
IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESS transactions and engagements THE BRITISH COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held responsible for the same.  
HARRIS & CO.