

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Saturday, July 25 1868.

The Duke of Buckingham and the North West Territory.

It appears to us from a careful perusal of the late despatches from His Grace of Buckingham to the Dominion Government, upon the subject of the cession of the intermediate territory to the latter, they have altogether been regarded in a false light, when considered hostile or apathetic. So far as we understand their purport His Grace simply maintains, that as the Hudson Bay Company had really attained rights that could not be ignored, Parliament must be consulted in order to determine the legality of the transfer and the compensation to follow that act.

THE INTERIOR.—From Mr Adams, of Soda Creek, we learn the country above looks well, and the crops magnificent, finer indeed than ever known in the interior; they are also at least three weeks earlier than usual. With the exception of the outlandings, Mr Adams has finished his new mill at Soda Creek, and will be able now to make 150 to 180 barrels of flour every 12 hours. Mr Spence's very much improved the worst parts of the road, and the teamsters expressed themselves satisfied. Much rain had fallen in the interior, but had not done any damage.

THE STEAMER ACTIVE, arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday, after a pleasant run. She left Portland at half past 7 o'clock, p. m., on the 17th, after waiting for the J. L. Stephens two days. The boats connected on the Columbia River, where the mail for this place, a large one, was taken on board. The Active has a small freight on board, consisting of grain and bacon. Her passengers and consignees will be found in the usual column. She leaves for Nanaimo to-day.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr Martin, the magician, gave his farewell performance on Saturday night, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and the Mayor. His Excellency honored the entertainment with his presence. The house was not filled, but the occasion drew a respectable audience together. The tricks, as usual, were well done, and the evening passed off very pleasantly.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Craigflower school, conducted by Mr Harrison, who is very enthusiastic in his profession, holds its general examination on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock next. The friends of education are cordially invited to take a pleasant ride out, to one of the most pleasant spots in our suburbs.

LOSS OF A VICTORIAN.—Amongst the passengers lost by the late accident at Oakland, California, mentioned lately in our telegraphic news, and confirmed yesterday by private letter, was Mrs. G. B. Sanders (Wright & Sanders, Architects) and formerly a Miss Armstrong, of this city.

THE STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS returned on Saturday from Nanaimo. She was detained longer than usual, intending to beach there had the weather been convenient. She reports two ships loading at Nanaimo, the Shooting Star and J. Jesus. She brought down a few tons of freight, and ten passengers.

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On Dominion day the people of Cariboo, held an open air meeting in front of Scott & Lipsett's saloon, Barkerville. Mr J. M. Sparrow was called to the Chair, and Mr J. McLaren was appointed Secretary.

After the chairman had introduced the object of the meeting, Dr Carrall moved the following resolution: Whereas, the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by an Act passed in 1867, entitled the British North American Act, has made liberal provisions for the admission of this colony into the Dominion of Canada; and whereas, the Government of Canada in March last, did make formal application for the admission of this colony; and whereas, the people of this colony have at sundry times and places, by means of public meetings, demanded of the Government of this colony to aid and assist in procuring the admission of this colony into the Confederation, and all to no purpose, therefore be it resolved:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Government of British Columbia, in opposing Confederation, is contrary both to the policy of the Imperial Government and the declared wishes of the people of this colony. Mr Babbitt seconded. Both the mover and seconder made effective speeches, when the above resolution, containing the names of the Executive and Legislative Council for obstructing Confederation was adopted without a dissentient voice.

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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A Washington Special says Congress will probably not adjourn until the twenty-third, when the ten days will have expired since the bill, excluding from the Electoral College unannexed States, was presented to the President.

Both Houses of Alabama have ratified the 14th amendment.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Gov. Warmouth having notified Gen. Buchanan of his inauguration, the latter has issued an order notifying all military officers that Civil law is now supreme in Louisiana, and instructing civil officers under military appointment to turn over their offices to their successors.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The public property, records, archives, etc., have been turned over to the civil authorities, and the military government entirely withdrawn.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Alaska bill. The question being first on Butler's appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice, on order of amendment to reserve half a million for the satisfaction of claims of the American citizens against the Russian Government.

The decision of the Chief was sustained 92 against 27. Loughbridge offered a substitute disclaiming, after many preambles, that the assent of Congress is given to the stipulation of the treaty, but declaring the extension of citizenship and appropriation of money are subjects submitted by the Constitution to Congress. Adopted 71 to 84.

Elliott offered an amendment that hereafter no purchase of foreign territory will be made until provision be made by law for payment. Butler again attempted to get in his amendment to reserve half a million. Ruled out of order.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Loughbridge's amendment was adopted; Elliott's was rejected by 70 to 80. The bill then passed 114 to 42.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Most intense hot weather prevails throughout the whole country, cases of sunstroke are reported from all quarters.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Chandler introduced a bill to extend the Customs Laws of the United States over Alaska and to establish collection districts therein.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Herald's Washington dispatches say that Chief Justice Chase has again declared himself in full sympathy with the Democratic party, although he disagrees with their platform in relation to the Southern Constitution, and believes those Constitutions shall stand till changed by the people of each State, all voting.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There were 139 cases of sunstroke and 12 deaths to-day. Chicago, July 14.—The Democrats are holding an immense ratification meeting, closely packed. The streets are filled with long, torchlight processions.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Yellow fever disappeared from Lima and Callao, but still raged along the coast at latest advices.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Registrar of the Board of Health announces 250 deaths known to have resulted from excessive heat during the past three days in that city.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Republican's special says it is reported that Banks has been promised the Russian Mission for procuring the Alaska appropriation. Details was yesterday confirmed. Attorney-General Wilson's bill provides for the reduction of the number of enlisted men in the regular army to 26,000, to be contained in 80 regiments, 8 cavalry and 4 artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the Senate, Chandler reported the bill extending the laws relative to customs, navigation and commerce over Alaska, and establishing a customs district therein, which was passed. The bill makes Sitka a port of entry. Special privilege for travelling will be given under the law for the present, the U. S. District Courts of California and Oregon are to take cognizance of all violations of law in the territory.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The thermometer was 98 yesterday. There were about 100 cases of prostration from heat yesterday and many to-day. About half were fatal. Sunstrokes reported in Albany yesterday, 21 fatal; 13 deaths from the same cause in Philadelphia; 15 in Baltimore, and numbers in other portions of the country.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Two hundred employees of the gas works struck for advance in wages. No gas since yesterday morning. The whole city is shrouded in gloom.

CANADA. TORONTO, July 15.—Intense heat is reported in all parts of the Dominion. The thermometer ranges from 90 to 109 degrees.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The thermometer is up to 106 in the shade, and ten fatal cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday.

Europe.

LONDON, July 15.—A Committee of the House of Commons has reported in favor of the purchase of a residence for the Prince of Wales in Ireland.

PARIS, July 15.—The Moniteur of today has a pacific article on Monstiers' speech in the Corps Legislatif. It regards the speech as proving that the policy of France is one of federation, and that the Government will neglect no steps which have a tendency to quiet the public mind of France, and will carefully abstain from the intervention of the German question, and will extend her sympathies and encouragement to the internal reform lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey.

LISBON, July 16.—An important change in the Portuguese Ministry has been announced since the new Cabinet has been appointed.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Lords last night it was announced that the royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, and the Boundary Bill.

A sign of the late King Theodorus has arrived in England, and has been sent to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

WEST INDIES. LISBON, July 16.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings news that an early fall of Humata is expected, in consequence of the weakness of the garrison. Lopez has 6000 only within the fortifications.

MEXICO. HAVANA, July 13.—The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived. The affair of the British steamer Chanticleer remained unsettled. Juarez had sent an order to Gen. Corona to have the custom officers of Mazatlan summoned for trial before the Civil Courts. Thorough investigation is to be made of their conduct, and that of the British Commandant. The money taken from the purser of the Chanticleer is to be kept on deposit. Gen. Corona has orders to repel by force any naval attacks by the British Commandant.

ORTIGA has been put into the common jail in Monterey. The insurgents were preparing for a desperate campaign against Juarez.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Sailed—Ship Aureola, Port Discovery; bark Florencia, Seabeck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The U. S. ship Jamestown, from Sitka and Victoria, arrived down early this morning.

Legal Tenders 70¢ @ 1 1/4. Flour—Market to-day is very firm at \$1.90 per 100 lbs. new; \$1.90 @ 1 1/4. Old feed and brewing, \$2 @ 25 per 100 lbs. Oats—\$2.20 @ 40¢ 100 lbs. Sailed—Barkentine Constitution, Port Gamble; steamer Continental will sail on Friday for Portland.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES. WASHINGTON, July 14.—At the ensuing session the Senate passed the Funding bill.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will probably report to-morrow the new Chinese treaty, which provides for commercial intercourse, with a Chinese Minister resident at Washington and change of immigration. It is otherwise very important in opening the Chinese Empire to this country.

MONTREAL, A. S. July 14.—The Legislature met yesterday. It contains 30 colored members. In the House, the doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain are colored.

Governor Smith was inaugurated to-day. His message was in the main quite conservative.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.—The Legislature elected John Pool, Senator for the long term; and Gen. X. Abbot, formerly of New Hampshire, for the short term.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Rising Star from Aspinwall has arrived. A Havana special to the 14th says a special message has been sent to Washington by the Minister at Port au Prince. This message has reference to a grievance bearing on the capture of Hayti. The dispatches represent that President Salnave is likely to succeed against the Cacos. The people had been several times repulsed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In the Senate, Wilson introduced a bill to reduce the military to the peace establishment.

Mr. Cole offered a joint resolution in relation to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In the House, Mr. Schenck made a report from the Committee on the Tax bill, which was agreed to and the bill passed. By the provision relating to inspectors, 1600 or 1700 officers will be got rid of, only about 100 inspectors being left to

inspect tobacco, cigars, snuff, etc. It will reduce the number of revenue officers more than half.

Radicals from Mississippi have appeared before the Reconstruction committee demanding the exclusion from the count of the votes of several counties. They allege that a reign of terror existed.

The President has nominated Sherman Day, Surgeon-General of California, and Thomas Bowen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

SARASOTA, Fla., July 9.—The telegraph to this place was completed to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The express train bound for Philadelphia, broke through the bridge over French Creek last night. Two cars fell through and five persons were killed and a number badly wounded. The bolts of the bridge were found to have been unsecured. It is supposed the bridge was tampered with to plunder the train, several passengers being robbed, and their baggage broken open and stowed in valises.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Republican State Convention nominated L. J. Blair for Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Reverdy Johnson yesterday took the farewell of the Senate in a written speech.

The Senate passed Edmund's bill providing that no State lately in rebellion shall be entitled to vote for President till the State Government shall be organized and its operation under the acts of Congress, nor unless said election shall have been held under the authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States.

In the House the bill for the distribution of awards to the captives of Jeff Davis was reported from the committee and passed.

Townsend introduced a bill to incorporate a postal telegraph system, authorizing the Postmaster General to make contracts for 10 years for transmission of messages.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In the Senate a one o'clock Sherman's bill to fund the National debt was taken up. The question was on the amendments by the Finance Committee, providing for the issue of treasury notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent, to be exempt from taxation; these bonds to be exclusively used for redemption of an equal amount of the existing interest-bearing debt. It also provides for an annual appropriation of a certain per cent. of the customs receipts to be applied to the payment of the interest and the reduction of the principal to the present sinking fund. Finally, it legalizes contracts made specifying payable in coin. Sherman argued in favor of the measure.

Sumner followed in a long written speech against repudiation in any form. The Senate then went into executive session.

Europe.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship Minnesota arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 1100 steerage passengers, 500 of whom are Mormons, in charge of Elder Perry. They leave to-morrow for Utah. Ten thousand other believers will follow from Liverpool as soon as they can be shipped.

CHINA. NEW YORK, July 12.—Shanghai letters of May 26th state that the frigate Shenandoah has returned from the search for the facts relative to the destruction of the American schooner Gen. Sherman. It appears that the Gen. Sherman was attacked on the coast of Corea and captured. It was assaulted, captured, blown up and all aboard perished.

MEXICO. HAVANA, July 10.—Mexican dates of the 4th say Estrada has burned and sacked the town of Ville de Valli. Gen. Galvez has been executed. A brother of Miramon is imprisoned for having reactionary documents.

CENTRAL AMERICA. NEW YORK, July 16.—The late election in Panama having resulted in favor of the Conservatives, President Diaz on the 5th handed over the government to General Ponce, who is now acting as Provisional Governor, Diaz being the cause, alone, there has been no bloodshed in the revolution. The State, however, had been declared in a state of war all order was restored.

Perez is reported marching on Montevideo. There have been several battles between the Paraguayans and the Allies.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Yesterday afternoon Alexander Green, deputy sheriff shot and killed John Lannagan, alias Dublin Jack, a boot black and notorious rough. Lannagan had insulted Green's little daughter by throwing a cranberry pie in her face. Mr. Green demanded an explanation; whereupon he was attacked by Lannagan and stabbed several times with a pocket knife. He then shot Lannagan four times with a Sharp's pistol, killing him upon the spot.

This morning a fire broke out in a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Margaret Kenny, on Carlos Place, between O'Farrell and Mason streets. The house was entirely consumed with all its contents. A daughter of Mrs. Kenny, 12 years of age, was burnt to death, and a son about 19 years of age was badly burnt in trying to rescue his sister from the flames. James McCann and wife were also severely burned.

A sailor with a fully developed case of small-pox arrived this morning from Petaluma, having been sent on the steamer to get him out of Petaluma. Great consternation prevailed among the passengers after the discovery. The man was at once taken in charge and confined.

There were 81 deaths in San Francisco last week, of which 50 were children,

William Briggs was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of keeping a gambling house.

The photographers of this city held a meeting Saturday night to consider the subject of low prices for their work. Seven men were chosen to prepare a list of prices and submit it to a subsequent meeting of artists.

The guns fired at intervals all day yesterday, and the "Natural salute" from the Federal forts last evening, were in honor of ex-President Buchanan's memory.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held by Union Republicans at Congress Hall Saturday evening. Several eloquent and stirring speeches were made.

The following dispatch has been received: WASHINGTON, July 10.—To Alfred Barstow, Secretary Union State Central Committee.—Both Houses have agreed on the fifty cents whisky tax. There is unbounded enthusiasm among Republicans over the Democratic nominations.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the



PURE COAL TAR SOAP

(Registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.) This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tubs at 6d and 1s each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. W. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No. 11 Old Fish Street, N.E.

Messrs W. W. Wright & Co. will be happy to refer to the large list of all the latest and most improved Currents of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

JUDSON'S Simple Dyes for People REGISTERED

Anyone can Use them.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England Judson's Dyes are well known under the application of the name of "Dyeing Colors." They are made in a simple and easy manner, and have been put into use as a dye for many years.

Names of Colors: Magenta, Maroon, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Orange, Brown, Grey, Black, Yellow, Red, Purple, White, and many others.

Price Sixpence per Bottle. May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world; or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

SEE THAT YOU GET JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

the wonderful popularity of which has caused numerous inferior imitations, which are calculated to injure both buyers and sellers.

Ask for our Catalogue of instructions how to use the Dyes for twenty different purposes.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .57 (or Sledge) Bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

The Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, and the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army; and are not only used exclusively for the Snailers, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breach Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges. Makers of Express Cartridges, 40 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy. Pin Cartridges for Leabre Revolvers of 12, 16, and 17 bore. Real Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers. Double Waterproof and 13 Cams. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Wadings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.)

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, these Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATEGLASS BOTTLES; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERKINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE; and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives, Stores of the highest quality.

FRAUD

On the 24th June 1866, MORTIMER LILLY, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting and selling the labels of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Pickles.

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment. And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing a likeness to Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAK BATHOOS was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Spalding, to 2 Years Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS CROSSE'S STORES, under CROSSE & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs CROSSE & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver Island.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO. Cash Gifts to the Amount of \$950,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE

5 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$10,000

100 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$5,000

1,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$1,000

10,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$500

100,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$100

1,000,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$50

5,000,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$10

10,000,000 Cash Gifts, each valued at \$5

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Saturday, July 25, 1868.

European Summary.

No person who understands the constitution of English society, influenced as it has been for the last fifty years by a cosmopolitan commerce of the most huge dimensions, can be much surprised at the great revolution of ideas which has swept over it during that period, commencing in earnest under the liberal policy of Sir R. Peel, and ending, perhaps, for a time under that of Mr. Gladstone. Great reforms, like great wars, epidemics and political struggles, which in the end do much good for the masses, are periodical, though strictly speaking sequent upon each other. In passing from the reform of the nation to the reform of the Irish Church, wide as they may be in their conventionalisms, we seem to have realized partially the truth of Sir Robert's leading idea in life, that "it is to the extension of their commerce, all people must look eventually for the extension of everything else that blesses society by liberalizing and improving man." Thus we are brought to the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, passed through committee about the 6th of June, with the additional clause of "placing all appointments in the College of Maynooth at the pleasure of Parliament," and ready to be sent to the House of Lords for execution. Here the great measure of the age, which in its turn will be the parent of as many valuable changes as was the first reform bill itself, must rest. Another singularly progressive measure passed to a second reading in the Commons on 10th June by the casting vote of the Speaker, 103 appearing on each side. It is a bill enabling married women to hold personal property in their own right. Mr. Lowe gains the palm of glory for the best speech in the ladies' favor. The bill was finally referred to a select committee, in whose hands, no doubt, it will rest for a time. The speeches and public comments upon this revolution against the domestic throne, as it is styled, are truly amusing. During the discussion, the ladies in the cage above the speaker's chair, are said to have audibly hissed the members adverse to their claims; and when the speaker gave his vote for the second reading, fans of the most delicate texture became perfectly boisterous against the trallis-work of their retreat. Men of all classes looking upon these two measures in different ways, seem to unite in the opinion that the earth under their feet is shaken with the pertents of approaching anarchy and dissolution. Such apprehensions are reasonable in the latter case. Under this bill, women can be sued in the County Courts and arrested for debt. Thus, after spending their own money, they will spend more and the husbands will have to pay their debts, for of course, few men can allow their wives to be quietly walked off to jail. It certainly is not a kind of reflection that an affectionate man can sleep upon very comfortably. The "integer vite celerique purus" of Horace, after all, went amount to much by and bye. A man may meet and conquer all the ills and all the dangers the ancient poet so beautifully describes; but when a bailiff is after his wife with a writ in the public streets, at a ball or dinner party, or in his own house, can save him but coming down instantaneously with the guineas. The men feel this sad truth, and it is decidedly unpleasant to reflect upon.—The spirit of reform out of our own land is fast spreading and has at last reached the heart of two countries wherein it was most needed—Austria and Turkey. The former has proclaimed, under the Imperial signature, perfect liberty of conscience; the latter in a speech from the Throne inaugurated a political revolution. Both, as an evidence of civilization, are well worthy of notice. In Austria, the change is radical: first, constitutional freedom is extended to the terrain of liberty of conscience, civil marriage established, and the right of all citizens acknowledged to form a legal union without the Catholic or any other Church; education based on civil authority in public

schools maintained by the State, and the clergy deprived of the exclusive privilege of teaching; a young person at the age of fourteen has the free choice of religion, according to conviction; the civil and penal codes banishing anyone who abandoned the Christian religion are abrogated; no people are to be forced to give contributions in money or kind to a worship not believed in, or to schools they do not patronize; the use of cemeteries and the observance of holy days of Churches are placed on the same equitable footing. These are the principal points of reformation in Austria, and it is justly said, that when we remember the state of liberty of conscience in that country eight years ago it is astonishing how rapidly she has accomplished this moral revolution. The change in Turkey bids fair to be as radical, for the Sultan tells his people to obey the Koran, and go and seek light even at the end of the world. The precise changes to be introduced henceforth into the social and political life of the Turks is not given in detail, but the Sultan's speech introducing them, is described as a declaration of liberal and democratic principles such as we could expect only from the most enlightened and progressive Government. There can be no doubt that these changes will have great effect on Europe, even if they do not eventually overthrow the chronic misery and sloth of centuries.

Agricultural Matters.

In another column will be seen the proceedings of a meeting held in this city yesterday, convened by some of our most prominent citizens, for the laudable purpose of furthering our agricultural interests. It is proposed to have an exhibition in this city in October next, and measures have been taken to make it a success. We presume every person will not only be delighted to hear of this wise movement, but will, as far as lies in their power, contribute in every way to further its object. It would be mere sentimentalism in us to speak in favor of agriculture, or the necessity of building up an interest which lies at the foundation of all national prosperity; but considering the importance of this city and the districts it represents, it would be a disgrace to us to be behind New Westminster, Yale and other places in the interior which are already stirring themselves to secure the same advantages. While commerce, manufactures, trade and other interests have fallen below their former standard, it is fortunate for us our agriculture has increased immensely; and this year it is anticipated our crops will prove to the world what the Colony is capable of producing. We have still a great work to do in this respect. To become self-sustaining in the primary necessities of life, and thus keep at home the large sums sent away every year to the adjacent territories is our first duty, and we can only do so by carefully fostering our agricultural interests. To let the world know how many thousands of acres of rich land we have still lying idle, on this Island and on the Mainland, capable of producing anything and of sustaining almost endless herds, is our next duty, and we can only do so by exhibiting to the public the quantity and quality of that which we do produce. By such undertakings as the one we now speak of we accomplish two great things—we enrich ourselves by our own industry, and we hold out strong inducements for others to come and cast in their lot with ours. There is, perhaps, no place north of California where such inducements offer themselves to enterprising men for successful agriculture as in this Colony, and it is well for us to make them known. By this means we also bring our coal, our timber, our cereals, our stock, our fish, our fruits and our beautiful climate, in such a forcible manner before the world that they cannot be gained; and we moreover prove that we are neither dead nor dying. Let then all put their shoulders to the wheel, and see that the exhibition next October is worthy of ourselves and country.

Wednesday, July 24th.

We call attention to the Assignee's sale of dry goods, clothing, etc., to take place this day at 11 o'clock, at the saleroom of Messrs J P Davies & Co. In addition to the stock of N Solomon, will be found silk velvet, paper collars, trimmings, staple goods, straight line of hats, etc., well worthy the attention of the trade.

Agricultural Society.

An influential meeting of subscribers to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday afternoon at Smith's Hall on Government street. Dr. Tolmie in the Chair. Directors were chosen, and other business transacted. Mr. Barnaby was chosen Treasurer, and the Secretary to the former Society, Mr. Bales, was elected. Gentlemen from the various settlements and districts including the mainland, have attached themselves to the object, thereby making it the intention to have a large and interesting exhibition at the forthcoming meeting in October; besides which, it is a matter at the present time, when our agricultural interests are progressing so satisfactorily, to foster and pay the attention which its importance dictates. Already upwards of eighty names are on the subscription list. On Saturday next another meeting will be held, when a President will be elected, and measures adopted in connection with the Society.

NAVY.—Owing, we presume, to the extreme inconspicuousness of squadron trials, the Board of Admiralty have put the Warrior, the Bellerophon and the Minotaur through a course of full speed steam trials, extending over six hours for each ship, the run being to Portland, Eng., and back. The average speed of the Warrior, measured by the relative revolutions of her engines on a late occasion, and on the measured mile (and they were all done on both occasions) was 13.9 knots. The average speed of the Minotaur, similarly measured, was 14.1 knots. May 2nd, the Bellerophon, was tried in the same way and over the same course, and gave an average mean speed of 14.9 knots, continued for the same period—viz., six hours. On the measured mile trial a few days before she steamed 13.874 knots with 73 revolutions; on the larger run she started with 74 revolutions at 11 o'clock and returned at five o'clock with her engines moving at the same rate, having kept that rate up throughout the trial, and this additional revolution raised the ship's speed to 14 knots, measured by the chart (which does not exclude tidal influences), she made 15 knots, and by the patent log 13.3; and the revolutions of the engines are undoubtedly the best test; and by them she steamed 14. This trial, while it establishes the success of Mr. Reed's immense experiment—that of seeking to obtain a 14-knot speed in a short iron-clad—deprives the squadron reports of the larger part of their interest.

FIRE INVEST.—This investigation was resumed and brought to a close yesterday. Before the Court opened, the jury revisited the ruins and carefully and thoroughly examined the brick work around the furnace. The verdict was given upon the strength of that investigation, together with the fact, that the evidence brought out nothing to show incendiarism by anyone. The only additional witness examined yesterday was

C. O'Lea, bookbinder.—He was fishing off Janion & Rhodes wharf, about 9 o'clock on the night of the fire. He first saw a light like a lamp, as if a fire had been made in the furnace; the light soon increased, and he then thought the mill must be on fire. The light was near the chimney and soon reached the roof; it was about twenty minutes before the alarm bell was rung; saw no one moving about at first; after the bell rang a man broke down the door of the mill; was quite sure when the fire first burst out it was near the chimney.

THE VERDICT.—Mr. Fell, as foreman, read the verdict, viz.: That the fire was the result of accident, induced by the defective and improper construction of the brick work around the boiler.

THE TUG BOAT Mecimac from San Francisco, arrived at Port Discovery last week, where she is to be employed during the summer. Mr Woods the agent for the company, with a few friends paid a flying visit on her to Port Ladlow on Saturday. She is regarded as the fastest tug on the Sound. The Telegraph Company are about forming a connection with P. Townsend. The citizens have raised \$1000 for that purpose; other towns on the line in proportion.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match will be played on Friday next at half past three in the afternoon at Beacon Hill, between the following parties: Victoria nine—J Barnett, H Richardson, J T Howard, T H Tye, T Ball, J Wilson, J Davies, P McQuade, W Moses. U S S Peninsula nine—G M Hnner, A Craven, H Perkins, E B Coolidge, A V Fraser, W S Cowles, S Howard, A Phillips, F Van Brant.

BALL TO THE U S ADMIRAL AND OFFICERS.—His Excellency Governor Seymour and Mrs Seymour extended invitations to a number of our principal residents to a ball, which was given last evening at Government House, in honor of Admiral Thatcher and officers of the United States Navy now in our port.

THE VERDICT.—No one can doubt the propriety and justice of the verdict on the fire inquest. The Jury found the brick work so constructed and in such a defective state that it is probable the fire had been smouldering for days. All parties are now clearly exonerated.

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from the Sound. She brought 40 passengers. Her freight consisted principally of stock, consigned to J. Murray and Reynolds & Co.

APPEAL CASE.—The appeal case, from the Police Court of W. Lyons comes before his lordship the Chief Justice for hearing today.

The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning at the usual hour. Her freight was below the average figure, but her passenger list was large.

The steamer Sir James Douglas sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning.

Democratic Convention.

New York, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention assembled at 10:20 A. M. Mr. Broadhead nominated Frank P. Blair. He eulogized his firmness of purpose, great courage, and indomitable will. He would give a living meaning to his pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution. The chair announced that the 19th ballot would be taken.

A delegate from California, briefly nominated Judge Field for President. Subsequent chaps.

Mr. Vallandigham read a letter from Pendleton, dated July 20, desiring the withdrawal of his name; when the best interests of the party seemed to require it. Vallandigham says McClean desired to present this letter yesterday, but the delegation thought it best to keep Pendleton throughout yesterday.

The roll was then called on the 19th ballot. The result has been previously sent.

The 20th ballot resulted as follows: Eggleth, 16; Hancock, 142; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 121; Blair, 13; Field, 9; Thos. H. Seymour, 2.

The 21st ballot showed little change, Pennsylvania still voting for Hancock and Kentucky for Hendricks. Massachusetts gave Chase 4.

22d ballot. When Ohio was called, McCook said that by unanimous direction of his delegation and with the assent and approval of every public man of that state including Pendleton, he put in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. He said let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought and who has not sought the Presidency. This he believed would drive from power the radical cabal at Washington. He believed this nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and conservative men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country, that Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention.

At this there was great excitement and applause, the delegates rising and cheering Mr. McCook cast the 21 votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Renewed cheering.] Mr. Seymour rose and said he had no language in which to thank the Convention, to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world. He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Pendleton and his magnanimity; he added your candidate I cannot be.

Vallandigham said that in times of great exigencies every personal consideration should give way. He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon several delegates to follow that lead.

Francis Kernan, of New York, to relieve the New York delegation, said they had no lot or part in this movement of Ohio. They heard something of it but declined to take any part in it out of regard to the sensitiveness of the president of the Convention.

The roll call was proceeded with, State after State casting its vote for Seymour. The States which had voted for other candidates changing to Seymour, caused a scene of the utmost confusion. The cannon on the street began firing a salute for the nominee and Mr. Tilden of New York rose. Great interest was manifested to hear him, but the confusion was very great.

Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice President. A new scene of confusion ensued. A delegate from California eulogized Mr. Haight, but said the State presented no candidate. Mr. Steele said this was a mistake. A majority of the delegation nominated F. B. Blair.

Mr. Bigle moved a recess for an hour, which was finally carried. On reassembling, Illinois presented the name of Gen. McClelland calling him vastly superior in military ability to Grant. McClelland rose, thanked the delegate for the honor, but declined. Iowa named Augustus C. Dodge, Kansas named Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., in accordance with the wishes of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention. Preston, of Kentucky, a confederate officer, named General Blair, and said the soldiers of the South extended their hands to the soldiers of the North in token of amity and good will.

Mr. Steadman seconded the nomination, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, also seconded it. The name of Baring and Dodge were withdrawn and Blair was nominated by a unanimous vote, all the States voted for him.

A committee was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination. A resolution of thanks to the Tammany Society for the use of their hall, was passed. The thanks of the Convention were also tendered to Chief Justice Chase for the able and impartial manner with which he presided at the impeachment. The Convention then adjourned.

The following letter we extract from the *Cariboo Sentinel*. The territory it refers to is some 25 miles below Barkerville, and has revived owing to Mosquito Gulch turning out so well. There can be no doubt of the richness of the territory referred to, and it will soon make itself a name equal to any in the country.

Sugar Creek is a stream some ten miles in length, and containing nearly twice as much water as William. From the canyon to the head of the creek a distance of about four miles, to all appearances no prospecting has been done, while below the canyon the work has been of a most superficial character. The first company below the canyon at work at present is called the Beaver Dam company. They are working surface ground on the left hand side, and are making about eight dollars per day. In the vicinity of this claim Stevenson empties into Sugar. On Stevenson, Alex. Jack and company are sinking a shaft; they are down about twenty-seven feet, sinking through hard blue clay, and feel very sanguine. Below Stevenson, Cooper's Creek empties into Sugar. Messrs. James Orr, David Smith and others are at work on a high bench on the bank; they are making from five to eight dollars per day to the man. On Sugar Creek, near the outlet of Cooper, a company of Cornishmen are working and making over wages. About eight hundred feet below the Cornish co. five men are at work, called the Dutch company. They are ground sluicing a large bench. They have got the bed rock pitching in the hill, and although not in the channel, are making over wages. This company feel sanguine that they have a good thing, and are of the opinion that Sugar Creek must soon be an important mining camp. The peculiar features of Sugar Creek and its tributaries is the extent of ground in which wages can be made by working the surface. I heard but one opinion expressed by the miners there and that was that diggings to pay wages could be found almost any where in that vicinity, while the deep ground appears as yet to be almost wholly unprospected. In 1862 a company succeeded in getting bed rock in the channel of Sugar Creek, and got as high as fifty dollars per day to the hand. They took six hundred dollars out of one service, but were speedily driven out with water. I have this information from a gentleman who was engaged in the work at that time.

Four miles below the camp on Sugar, we come to Mustang Creek. On this stream twelve men are at work. Mr. Allan, formerly of the *Sentinel*, is at work here, and is making over wages. All the others appear to be doing well. The diggings are shallow, ranging from two to six feet deep. Mustang is about three miles long, and not a quarter of the ground is yet taken up. Mr. Jesse Wright, formerly of Barkerville, is about opening a store on Sugar Creek this week; he is also taking steps to have a mole trail cut to Centerville. When these things are done, I have no doubt but that a mining camp will spring up at Sugar Creek which will speedily rival some of the most successful camps of Cariboo.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER. I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school he was in no way reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar and the truth is not in him, that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper, at other times it waketh sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowing his hand denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrase it, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him I beseech thee thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way and show him the path wherein he should go.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.—A writer in the *Pittsburgh Commercial* says that on the 1st of April last, the four principal petroleum ports of Europe had on hand a less stock than on the previous year by 95,193 barrels; the stock of New York and Philadelphia was less by 100,000 barrels; the stock at Pittsburgh and the wells is less by 500,000 barrels, making a total falling off in the supply 700,000 barrels. The production during the past year has averaged about 9,000 barrels per day, while the consumption is about 13,000 barrels. Hence it is inferred that there will be a rise in oil, lands and oil stocks, and that snug corners await those that "sell short."

A LITTLE BIT of refined saltpetre dissolved in the mouth is said to be one of the best remedies for sore throats or sore gums.

Saturday, July 25, 1868.

European Summary.

The fall of Samarang subsequent occupation by reported a few days since graphic dispatches, tu more important to on than it at first appeared to give much trouble provoking hostilities of all her races. The p o make Afghanistan a o that what is regarde able conflict between the British in the designs pon India, may be British India on ground prepared by ourselves, advantage of the Russian vantage of Afghanistan his policy, and such a thought of. The Eng o not believe that the ance of the Russians A ntion in Cabul are pu and that the latter hav not exercise any influen in Afghanistan. The he following sound a he question. "The old those who disturb enemies, be they Briti if we invade their terr occupy their cities, the Russians against us; if invade them, they v against the Russians. he best neighbors and o those of whose sg ave the least dread. brow them into the a so, effectually as a against their independ side of the Punjab. des with them will be the whole force of the though they may be conquest of such a peop any Power dear. Heri mple question. Sha rice, or shall we leave y the Russians? Sh ourselves enfeebled and the decisive battle on Cabul, or shall we all undergo this ordeal and wait for him, if come, on our own fro job?" It is now dete solve Parliament in Oc the elections in Novem time the Government effectual registration w —On the 5th June and Oriental steamer at Suez with the A tives, viz., 20 gentlemen children, and 21 follow of Edinburgh laid stone of a new Town previously to going ho desired O'Farrell's o ferred to the Imperi but the Executive refu tion. O'Farrell left a ledging the justice and stated he was so cess that he sent an assassination, and an Irish people at home is rumored the Queen honor of knighthood leading colonists in the visit of her son to three ships which for England in April of gold, besides other The trial trains on railway continued ru of June, and gave p On Monday June 8th be opened to the publ made to have our I the Brindisi route, a with it. After the latic cable by the associated with the and the accomplishment Onis railway by Mr. said, is too great to fish mechanical soie capital. It is to be building up the w agents will come to is in the money mak tiating a loan of 4

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Saturday, July 25 1868

European Summary

The fall of Samarcand and its subsequent occupation by the Russians, reported a few days since in our telegraphic dispatches, turns out to be more important to our Government than it at first appeared, and threatens to give much trouble in India, by provoking hostilities with the Afghans, the boldest and most warlike of all her races. The policy has been to make Afghanistan a barrier State, so that what is regarded as the inevitable conflict between the Russians and British in the designs of the former upon India, may be fought outside British India on ground selected and prepared by ourselves. But the new advance of the Russians, involving an obligation of Afghanistan to complete his policy, and such a thing is not to be thought of. The English authorities do not believe that the coincident advance of the Russians and the Russian position in Cabul are purely fortuitous, and that the latter have not and do not exercise any influence over events in Afghanistan. The Times offers the following sound argument upon the question. "The Afghans will hold those who disturb them as their enemies, be they British or Russians; if we invade their territory and occupy their cities, they will join the Russians against us; if the Russians invade them, they would join us against the Russians. They will be the best neighbors and the best allies of those of whose aggressions they have the least dread. Nothing could brow them into the arms of Russia so effectually as a demonstration against their independence from the side of the Punjab. Whoever meddles with them will be attacked by the whole force of the population, and though they may be subdued, the conquest of such a people would cost us very dear. Here, then, is the simple question. Shall we pay that price, or shall we leave it to be paid by the Russians? Shall we present ourselves enfeebled and exhausted, for a decisive battle on the frontier of Cabul, or shall we allow the enemy to undergo this ordeal in our stead and wait for him, if he is indeed to come, on our own frontier of the Punjab?" It is now determined to dissolve Parliament in October, and hold the elections in November by which time the Government measures for effectual registration will be completed. On the 5th June the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ottawa arrived at Suez with the Abyssinian captives, viz, 20 gentlemen, 8 ladies, 22 children, and 21 followers. The Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation stone of a new Town Hall in Sydney, previously to going home. The Prince desired O'Farrell's case to be referred to the Imperial Government but the Executive refused the application. O'Farrell left a letter acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and stated he was so certain of success that he sent an account of the assassination, and an address to the Irish people at home beforehand. It is rumored the Queen will confer the honor of knighthood on some of the leading colonists in connection with the visit of her son to Australia. The three ships which left Melbourne for England in April took 62,725 ozs. of gold, besides other rich cargoes. The trial trains on the Mount Denis railway continued running to the 2nd of June, and gave perfect satisfaction. On Monday June 8th the line was to be opened to the public, and an effort made to have our Indian mail adopt the Brindisi route, and thus connect with it. After the laying of the Atlantic cable by the Great Eastern, associated with the name of Brunel, and the accomplishment of the Mount Denis railway by Mr Fell, nothing, it is said, is too great to expect from English mechanical science, energy, and capital. It is to be hoped that after building up the world, these great agents will come to our aid. France is in the money market again, negotiating a loan of 440,000,000 francs,

which renders French Imperialism rather costly.

In 1861, on his accession, Napoleon found a funded debt of £218,000,000 sterling, which he raised in 1864 to £492,000,000. Thus in thirteen years he more than doubled it by £274,000,000. At the close of last year the French debt was only behind our own £287,000,000, and this new loan, with other things, about equalizes them. What a commentary these debts are upon the extravagance of war! While upon France we may state the Marquis of Hastings won the Grand Prix with the Earl Gaites easily, the crack French horse Suzerain being second. Out of six years, English horses won the race three years, and English riders every year. Fordham wins the race twice. In England the turf has become such a leading power that all public notices appear to concern it. Not only does Parliament meet with it, but the Courts of Justice, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords, on lesser occasions. A man was recently to be tried for robbing Lord and Lady Hastings of some jewels, but the trial was postponed, because they had to attend the Caesarwitch. Now suppose the man is ultimately acquitted, would there not be an action for false imprisonment? This is carrying turism too far.

Thursday, July 23

The Decision in the Moneta Case.

His Lordship the Chief Justice with whom Capt. Dawkins and Price, R. N., rendered the decision yesterday in the well-known matter of the ship Moneta. The suit, as already known, was one of salvage claimed by the owners of the steamer Isabella against the ship Moneta. By consent of all parties, \$2500. was paid into Court subject to its control. His Lordship briefly detailed the circumstances of the case, which he said were very simple, and it was not necessary to go into an elaboration of the facts. The Isabella claimed about the half of what the ship was worth, which was resisted by the Moneta. It was admitted by all parties that the services rendered were salvage services, and which are always considerably more than the actual services given. The value of the Moneta was about \$15,000, that of the steamer \$25,000, which has to be taken into account in relation to the case. It is also allowable to take into consideration, that as a steamer (the Isabella) a larger amount is allowed than to a sailing vessel. His Lordship said his opinion was given in conjunction with his brethren Captains Price and Dawkins, both gentlemen of high experience and high qualifications. It was their opinion that the claim was very much over-estimated and the services rendered over-rated. It did not follow that the Moneta could not have been saved without the aid of the steamer; other means could have been adopted to get her to a place of security. They were of opinion that nothing more than an ordinary amount of skill and courage were displayed by the salvors. Having done good service, a liberal amount of salvage, viz, \$1000, would be given to the salvors, and the Moneta to bear the costs throughout. At one time an offer of \$2500 was made, carefully hedged in and without prejudice; the bearing of that with reference to costs had a meaning. The Court condemned the course sought to be pursued by the Moneta, in her attempt to get away after that the offer had been refused. The Court also had no doubt that Pamphlet was the captain of the vessel at the time. In reply to Mr. McCreight His Lordship stated that the expense of going after the Moneta would be an outside matter and one of subsequent inquiry. It had not escaped his notice. Two thirds of the amount of salvage, or \$750, would go to the owners of the steamer; half of the remaining third to Capt. Pamphlet and Devereaux—\$75 and \$50 respectively—and the remaining half of one third, or \$125, to be divided amongst the crew in proportion to rate of wages.

FURTHER CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.—We stated a few days since that the Rev W S Reese had been appointed Archdeacon of Vancouver and Rector of Nanaimo. It appears the inhabitants of Cowichan presented so strong and earnest a memorial both to the Bishop and to Mr Reese, urging that he should not remove from them, that it has been arranged for him to hold the Archdeaconry in conjunction with the district in which he is so highly esteemed. We understand the Rev A C Garrett is appointed to Nanaimo, the Rev F B Gribbell to Esquimalt, the Rev W E Hayman to be assistant minister at the Cathedral with the districts of Cedar Hill and Lake, the Rev J Reynolds to Cariboo, and Mr H B Owen to the Indian mission of Victoria and the neighborhood.

The appeal case of W. Lyons was heard to-day before the Chief Justice.

The Mainland.

A correspondent of the Examiner writing from Lillooet says: "We will harvest this year 1400 tons of wheat, 800 tons of barley and oats, 60 of beans, put up about 40 tons of bacon and grazed more cattle than the balance of the Colony." Yet curiously enough with all this superiority there is no other district whose interests are so studiously neglected by the Government. The writer looks forward to Confederation to cure the evils they complain of. At a meeting held at Yale it was decided to invite general co-operation for the success of the forthcoming exhibition. Committees representing the various districts of the Colony were nominated and approved of. The proposed exhibition is to be known as the British Columbian Central Agricultural Exhibition and the opening day is fixed for Sept. 17th. Our Yale contemporary writes: "Provisions were forwarded last week to the Cherry Creek settlement. This looks like work. The first steamer for the projected new steamer has been ordered for shipping into a boat, and while the carpenter is at work a few men to cut wood have been wanted here for some time, but could not be engaged. Harvesting had commenced over a week ago on some of the Cache Creek ranches. This year's season for marketing is earlier by some three weeks than that of last year. From the North. The steamer Otter, which left Victoria a few weeks since, arrived at Gumbshewas and Skidegate coal mines on the 28th June; landed the coal miners and proceeded to Fort Simpson on the 30th. H. M. S. Beaver arrived from Metlakatla the next day, and remained during the Otter's stay there. On the way down the Otter called at Massett and Gumbshewas. At the latter place she took on board the two men who were left there on the way up to explore. The Indians at Massett said that the U. S. steamer Saginaw had been there enquiring about the Growler. Arrived at Millbank on the 11th July, and Bella Coola on the 15th. On the morning of the 16th arrived at Fort Rupert, where the first news of the loss of the Sawanaw was heard. (The Otter took the outside passage, and consequently did not see the wreck.) Proceeded at once to Shadwell Passage, and anchored abreast of the officers' Camp. Next morning commenced taking in the goods that had been sent. Left the wreck with the officers, men, provisions, boats, &c., on the 19th, and arrived at Fort Rupert the same evening, where was found H. M. S. Sparrowhawk at anchor, she had arrived that morning at 11 o'clock. Both vessels left next morning at daylight. The Otter anchored at Squash at 5:30 a.m., and commenced coaling. Left again at 11 a.m. At 1:30 spoke the steamer New World. Mr Wood, the officer in charge, wished the Otter to return to Alert Bay, as he required the men and their provisions. Went alongside the New World at 2:30 p.m., and having transferred the men and what provisions and goods they required, left again at 5:10 p.m. Arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning at six o'clock, a.m.

Barrier Mines.—There has lately been much said about the exhaustion of our mines at home, especially coal, iron and copper. The following report by no means bears out the assertion. During the year 1866 there were produced from mines in the United Kingdom 101,630,844 tons of coal, valued at the place of production at £25,407,835; 4,523,897 tons of pig iron, valued at £11,309,742; 11,153 tons of fine copper, valued at £1,019,188; 67,390 tons of metallic lead, valued at £1,381,509; 9990 tons of zinc tin, valued at £285,368; 3,192 tons of silver, valued at £29,916; 636,188 tons of silver from lead, valued at £174,951, and other metals, valued at £295,000, so that the total value of coal and metals taken from British mines in the year above referred to was £40,345,945, including 743 ozs. of gold, valued at £2,656.

THE "PENACOLA".—We feel assured that Admiral Thatcher and his officers must have been highly gratified with the entertainment at Government House on Tuesday evening, and on behalf of the British residents of Victoria, we think it right to express the deep regret felt on all sides that the Admiral should have been unable to accept their invitation to an entertainment tendered to him prior to his departure from this port, a project which if feasible, they would still be delighted to carry into effect.

MORE COAL.—From Mr. C. Wallace, who is now in town, we find the coal vein under his charge is developing very well. He supplied the G. S. Wright with 28 tons, the Otter with 40, Sparrowhawk 40, and the New World will take the remainder, 25 tons. It is said the Saquash coal generates more steam than any coal yet found on the Island. Samples can be seen on the Otter, on which boat it was used on the down trip.

Municipal Council.

Tuesday, July 21st, 1868. The Council met at the usual hour, in the absence of the Mayor, councillor McKay took the Chair. The other members were all present. A communication from the Surveyor-General was read, received and laid over. Permission was given to D. Rowell to use a portion of Store street during erection of an oven, but subject to the necessity of cutting them down on their lots. Account of E. Leigh for copying, assessment roll, referred to Finance Committee for payment. Contractor for improving of Johnson street was paid \$500 on account of work, and \$135 50 additional for culverts, etc., on same street, as per certificate of Street Committee. Tenderers were received for new culvert on Blanchard street, as follows: \$120, \$127, \$170, and \$195, for brick, Kinman & Styke \$285; W. Green \$400. Referred to Street Committee to report upon at next meeting. Tender received from J. McDowell for repair of steps corner Government and Humbolt streets. Referred to Street Committee. Council adjourned till Tuesday next.

Probate Court.

Wednesday, July 21st, 1868. In Re I. Humphreys, deceased. Order made for sale of real estate. In Re Puthoff. Order for money in Court to be paid to administrators and fresh bond to be executed. In Re Carroll. Order made for review of taxation of costs.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL.—In a conversation with Capt Lewis of the Otter, we find he visited the Company's mine, and reports most favorably of the vein. The men have already got forty tons and will soon have much more taken out. We may here remark that we were substantially correct in our article upon this subject a few days ago, the only mistake being in the name of the gentleman which we then gave.

We are happy to hear that Lieut. Philip Hankin, R. N., late Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, has been offered the Colonial Secretaryship of Western Africa, under Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K. C. B. He has accepted the appointment and will leave England about the 20th of September for the place of his future labors. Mr Hill still remains attached to the Colonial office in Honduras.

New Clocks.—Mr Jungermann, of Government street, has now at his store some new clocks both interesting and ingenious in their mechanism. The novelty lies in the mode of striking the hours, which is done by a beautiful little cuckoo, and which to be appreciated must be seen. The frames are of wood handsomely carved and altogether the clocks are novel, serviceable and cheap.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Lieutenant Hanbury, of the U S Engineer Corps, arrived from San Francisco by the last steamer, to select a favorable spot at Neah Bay for a fortification. This officer is now making a survey with that view. It is also probable that before long a breakwater will be constructed, which will be of great use to mariners.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—The ball given by His Excellency the Governor, in honor of Admiral Thatcher, at present sojourning with us, was a most agreeable affair. Probably 170 persons were present. Dancing was kept up with spirit until a late hour.

THE SCORNER BAILEY.—No tidings have been heard of this vessel since she left San Francisco, and the surmise that she foundered at sea daily gains strength. She was an old vessel and heavily laden.

KOOTENAY.—Mr Johnston, the expressman from this mining district, called on us last evening. For want of room we are compelled to defer the publication of an extended news report until to-morrow.

The brig Tanner has arrived from San Francisco and will proceed to Alberni to remove the remainder of the saw-mill machinery to the Sound.

COOL.—Seven Blackfoot Indians entered a farmhouse in the vicinity of Lincoln Gulch, Montana, at an early hour in the morning, a short time since, and awakened two men, the sole occupants of the house from their sound slumbers, compelled them to get breakfast for 'Lo, while the latter took their rest in the ranchmen's beds. After eating heartily, they stole everything they wanted, including several head of stock, and left for parts unknown.

Cariboo News.

The Amateur Dramatic Association performed on the 13th inst., for the benefit of Mrs Parker.—It is feared that claims will suffer for want of a supply of water in the creeks.—St. Patrick's Church, Catholic, was consecrated by Bishop D'Herbomez on the 19th.—A couple of cases of assault were disposed of in the Police Court, and several in the County Court, week previous to last.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

Wash-ups for the week.—Wilson co 138 ozs; McLaren co, 130 ozs; Cornish, 71 ozs; Tyack 55 ozs; Brouse 37 ozs; Six-toed Plate 25 ozs; Flame co (four days clearing) 28 ozs; California 40 ozs; Baldhead 115 ozs; Sheepskin 75 ozs; Afrors 118 ozs; Cariboo 40 ozs; Lillooet 53 ozs; Forest Ross 60 ozs; Baby 53 ozs; Welsh, Caledonia and Telford assays, wages.

Wash-ups for the week.—Muncho Oro 90 ozs; Jenkins 70 ozs; Tait Vale 160 ozs; Floyd 60 ozs.—The Lillooet co have got their tunnel clear and will commence to wash again this week.

MOONSHINE CO.—This company is working to a great disadvantage, having to work with the Mosquito water only. They will continue to take out big pay. The Willow co is paying well. The Big Lead co are drifting from their new shaft; the bed rock is pitching and they feel sanguine that they have a good claim. Hocking co, notwithstanding the delay, took out 140 ozs; they are working through their new shaft. Ophio co are just opening their diggings; they have just completed their tunnel. The Point co, although on the Hocking channel, do not come up to the mark, taking out over wages. Tabb co have got through the rim-rock; expect to be on pay in about two weeks. Discovery co are doing just as usual—about wages. Holman co are driving a tunnel; they expect to be on pay in ten days. Justice co are taking out good pay—about 40 ounces.

THE MOONSHINE CO. are doing well; they are taking out about one's day to the hand. Ripon, Shaker, United, Bachelor, Oatley, if you can and Blacksmith co are all making about wages. The Discovery co have sunk a new shaft on one of the Oatley lines, and have struck a prospect that warrants them rigging up to wash. The Tom and Jerry are at work; the result we have not heard. Hiawaha co are drifting with good prospects. The Never Fail have a great deal of water to contend with; they are building another wheel, so as to be able to work the pump and hoisting gear separately; expect with the new rig to be able to get down.

We hear that the quartz ledge was struck in the tunnel on Saturday at a distance of 210 feet.

THE GROTTOS are paying wages—Baxter co are sinking a shaft and three other companies are tunnelling.

Fifty or sixty Chinamen are at work on the creek, making at the rate of seven or eight dollars per day.

The Aurora co are taking out one ounce to the man per day.

A company of twelve men are going out to this creek this week to sink a shaft.

Great Eastern co paying well; got a nugget weighing over 3 oz last week. Lightning co are on bed rock again, having lost the gravel.

Bell & co have run in a tunnel to tap their shaft, being unable to work through it for want of air; tapped it on Saturday.

Prince of Wales co will bottom their shaft this week. A Chinaman was killed on Saturday, the 4th inst, by a bank caving on him in the old Donovan claim, which is owned by Chinamen. This is the third killed in the same claim.

Moon Baker co are 140 feet under cover with their new tunnel. Homeward Bound co expect to strike their old face this week and recommence washing. Smeaton & co have been sawing lumber last week for stances; will commence washing up this week.

A company have commenced prospecting on this creek.

JOSE, BILLINGS VISITS A SKATING POND.—The following is one of Jose Billings' very best bits. Having heard so much said about skating parks and the great amount of health and merriment they impart to the present generation at a slight advance on first cost, I went a ticket and went within the fence. I found the ice in a slippery condition, covering five acres of arid waste land, which is owned by a stock company, firm to order. Upon one side of the pond was erected a little grocery building where the wainmen sit on benches, while the fellers, kivered with blouses, hitched the irons to their peest. It was an exciting scene. I was ready to holler bully, or lay down and roll over. But I kept in and asked with glory. Helth was pictured on many knoble brows. As the female angels put out on the pond side by side with the male angels, it was the most powerful scene I ever stood behind. The long red tapes from the nex swam in the breeze, and the feathers in their jockey fluttered in the breeze and other things (too much to mention) fluttered in the breeze. I don't think I was ever more crazy in my life on ice. I felt like a canal horse turned suddenly out to grass.

seconded the nomination, of South Carolina, also the name of Ewing and withdrawn and Blair was unanimous vote, all the bim.

was appointed to inform of their nomination. A banks to the Tammany use of their hall, was banks of the Convention ted to Chief Justice Chase impartial manner with ded at the impeachment, then adjourned.

letter we extract from the. The territory it refers miles below Barkerville, owing to Mosquito Gulch well. There can be no itness of the territory it will soon make itself a ny in the country. is a stream some ten and containing nearly water as William. From the head of the creek, to four miles, to all appearing has been done, while on the work has been of a character. The first the canyon at work, the Beaver Dam, some working surface ground side, and are making ars per day. In the vicin Stevenson empties into Stevenson, Alex. Jack and king a shaft; they are venty-seven feet, sinking he clay, and feel very au-Stevenson, Cooper's Creek ar. Messrs. James Orr, others are at work on a he bank; they are making ht dollars per day to the r Creek, near the outlet upany of Cornishmen are making over wages. dred feet below the Co- are at work, called the. They are ground bench. They have got itching in the hill, and the channel, are making. This company feel they have a good thing, opinion that Sugar Creek important mining captures of Sugar Creek and the extent of ground in be made by working the ard but one opinion exiners there and that was pay wages could be found in that vicinity, while appears as yet to be prospected. In 1862 led in getting bed rock Sugar Creek, and got dollars per day to the k six hundred dollars out and were speedily driven I have this information in who was engaged in time.

low the camp on Sugar, ustang Creek. On this pen are at work. Mr of the Sentinel, is at is making over wages, appear to be doing well, shallow, ranging from eep. Mustang is about and not a quarter of the taken up. Mr Jesse of Barkerville, is about Sugar Creek this week; steps to have a mule streville. When these I have no doubt but amp will spring up, which will speedily rival at successful camps of

FTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER, ee my pocket clock, which of my friendly correction, as at my friendly school reformed nor in the least for I perceive by the index is a liar and the truth is a pulse is sometimes slow, not an even tempo, as with slingshot, notwithstanding him; when he should, though knowing his hand de-slumbering, or, as the reason phrase it, I catch amine him, therefore, and ech thee thoroughly, that well acquainted with his disposition, draw him from ay and show him the path go.

TRADE.—A writer in the rial says that on the 1st four principal petroleum ad on hand a less stock year by 95,193 barrels. York and Philadelphia 0 barrels; the stock at wells is less by 500,000 total falling off in the sup. The production during averaged about 9,000 bar- the consumption is about ence it is inferred that in oil, oil lands and oil ng corners await those refined galipetre dissolved to be one of the best throats or sore gums.

The Weekly British Colonialist and Chronicle.

Saturday, July 25, 1868.

Queen Charlotte Island coal.

It is a source of congratulation to every true friend of the Colony, that this coal gains reputation every day. It appears the First Assistant Engineer of the Pensacola, who has had a long experience in the use of anthracite coal on the American war steamers...

Confederation.

The recent action of the people of Cariboo in favor of Confederation settles forever that question on the mainland. New Westminster, Yale, Lytton, Bonaparte, Clinton and Barkerville, are all in earnest...

Fire Inquest.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the late fire at Gowen & Loewen's distillery commenced on Friday at one o'clock before Mr Pemberton, and a jury of three, Messrs Fell, Mallandaine and A. Wilson, the former acting as foreman...

Further News of the Late Wreck.

The wreck of the U.S.S. Swamowee, situated between Galiano and Hope Islands, and which are separated from Vancouver Island by Galiano channel. The passage is 3 1/2 miles long, in a northerly direction; breadth varies from a half to 1 1/2 miles, and is about 20 miles northerly from Fort Rupert...

Items from English Papers.

A distinguished company honored Sir Roderick Impey Gordon with their presence at the annual soiree of the Royal Geographical Society early in May. The walls of Willis's Rooms were hung with the most recent maps and sketches, illustrating the journeys of Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker and other travellers...

Real Estate.

It is, perhaps, a day or two to touch upon—real estate. Nevertheless it seems many of the complaints of real estate agents are not altogether general. We are into the old times, which kind, as in many a world being enough for life, or start him or to review the cause that time have gradually present state of things thoroughly understood suggest much that is fiction. The, which of getting at now, is we may judge of the real estate at present whether it is possible anything like a fair endevoured to under as illustrated by the sales, but we could give the test required real and positive property now, we prices brought by an unexceptionable in. Such sales as we have tunity of watching, character, and there maintain, give the to pose, for instance, a is advertised for sale mortgaged for \$750 that cases, that com free scope, for the himself safe is pretty things so that he will sale for the amount o though it were worth where there is not a tween the real value the amount of mortg will never have fre public. Then again positively defective that may be called a score other can militate and which against our late sal insight to the value of proving whether its price at public sale that good real est incumbrances, and yet bring a good pr cases approximate. On Friday next we portunity of testing McCrea, instructed bell & Co, offers p which, as far as we unexceptionable, and be fairly taken as a difference existing b value of property in price it is capable of the result with muc

Saturday, July 25, 1868.

As will be seen in the Northwest Territory, got the floor in the month. The first app is somewhat slight the Spectator, but does not love the Other papers give version. All unite Lord Milton the me getic and determine for which the col merits and resources bis are now boldly liament by a noble will go long way Colony will herself properly be As we have already possessions are by the people wa formerly, and in great hope of just If the British peo up to the merits of a competent kno and importance, t up" things in the spite of Mr. Ad

W. FRANK & CO.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

Wood & Willow Ware.

BRUSHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

406 & 408 BATTERY STREET.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE & Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco.

FINDLAY & DURHAM.

IMPORTERS.

Sugar.

JUST LANDED FROM BRIG ROBERT COWAN, from Sandwich Islands.

SUGAR, in kegs, assorted grades.

MOLASSES, in barrels.

SALT, 20 tons.

COFFEE, a small lot of superior Kona Coffee.

For Sale by

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE. Saturday, July 25, 1868

Real Estate.

It is, perhaps, a dangerous subject to touch upon—real estate in Victoria. Nevertheless it seems to us that many of the complaints of the depreciation of real estate in this city, like many others against the colony in general, are not altogether true or even just. We are not going back into the old times, when a lot of any kind, as in many towns elsewhere, would bring enough to keep a man for life, or start him well in business; or to review the causes which since that time have gradually led to the present state of things. All this is thoroughly understood, and does not suggest much that is pleasant in reflection. That which we are desirous of getting at now, is a test by which we may judge of the true value of our real estate at present, and ascertain whether it is possible to obtain for it anything like a fair price. We have endeavored to understand the matter, as illustrated by the character of late sales, but we contend they do not give the test required. To prove the real and positive value of freehold property now, we must mark the prices brought by sales of property unexceptionable in every respect. Such sales as we have had an opportunity of watching, are not of this character, and therefore do not, we maintain, give the test required. Suppose, for instance, a certain property is advertised for sale worth \$1000, but mortgaged for \$750, it is clear in that case that competition has not free scope, for the mortgagee to make himself safe is pretty certain to work things so that he will get it at public sale for the amount of his claim even though it were worth more. In cases where there is not a vast difference between the real value of property and the amount of mortgage, competition will never have free scope with the public. Then again there may be positively defective titles; or titles that may be called a little cloudy, and a score other causes which might militate against our late sales giving a true insight to the value of real estate, and of proving whether it can still bring its price at public sale. Our opinion is that good real estate free from all incumbrances, and all objections will yet bring a good price; and in most cases approximate its actual value. On Friday next we shall have an opportunity of testing this matter. Mr McCrea, instructed by Dickson, Campbell & Co, offers property for sale which, as far as we can ascertain, is unexceptionable, and we think it may be fairly taken as a test sale, of the difference existing between the actual value of property in this city, and the price it is capable of bringing at public auction. We shall look forward to the result with much interest.

In Parliament at Last.

As will be seen in another column, the Northwest Territory question has got the floor in the House of Commons. The first appearance, it is true, is somewhat slightly spoken of by the Spectator; but then that paper does not love the Ministry over much. Other papers give a more favorable version. All unite in concurring to Lord Milton the merit of a very energetic and determined action and speech, for which the colonists owe him no little gratitude. The advantages, merits and resources of British Columbia are now boldly proclaimed in Parliament by a nobleman, and that alone will go long way. We feel assured the Colony will very soon make herself properly heard and appreciated. As we have already said, our distant possessions are being looked after by the people's vast host more than formerly, and in that fact we have great hope of justice being done them. If the British people once got roused up to the merits of this Colony through a competent knowledge of her value and importance, they will soon "hurry up" things in the Colonial Office in spite of Mr. Adderley. His Grace the

Duke of Buckingham, or anybody else who still desires to maintain the slow coach system. However, we see no tendency on the part of Ministers to act unjustly towards us yet, and now that we have got into Parliament, and have a live Lord for a champion, we have no fears. It is a cheering fact that every day brings us out some new supporters in some new place; and that every day those supporters become more influential both in intellect and rank. It has been sometimes thought we have overrated the general attention we are receiving; but we hope to prove we are not; because nothing will tend more to inspire confidence in the future, than to feel we enjoy the notice of the motherland. If we now persevere in a loyal and patriotic policy, remain just to ourselves, and just to others, we cannot fail, or at all events it will be our own fault if we do. Now is the time for Victoria, New Westminster, and other neighboring districts, to hold a public meeting and let England know our real wishes and real wants.

The North West Again.

The House of Commons devoted a part of Wednesday afternoon, June 10th last, to the position of Her Majesty's possessions between Lake Superior and the Pacific; a territory which Mr. Adderley described as the 'British Far West.' Lord Milton, who has been there and used his eyes to some purpose, showed conclusively that if we would not build a road the Americans would, that the people of the Pacific colonies, and the Red River settlement were beginning to admire the Americans, who act instead of chattering, and that the great route between East and West will pass through this region. Mr. Adderley said a Government must be established there, before settlers will go, and the Hudson Bay Company must be constituted, i.e. bought over before that, and Canada induced to become 'mother country' to the colony, and the discussion ended in a vague promise that the subject should receive immediate attention from the Colonial Office. Spectator.

CIVIL AND THE GRAPPLER.—A gentleman belonging to the late U.S.S. Swallow called on us yesterday with reference to the matter of refusing a charter to the steamer Grappler, and which was given to the New World. It appears that the former mentioned vessel was found to be incapable to perform the work of removing the very heavy guns, which formed part of the armament, besides the Navigator's Department necessitated conveniences on board which the Grappler does not at present possess. The chartering of the steamer New World was done with the concurrence of the Colonial authorities. No one desires to infringe on our laws and it is but fair to place the action of our naval visitors in a fair and proper light before the public. We are informed the leaving of the New World cannot be construed into that of sailing on a wrecking voyage. Again our laws, strictly speaking, prevent the same vessel sailing even from our own port? We have received Swallow's communication since the above appeared in 1868.

The Father of the Pacific Railroad.

It is not generally known that the first movement for the accomplishment of this great movement dated back as far as 1847. The originator was Dr. Hartwell Carver, who has lived to realize in part, his anticipations of crossing the continent by rail. An Eastern paper speaks of him thus:—'Gen. Carver, formerly of Minnesota, who was in Washington twenty one years ago advertising the Utopian scheme of a Pacific Railway goes hence, to-morrow morning for Fort Laramie, to enjoy his first trip over the new road. He goes at the age of eighty, to found a new city to bear his name, near the present terminus of the line. He claims to be the father of the Pacific road, and exhibits as curiosities the pamphlets which he published in favor of the enterprise in 1847.' The same perseverance and determination in a fourth of that time may confer upon us blessings and advantages of a similar nature which to-day we can scarcely dream of.

Henry Wakeford, Esq.

Some time ago a report reached this town, viz. San Francisco, of the murder of this gentleman by the convicts under his charge, with the exciting addition, for those who have the morbid love of the horrible, that he was literally hacked to pieces. The report, of course, was published in this paper, and went to the world in that shape. It gives us much pleasure to state this morning that a letter was received from Mr. Wakeford himself on Sunday last by a medical gentleman of this city; by which we learn Mr. W. is quite well and successful beyond his expectations. There is something very barbarous in originating such reports; if, indeed, it is not the last degradation of which fallen humanity is capable.

Lyons vs. Home.—This exciting and prolonged case has been decided by Vice-Chancellor Giffard against Home, the spiritualist. How the gentleman will like being the medium of refunding another person's property we do not know, because it is a thing very little practiced, we imagine, in the order. However the decision is very much approved of throughout England. It was held the spiritual manifestations were contemporaneous with the gifts, and had express reference to them, which was sufficient to throw the onus probandi upon the defendant; thus the burden of proof no longer lay on the donor to show positive fraud, but on the defence to show that the gift was an act of rational consideration, an act of pure volition, 'uninfluenced'—the principle laid down by Lord Eldon as governing such cases. The decision may not stop spiritualism, but it may aid to arrest the worst of its impositions.

A BLESSED CLIMATE.—The dispatches continue to speak of the excessively hot weather throughout the Atlantic States; the thermometer standing for days and days at frightfully roasting figures, while cases of death by sunstroke are appallingly frequent. In contrast with all that, our climate is delightful—the days being but little more than comfortably warm, while the nights are cool and refreshing. The gnomblers should try a few sips of the Atlantic air, if they cannot be enticed with ours. Let them roast all day with the thermometer at 109 deg., then boil all night with the thermometer at 95 deg., to 100 deg., and we rather guess they would come back here prepared to apostrophize your climate as most blessed. The above is from the Portland Oregonian. How much more forcibly does the same apply to this Colony.

O'CONNELL AND THE SLAVE OWNER.—The great Irish orator had an invincible hatred of slavery and gave it some hard knocks in his time. His wit never shone out brighter than in the following anecdote. A Boston man going to his house in Merion Square, he came to his door, receiving him with both hands as was his wont. With genial hospitality, says he, Sir, you are welcome. I am glad to see anybody from Massachusetts. It is a Free State. Walk in; you are a welcome guest. And he drew him into his parlor. The gentleman said, Ah! you speak of slavery, Mr. O'Connell. I should like to discuss with you the justice of that institution. 'Discuss anything,' said O'Connell, 'under this roof'—anything. But before you discuss the justice of one man's owning another, just let me lock up my spoons.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York, July 8th, the number of Directors was increased to 29. The following new members were added: J. D. Cator, of Ills.; J. G. Simmonds, of Wis.; E. O'Leigh, of Emaba; R. Lancaster, of Va.; A. B. Connel, of New York, and Marshall Lellers, of New York. Over twenty millions of stock was represented. The vote was unanimous, and all the old officers were re-elected.

GAZE MILL IN B. O.—Messrs. Harper and Smith, of Barkerville, British Columbia, have arrived in Portland, and contracted with the Willamette Iron Works for the manufacture of the necessary machinery for a flouring mill, which they propose erecting in that Colony. They were induced to come hither from witnessing the operations of a mill built at the same spot last spring. We should prefer to see the mill contracted for in the Colony.

A QUEEN CASE.—A man named Obivington, an American, recently married to his own son's widow, and by this infamous act established the following relationship: He thus becomes his dead son's wife's husband, husband of his wife's daughter-in-law, the grandfather of his step children; the step father of his grand children; his wife's and own father-in-law; his own son-in-law; a state society, and offensive in the details of the coministry. It is a case of the most extraordinary kind.

JAPAN.—London July 7th despatch states: The latest news from Japan says the Mikado retains supreme power. The representatives of foreign powers had an interview with him, and were well received. Negotiations were begun for continuing the treaties now in force. The Mikado presses a wish to remain on the best relations with foreign governments.

A GREAT COMET.—At 12 o'clock last night Messrs. Walling and Joyce, of this city, discovered a large comet in the northwestern heavens. At the time of discovery the wandering visitor was disappearing below the horizon, leaving nothing but the large shaped tail in view. Portland paper.

POLICE OFFICE.—Jensen, the man accused of firing the distillery, was remanded for three days. A Hydan Indian was arrested for an assault upon a Christian man and fined \$10, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment.

GOOSEBERRIES.—We have seen a sample of gooseberries fully ripe, certain in size and as well flavored as any produced in the colony this season, and would compare favorably with those of British growth. They are to be found at the garden of Mr. H. Lyne on Frederick street.

PARSONS.—Victoria's third son, will complete his studies as a military cadet at Woolwich this summer, and will then be attached to the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, to attain greater proficiency in the art of war.

HOMES.—Our homes are like instruments of music—the strings that give melody or discord are members—if each is rightly tuned, they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

HARD ON TAILORS.—Three tailors are now dividing between them the attention of the civilized world—Johnson at Washington; Whelan at Ottawa; and Vaughan the Clerkswell explosion case former in London.

FIRST LIQUOR.—Mr. Bishop did not appear for the Insurance office, but for the insured and the mortgagees. The request will be resumed before Mr. Pemberton at the Court House at one o'clock to-day.

THE MARCH OF HASTINGS, in consequence of not being able to pay the bets lost by him last year, has been warned by two of the leading book makers not to appear in the betting ring.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS.—Umbrellas are now displayed in the show windows of London and other large cities. It is to be hoped that unlike some self-made men they will know when to 'shut up.'

MEXICO.—A Havana letter of July 4th gives rumors of an invasion of Mexico by Imperial leaders. Saboda is reported in New Orleans, urging operations in that quarter. Santa Anna being penniless remains quiet.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—Two ladies, twin sisters, both married but living apart, recently died on the same day in France at the advanced age of one hundred years.

THE SONG OF A REPENTANT HUSBAND after knocking his wife down in 'Come rest in my bosom my own stricken dear.'

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasure. The first irregularity of any function should be checked, and not left to its natural course. These pills purify the blood, strengthen the system by thoroughly dissolving the humors, remove all impurities, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach. This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so numerous, that it is not necessary to repeat them here. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all complaints of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of doubt. In these cases the pills are so effective, that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation of food secured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head. This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the pills will never fail to restore the system to its normal state, and prevent the serious and perilous effects of this disease. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all complaints of the head, and is so effective, that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

The Female's Best Friend. For all ailments of the female system, these pills are a safe and reliable remedy. They are so effective, that they are not only a cure for all complaints of the female system, but they also prevent the serious and perilous effects of these diseases. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all complaints of the female system, and is so effective, that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

For all ailments of the female system, these pills are a safe and reliable remedy. They are so effective, that they are not only a cure for all complaints of the female system, but they also prevent the serious and perilous effects of these diseases. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all complaints of the female system, and is so effective, that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, and will not be attended to, until they have become so serious, that they are no longer a matter of doubt. A few doses of the pills will never fail to restore the system to its normal state, and prevent the serious and perilous effects of these diseases. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all complaints of the female system, and is so effective, that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Female Irregularities, Headache, Stomach Complaints, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Stomach, Pains in the Bowels, Pains in the Bladder, Pains in the Uterus, Pains in the Vagina, Pains in the Cervix, Pains in the Ovaries, Pains in the Fallopian Tubes, Pains in the Peritoneum, Pains in the Pleura, Pains in the Lungs, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Liver, Pains in the Gall Bladder, Pains in the Pancreas, Pains in the Spleen, Pains in the Kidneys, Pains in the Bladder, Pains in the Uterus, Pains in the Vagina, Pains in the Cervix, Pains in the Ovaries, Pains in the Fallopian Tubes, Pains in the Peritoneum, Pains in the Pleura, Pains in the Lungs, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Liver, Pains in the Gall Bladder, Pains in the Pancreas, Pains in the Spleen, Pains in the Kidneys, 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By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

United States. WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the Senate...

In the House during the discussion of the funding bill, Stevens took strong ground in favor of paying the 5-20's in greenbacks.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The supply of gas is exhausted and the strike still continues.

Chicago July 18.—Senator Doolittle has written a letter opposing the third party movement and favoring the election of Seymour and Blair.

The hot weather continues, and numerous deaths are reported from all parts of the country from sunstroke.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President sent to both Houses a message recommending amendments to the Constitution, providing for the election of President, by direct vote to confine the Presidential office to one term; prescribing who shall accept the duties of the Executive Office in case of vacancy by death of both President and Vice-President.

At Syria (?) Cretan exiles presented an address expressing the hope that the Prince would not abandon their cause.

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Legal Tenders, \$70@71 1/2. Flour—1,000 barrels Oregon Superfine, \$6 50; Oregon Extra \$6 75.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

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night, Governor Vance declared that what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair.

Governor Wise said that while supporting the nominations, he denounced as a falsehood the Tammany resolution which alleged rebellion to be dead.

New Orleans, July 13.—Mr Warmonth, Governor elect, was inaugurated to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of a large crowd.

Montgomery, July 13.—Governor Smith and Lieut. Governor Applegate were sworn in as provisional officers.

Washington, July 14.—The House spent the evening session in discussing the financial question.

At an informal meeting of Republican Senators yesterday, it was decided to confirm Mr. Evarts as Attorney General.

Jackson, July 14.—Governor Humphrey and family were yesterday ejected from the Executive mansion by military authorities.

It is claimed that the Democrats carried the recent election in this State by gross frauds.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. ENTERED, FOR EXPORT, July 17—Ship Harriet, Kamalan, San Juan...

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. ENTERED, FOR EXPORT, July 16—Ship Mystery from Victoria...

ENTERED, FOR EXPORT, July 17—Ship Mystery from Victoria...

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH HIGGINS, LON... TERMS... PAYABLE IN ADVANCE... OFFICE—Colonist Building, G... AGENT... Reciprocity... One of the first and... man to learn is that... pendent of others for... life which are most... It is well also for natio... same truth, and the so... it the better. In the p... America, some time... reciprocity with Canada... of ruining her; but... taught the folly of the... anxious to retrace her... be somewhat humiliati... all the circumstances... like America to be co... knowledge her error; s... assured that had she n... terly, the Senate wou... instructed the Foreign... mittee to inquire into... of making a treaty with... reciprocity with Canada... informed by the telegra... it did. Of course, the... ure into the expedien... sure, is only a mild way... to save their dignity. T... of reciprocity with Can... been known, felt and... in America, and the re... the instructions given b... is simply whether it ca... obtained. It is difficult... mise which was public... Canada on this question... merce, trade, agricultur... ing and other material... so increased and expand... procity was withdrawn... whether she is, as a n... just now to re-establish... ungenerously taken fr... do we see, under the pr... government, how Eng... her love for free trade... such terms to the Domi... ciprocity is revived, s... should be conceded... condition of British Co... included in the treaty... are divided just now... policy, we doubt weth... one thing we are more... ion upon than reciproci... ing upon the question... ember that between t... wherein this evidently... principle is adopted, n... no equal advantage... concerned reciprocity... great advantage to ou... her interests, which... increasing without it;... have to take all the Am... boots, clothing, etc.,... of our own, which is... than a stand-off. Up... Westminister reciproci... injure our farmers, bu... the interior now has in... cereals and live stock, f... could not compete with... ceasfully beyond there... Saanich, Cowichan, Co... River farmers, having... what they can do und... tariff, would perseve... per ton into the market... only as the farmers fr... Washington Territory... at the present time, in...