







English Topics.

Our newspaper dates from England are to the 7th and correspondence to the 14th July. Next to the European war, the resignation of the Liberal Ministry and the reconstruction of the Derby Cabinet occupied the greatest share of public attention.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, August 24. Proposed New Road.—A number of property-holders in the vicinity of Beacon Hill have drafted a petition for presentation to His Excellency, praying that a road be opened at the intersection of Park road with the Park, to run around the east side, by the old brick-kiln and cricket ground, and connect with the Clover Point road on the south.

A WRONG POLICY.—Our Victoria friends, if they would but pursue a more liberal policy, which they ought to do under the very favorable facilities they have for importing goods direct from Europe, would soon find themselves in a position to command a very large share of the business with Oregon.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—The new tariff law imposes a duty on charges connected with shipments of merchandise as well as on the articles themselves. On many cheap but bulky articles the package and transportation charges to port shipment are very large and being hitherto free of duty have been omitted from invoices sent to this port.

GETTING WHAT SHE WENT AFTER.—The woman DeWolf, who has been panting for notoriety for some months past around the streets, and in the jail and calaboses of San Francisco, has at last succeeded in making herself an object of public interest, in a certain sense of the expression.

"WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE"—RELIC OF THE FLOOD.—In a shaft thirty feet down on McCullough Creek, Big Bend, a Mr. James Gray and others recently discovered a singular deluvian relic in the shape of a pipe bowl.

MIRROR AND DIORAMA.—Everyone will remember the great Panorama of Paradise Lost, exhibited here last winter. Yankee Sanders and Mr. Bachelder are again in our midst with a Diorama called the "Mirror and Diorama of the American Rebellion," which has delighted thousands in California and other states.

POLICE COURT.—A man named Donaldson was charged yesterday in the Police Court with damaging the property of Wm. Seelie, and with assaulting two men named Ridley and Perkins.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ACTIVE."—The steamship Active reached her wharf at 5 1/2 o'clock last evening. She left San Francisco on Saturday afternoon last.

FROM NANSIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas arrived at 5 o'clock last evening from Nansimo and way-points. Among the passengers were Ven. Archdeacon Gilson and Mrs. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bayley, Mrs. Loewi and children, and Capt. Collins.

THURSDAY'S DEBATE.—In the report of the proceedings in the Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. DeCosmos was inadvertently made to charge Mr. Young with worshipping the "Tariff," instead of the "Freeport" idol, and losing sight of the importance of Union.

PETITION FROM COWICHAN.—The settlers of Cowichan yesterday sent down a petition to the Legislative Assembly praying that a bill be passed to compel the Indians to fence their land.

NO HOUSE.—There was another count out of the Legislative Assembly yesterday. Members present—The Speaker, and Dickson, DeCosmos, Pidwell and Young; but as the latter announced his intention of leaving for town, no meeting took place.

MASONRY NUMBERS TO-DAY, within its secret pale, more adult males than all the religious organizations on the face of the earth. It is as widespread as humanity, as universal as human language.

RETURNED.—The Hon. Roderick Finlayson, M. L. C., Chief Factor H. B. Company returned on Wednesday from a visit of some of the Company's trading posts in British Columbia. He also visited Seymour and Cariboo.

Albert D. Richardson is writing an overland and pioneer book for the Hartford firm which published his "Field, Dungeon and Escape."

About 40 tons of telegraph wire were yesterday sent around to Esquimalt in the Mumford for storage. It will be sent north in the ship Egmont.

Mr. A. M. Hayden, the Sacramento Agent of Wells Fargo & Co., has committed suicide.

The schooner Fannie Hare cleared from San Francisco for this port on the 18th inst.

The Fidelity will sail on Sunday, at 8 a. m., for Portland.

Thanks.—To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger Mr. Turner, for late papers.

The Active will sail for San Francisco on Monday next, at 10 a. m.

A Glimpse of Cariboo.

To the Editor.—You will excuse my making any prefatory or apologetic remarks, as you are aware that Editors are generally looked upon as a kind of public property, and it is fashionable now for every one to address the Editor, whether the question be of the gravest moment, causing the foundations of the mighty empires of the earth to tremble, or to inform him of an accession to the human family in the shape of a little cherubical production.

The gold miner is rather an enigmatical character, peculiarly speaking he is generous to a fault, his purse and cabin are alike open to friend and stranger, countryman and cosmopolitan, but sad is the havoc made upon the finer attributes of the human soul by a few seasons in the mines.

THE MINER AND HIS ATTRIBUTES.—The young man on starting for the mines casts into his trunk, the broad cloth coat, linen shirt, and kid gloves, and into the same trunk, he deems it necessary to cast his code of ethics, to be resumed only with the fine clothing.

THE DOG MANIA.—It is not good for man to be alone" and the dog mania here would create the impression that the miner thought the sage had reference to the canine species as his companion, for every man has one dog and some three or four; the actual use of any of these brutes, I fail to see.

DOG COTTILONS.—Each dog attends his master to the saloon in the evening, and when the quadrille is formed each couple is backed by one of the animals, and it is truly laughable to see the creatures following their masters through the intricate evolutions of the dance, but like "Old Dog Tray" they are faithful and kind, and kicks cannot drive them away.

HURDY GURDY DAMSELS.—There are three descriptions of the above named "ladies" here, they are unsophisticated maidens of Dutch extraction, from "poor but honest parents" and morally speaking, they really are not what they are generally put down for. They are generally brought to America by some speculating, conscienceless scoundrel of a being commonly called a "Boss Hurdy."

HURDY FIDDLER'S.—This class of musician (pardon the misnomer) have also a school of their own, in which melody and euphony have no part. Noise is the grand object. The one who can make the most noise on the fiddle, and shout his calls the loudest, is (amongst the hurdy artists) considered the most talented.

Some times to increase the power of the orchestra (which seldom consists of more than two violins—more properly Fiddlers in this case) they sing and play, and in passing up Broadway Barkerville in the evening, you may hear them letting off steam as if their lungs were made of cast iron, and the notes forged with a sledge hammer.

I should imagine the hurdy fiddler's life, rather disagreeable, but as they are men with no musical talents whatever, they have no alternative but the dance house on the hand cart.

Saloons and Proprietors.

The three principal saloons here, would really be no disgrace to Montgomery Street San Francisco, they don't "keep on hand" the best liquors and cigars, as is generally the case, but they serve it out to their customers. The proprietors are gentlemen, each of these saloons have a bevy of the terpsichorean damsels, and they have gay times every evening.

FEMININE.—We have amongst us a sprinkling of the daughters of Eve, but I am sorely afraid they have digressed a little further from the path of rectitude than their errand mother; however, let those who are impecable cast the first stone. "Scorn not the weed, it once was pure;" cruel deception with a consecration of unfortunate circumstances (and not inate depravity) having placed many of them in the depths, and it would be almost as hard for one of them to recover the lost track of virtue, "as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle." Poor, unhappy woman!

I should like to say more on this, and other subjects, but I am afraid my letter is too long already.

Richfield, Williams Creek, Cariboo, July 30th, 1866. C. SHARP

European Mail Summary

[DATES TO JULY 12TH.]

At a special meeting of the Jamaica committee, in London, June 27, it was resolved that the government be urged to bring Mr. Eyer, the late Governor, to a trial in England.

The Gazette de France, publishes a communication from the French government, contradicting a statement made by that journal, that a deputation of the principal merchants of Paris had requested the government to authorize an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

The ancient title of Earl of Mar, descends to the son of Mr. Goodere, of Bristol England, the gentleman being a curate in the Episcopal church. But the title descends without any estate, the whole estates descending to the heir male, Colonel W. O. Erskine, the cousin of the late Earl. The title of Mar descending to the direct heirs, goes to Mr. Goodere without an inch of ground to support the honor. So much for the separation of the estate and title in England.

The Prince of Wales while riding along Rotten Row, on the 3d July, came into collision with an unmanageable horse ridden by a gentleman, and was thrown to the ground. His Royal Highness escaped unhurt.

General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B., expired at his seat, Dunalastair, Perthshire, North Britain, on the 24th of June, aged seventy-six years.

The Duc d'Anmale, has died of typhus fever at Sydney, Australia.

Telegraphic advices received in St. Petersburg from Orenburg, in Central Asia, announce that the Russians have occupied Khojend, in Bokhara, after an obstinate defence on the part of the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of the Bokharians is stated to have been very considerable, that of the Russians only one hundred killed. The latter have cut off the roads to the sources of the Syr Daria, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

The betrothal of the Czarowich of Russia with the Princess Dagmar took place on the 22d of June.

There is news from Natal that Dr. Colenso has issued a hymn-book in which the words Jesus and Christ are left out, and the word God, wherever possible, being substituted.

Canada.

[Dates to July 14th.]

The one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated with the usual rejoicing by the Orangemen throughout Upper Canada and in Toronto.

At Oakville, this afternoon, the largest coal oil refinery in Canada was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

The free trade meeting called for to-day was postponed indefinitely. A large meeting of all classes of citizens assembled last night at the Court House in open air, and strong resolutions were passed condemning the withdrawal of the protection to native industry.

The commission of enquiry requested by Colonel Booker into his conduct at Ridgway on June 2nd, sitting at Hamilton. The press is excluded, and only one witness at a time is allowed to be present.

The Derby Ministry

We yesterday furnished the occupants of the great State in the new Tory Ministry. The Illustrated News supplies the following list which it believes to be fully correct: First Comptroller, Lord John Manners; the Treasury, Sir R. Bates; Noel, Lord H. Scott; Ireland, Lord Naas (in the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. Ward Hunt; Secretary for India, Sir James Lyndley; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Cranborne; Secretary for the Admiralty, Lord Stanley; the Premier's son, becomes Foreign Secretary, in lieu of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who is appointed President of the Poor Law Board. The Duke of Montrose, and not Lord Colchester, is Postmaster General. Mr. Walpole holds the keys of the Home Office; Sir Stafford Northcote becomes President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Henley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Marquis of Abercorn, and not Lord Malmesbury, goes to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, the latter nobleman being Lord of the Privy Seal, and the Duke of Buckingham, Lord President of the Privy Council. Mr. Adderley's name is not mentioned, but may possibly become one of the Under Secretaries. Sir E. B. Lytton is to be Baron Lytton of Knebworth—and the last of the Barons. The Postmaster General, it is said, is not to have a seat in the Cabinet. The selection is generally approved by the country, and considered to exhibit on the whole a strong personnel. It is a significant fact that all who had gone to their constituents, with the exception of Mr. Patton, Lord Advocate, and member for Bridgewater, had been returned without opposition. We can only afford space on the present occasion to allude to the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. Speaking of this appointment, the Spectator (Liberal) says "Lord Carnarvon will be a better Colonial Secretary than Mr. Cardwell. All we know of him is that he has shown great industry and uniform good sense with signs of what when combined with industry and good sense is the best of all qualities in a Parliamentary statesman, a decided will of his own. There is nothing of Mr. Cardwell's hollow formalism about him. He is not likely to be the Mr. Legality of the new administration. In Lord Carnarvon, if we have what we expect, we shall find a Colonial Secretary far less showy and stagey, far more industrious and useful than his late Conservative predecessor Sir Bulwer Lytton, and less of a formalist, more real than his immediate liberal predecessor Mr. Cardwell. The marriage of the Princess Helena to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein took place at Windsor Castle on the 5th July, the only noteworthy incident in the ceremony being that Her Majesty herself gave the bride away. The Marquis of Lansdowne who was expected to join the new ministry, died on the 5th July, of a paralytic stroke. We see no mention made of the second reading of the Union Bill, and presume it was fortunately shelved for the session.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

The Derby Ministry.

We yesterday furnished the names of the occupants of the great offices of State in the new Tory Ministry under Lord Derby. The Illustrated London News supplies the following additional list which it believes to be substantially correct: First Commissioner of Woods, Lord John Manners; Lords of the Treasury, Sir R. Bateson, Hon. G. Noel, Lord H. Scott; Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas (in the Cabinet); Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, Col. Taylor, Mr Ward Hunt; Under Secretary for India, Sir James Ferguson. In the Royal Household the following changes are announced: Lord Steward, Duke of Marlborough; Comptroller of the Household, Lord Burghley; Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Bradford; Vice Chamberlain, Lord Claude Hamilton; Master of Horse, Duke of Beaufort; Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Colville. The Times very properly says: "It always requires an effort of reason to understand why Household officers should change with a change of Ministry, and there are not wanting persons who deny the necessity of the rule." It was generally believed that two or three of the posts generally considered political would be left untouched, and in this respect a less rigorous policy would be initiated, although the Conservative ranks abound with noble Lords—Court peacocks only fit to strut and flaunt their fine feathers in the presence of Royalty. As a whole, the new Cabinet agreeably surprises the nation. Reduced to the necessity, by the passive attitude of Earl Grosvenor and his colleagues, the Liberal Conservatives who seceded and overthrew the late Ministry, but declined to accept office under the new Government, of making his choice from the members of his former Cabinet, and from younger supporters who had in the interim made themselves prominent, Lord Derby, it is conceded even by the Liberal press, has formed a very tolerable Ministry. "The new Cabinet," says the authority before quoted, "may be, and we believe is, well fitted to discharge the ordinary business of Government, but it is too little in accord with the majority of the House and with public opinion to afford much hope of a prolonged existence. Several of its members possess great constructive ability, but there can be little scope for its exercise. We accept Lord Derby's Ministry as an interregnum, affording the best opportunity of reconstructing a Liberal Cabinet, and we are thankful that while it serves this purpose, and cannot easily exceed it, it also presents an appearance in itself so thoroughly respectable." The Spectator, although disposed to sarcasm towards some of the appointments, and in its usual pungent language recommends the new Ministry when in working order to "devise, or borrow, or steal a programme of some kind," speaks in still more laudatory terms than the "Thunderer" of the Cabinet as a whole. Says this journal: "The new Tory Cabinet is sufficiently strong, and looks the stronger that it rises as a whole so high above the level of the party which is to support it. As hills which stand up sheer from the level of the sea always look a good deal higher than hills of the same height which themselves rise out of a respectably high table-land, the few 'talents' of the Tory party make all the more show from the exceedingly dead level out of which they tower, while the talents of the Liberal party are at best but a selection of the higher eminences in an undulating region of many slopes and uplands. Still, whatever be the reason, it would be uncandid to deny that the list of the new Ministry conveys an impression of efficiency and perhaps of somewhat forbidding strength which did not belong at all to the Tory Cabinet of either 1852 or 1858. \* \* \* On the whole the deficiency of the new Government lies certainly not in its personnel, which, for such creatures as we are in such a world as the present, is tolerably strong, but in its principles, and in the intrinsic difficulty of ruling by a Parli-

amentary minority." The Daily News (Liberal) regards the members of the incoming Government "as respectable instruments of a policy which can only be harmless so long as it is no policy at all," and thinks "that carefully watched and checked they will conduct the routine business creditably during the Ministerial interregnum." The Morning Post calls upon those who have been compelled to abandon the reins of power themselves not to harass those who take them up without giving them some chance of showing their capabilities, and considers that the forbearance which should be shown to any Government now taking office should be great. The Liberals having had a long lease of power can well afford to be magnanimous for the present. The Conservative organs are of course jubilant and loud in their praises of the Derby Cabinet. In comparing the relative merits of the two Premiers, one of them congratulates the country upon the "substitution of the brilliant, spirited, frank and courageous chief of the Conservative party for the mean, cunning and mumbling dotard whom he succeeds," and proceeds further on to say that the new Ministry is not only stronger in personnel than Lord Derby's Administration of 1859, but that it accedes to office under circumstances much more favorable to its continuance and permanence. The radical Daily Telegraph is the most inveterate against the new Government, believing "that it means complications abroad, discontent in the Colonies, and disaffection in the sister Island; while it will inevitably delay all those great social reforms at home, which ought not to be, but are, regarded with terror and aversion by the Derbyite following." The Tory Standard says: "The country is well pleased that the great interests of the country are to be entrusted at such an important crisis to statesmen in whose honesty, ability and information it can place the most thorough confidence." The Pall Mall Gazette is moderate, and says: "It will be the absolute duty of all public men to support the new Ministry as long as their Government is wisely conducted." Such is the tone of the London Press, and, although it admitted on all hands, that the Liberal is still stronger than the Conservative element in the House, yet there is every probability that Lord Derby will hold office for one session, if not longer, and in view of the redress we so much need for our own grievances, it is a matter for congratulation for us in Vancouver Island that the Seymour Union Bill is shelved, and that our case falls into the hands of a man bearing the high reputation of Lord Carnarvon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, August 25.

Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

The Speaker took his seat at 3:15 o'clock. Present—Messrs Pidwell, Dickson, and DeCosmos. Mr Young was entering the room when a "count out" took place, while Dr Dickson was on the point of reading the following NOTICES

It having been made manifest to the House by an official despatch, dated 27th June, 1866, that the sum of \$26,000 of the people's money has been applied by His Excellency Governor Kennedy to purposes never contemplated in the Appropriation Act of 1865, this House would respectfully inform His Excellency, that in the future any such unauthorized application of the public funds, will not be approved of by this House. That in order, in the future, to offer an effectual bar against the Governor of the Colony, or the person administering the Government for the time being, borrowing money on behalf of the public, in a manner unauthorized by law, this House deems it expedient to inform His Excellency Governor Kennedy, that any sum or sums of money so obtained will not receive the legal sanction of this House.

METLAKATLA MISSION.—It will be seen by advertisement that a meeting in connection with this mission will be held in the Collegiate schoolroom, on Monday evening, at 7½ p.m. The Rev. F. B. Gribbell, who leaves for that distant field of labor by the Otter on Tuesday next, and the Rev. A. Doolan, who is also about to return there, will address the meeting. We hope a large number of friends will attend to wish them a hearty God speed on their important mission.

The ship Egeria, from this port, arrived, June 29, at Falmouth, England.

The Agricultural Committee's interview with the Governor.

The Committee appointed at the agricultural meeting, held on the 15th August, waited on the Governor on Thursday, August 23d, in pursuance of the resolution passed to that effect. The deputation having been courteously received by His Excellency, Mr Garrett read the resolutions which had been adopted by the public meeting.

His Excellency replied;

1. That the public welfare was much retarded by the unhappy position of the Crown Lands. The House of Assembly had declined to accede to the terms proposed by Her Majesty's Government, but had failed to suggest any better plan for dealing with the Crown Lands of the Colony. Matters were therefore stationary, and he had not the power to put them in motion. So far therefore as the Indian Reserves and other Crown property are concerned, he regretted being unable to meet the views of the deputation.

2. So far back as 1864, he had a return made of all the lands which had been sold or preempted. This return showed the startling fact that 118,000 acres were held under the various Land Acts of the Colony for which no payment whatever had been made, of which only 23,000 acres were professedly occupied! Thus in round numbers, about 100,000 acres were held without being utilized or improved in any way, yielding no revenue of any kind. Let this large territory be cultivated and we could afford to wait patiently the correct settlement of the Crown Lands question.

But how was this desirable object to be obtained? In his opinion there was but one way of reaching the evil. Let a tax be levied on every acre by whomsoever held in lieu of the Real Estate Tax. The industrious farmer would not feel it, because he had a return from his land; the speculator would speedily give way to some one who was inclined to work. Land had its duties as well as its rights, and if one man did not fulfil those duties he should either pay for the luxury of neglecting them, or allow somebody else to come in who was willing to undertake their discharge.

The present Land Proclamation Act he considered a failure; the figures already referred to proved that with the most convincing clearness. It allowed a class of men to obtain land who immediately evaded its spirit and object, and without ever putting in a plough sat down and wondered why they were not rich. Tax them and they will work or sell.

3. The Real Estate Tax being a penalty upon improvement he considered to be wrong in principle. It pressed upon the man of industry, and favored the indolent. This should be amended without delay.

4. As for the extension of the permit system, he could not see his way to recommend that. As the enlightened principles of Free Trade became better understood, the value of direct over indirect taxation was becoming more and more apparent. The heavy expense, the fraud, and the vice which import duties led to, were rapidly convincing the world of the superiority of Free Trade. He could not make out the justice and wisdom of taxing the poor man's loaf while the rich man's champagne entered free. He thought the only protection required by the farmers of this Colony was, that as great facility as possible for getting their produce to market should be afforded them. With a tax upon land, sufficient to induce improvement or sale, good roads and regular steam communication along the coast, an amended real estate tax act, and Free Trade, he would still be confident of the future success of the Colony.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for his courteous reception and withdrew. Frederick William Nicholas, Crown Prince of Prussia, who commanded the Prussian force at the battle of Skaliez, is the eldest son of the present King, and was born October 18, 1831. He was married at London, January 25, 1857, to the Princess Royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. He holds the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army, and commands the Second Corps.

ASSAULT.—Mr T. Dougal was charged yesterday in the Police Court with assaulting Mr F. Pagden. It appeared that the complainant had been placed by the mortgagee in charge of the steamer Cariboo, owned by the accused, and while fetching water the latter attempted to regain possession, and assaulted the complainant. Other charges were also preferred by Mr Pagden and Mr Woolcott against Dougal. Mr Bishop appeared for the complainant, and Mr Green for the accused. Mr Green denied that Pagden had been legally placed in possession, and argued that he was therefore a trespasser. There being civil rights at issue, he further contended that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. Mr Pemberton adjourned the case, recommending the parties to settle the matter amicably.

"AS DRUNK AS A PIG!"—We have often heard an inebriate pronounced as drunk as a pig; but we never saw a member of the porcine family under the influence of intoxicating drink until the other day. The brewer, at the lager beer establishment on Government street, it seems, threw out a quantity of sediment that had accumulated in the vats and a herd of swine ate so heartily thereof as actually to become intoxicated. The squealing and staggering that followed was ludicrous. The entire herd fell and slept until the effects had disappeared, when they sneezed off, seemingly much ashamed of the excess of which they had been guilty.

THE MIRROR AND DIORAMA.—We are sorry to learn that Mr Bachelder will only exhibit his grand Mirror and Diorama this evening—business engagements requiring that he should leave on the Fidelity for Portland tomorrow. The notices in the California press are of the most flattering description, and if the exhibition is only half what is claimed for it, a great treat is in store for our citizens. We should advise our readers (there being no extra charge) to secure seats, and take their young friends with them this evening.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.—The schooners Premier, North Star, and Crosby, and the bark Metropolis, have arrived at Honolulu, S. I., from this port. The first made the passage in 20½ days; the second, in 23 days; the third, in 21 days; and the last in 39 days. The schooners left Victoria within a day or two of each other.

NOVEL WEDDING AND BRIDAL TOUR.—An exchange says that a couple were married, in April last, in Dallas county, Iowa, out of doors and upon horseback; and for a wedding trip started across the plains with 250 cattle, for Oregon. The couple are expected here in a few days.—Oregonian.

DISMISSED.—The attachment against the salary of a Government officer who had neglected to pay a tradesman's bill, was yesterday dismissed by the Chief Justice, who held that an attachment of that nature could not hold.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK.—J. P. Davies & Co. yesterday sold by auction a number of cows with and without calves, at prices ranging from \$39 to \$65. A fine stallion brought \$160, and several horses, an average of \$80 each.

H. M. MINISTER FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Queen has appointed James Hay Wodehouse, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Para, to be Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands.

FIRE ENGINE LAMP.—The Tiger Company have imported from England a handsome silver-plated lamp for their engine. The globe is red and white and the lamp will burn twelve hours.

PROMOTION.—Lord Beresford, of H. M. S. Sutlej, received news by last mail of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. There was much rejoicing among his Lordship's friends on board over his good fortune.

APPEAL.—The defendants in the suit of Bunster v. Joseph Brothers have served a notice on the plaintiff of an intention to appeal to the Privy Council, and have furnished bonds for the payment of the costs.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave for the above settlement, calling at way ports, on Monday, at 7 p. m. She will remain two days at the settlement.

CITY COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Municipal Council will take place this (Saturday) evening at half-past seven o'clock, in lieu of the usual Monday evening meeting.

RETURNED.—All but one of the coal miners who left Nanaimo to look at the Bellingham Bay coal mine, have returned to the former place, in consequence of the "strike."

UP FOR THIS PORT.—The schooner Premier is loading at Honolulu, S. I., for this port, and will come consigned to Lawrence, Clark & Joyce.

The Diana will leave on an excursion-trip to the Phoenix Coal Mine this morning.

New Brunswick.—A despatch from St. John, N. B., informs us that the Union resolutions passed the New Brunswick Assembly on Saturday—only eight members voting against them! The number corresponds exactly with the number of anti-Unionists returned at the late election.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax, N. S., July 11.—Mr Howe has gone home to protest against confederation with the Canadas. He is armed with monster petitions from the people. The people are arousing and petitions flowing in fast. The fate of confederation here is doubtful. The American rebel General Early arrived here yesterday en route to Canada.

China:—Dates are to June 22d. Business was excessively dull.

The Evening Mail suggests the laying of a submarine telegraphic cable between Hongkong and Shanghai.

We regret to learn of the total loss of the Guinevere, laden with new teas, on her way down from Harkow.

The foundation-stone of Trinity Church, at Shanghai, was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 24th of May. The ceremonies were very imposing. H. M.'s Consul read a speech on the occasion.

The Hankow Times mentions the opening of a new Roman Catholic Church at Wuchang, at which a sermon was preached by an octogenarian Chinese priest, and a Latin oration commemorative of the event was recited by one of the scholars.

On the 12th of June, ten foreigners in two four-oared gigs boarded a Chinese junk lying off the Hooan Road jetty in the Sochow Creek, and carried off \$9000. One of the junk men was shot, and another severely wounded with a sword.

Sixty-three Chinamen were drowned by the breaking of a bridge at Ningpo on the occasion of a grand religious ceremony. A sum of \$40 had been given to the proprietors to throw the bridge open for the day, and the Chinese, of course, expected they would be allowed to pass as they pleased, without let or hindrance. But through some misunderstanding, the parties to blame for which will be punished by their knowledge of the result, several persons connected with the bridge began to stop the crowd and endeavor to collect cash. The consequence was the assemblage of immense numbers in one spot, and the giving way of the planking.

On the anniversary of the Queen of England's birthday there was a grand celebration in Nagasaki.

On the 15th of June a Mrs Myer and child were murdered by a Chinaman on board the hulk Richard, lying off the Sailors' Home.

Letters from Hankow state that a body of Mahomedan rebels have made an irruption into Kansuh, and captured and burned its capital.

Two Chinese pirate junks attacked the ship Conqueror, in the China sea, but were repulsed with loss.

Testimonial.—NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 21, 1866. Capt. J. R. Fleming, Commanding Steamer Lilloet.

DEAR SIR—We wish to leave you with a few words to recall to your memory hereafter, what each one of us feels now, and will express for himself orally far better. No one of the party will ever forget the delightful trip to Yale with you and the "Lilloet," nor how entirely our pleasure was owing to your cordial kindness, politeness, and unwearied exertions for our enjoyment. All this cannot be expressed in a letter, but we hope you will remember that we fully appreciated, and heartily thanked you for it.

Trusting that you will keep a green corner for us in your memory.

We remain, your Friends, S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy, R. R. Haines, G. H. Mumford, Thos. W. Kimmell, U. S. Navy, Dr. E. B. Bingham, U. S. Navy, J. W. White, U. S. R. S. D. B. Hodgson, U. S. R. S., J. T. Wayson, U. S. R. S., and 9 others.

Lilloet, B. C., Flour.—LILLOET, B. C., Aug. 16, '66.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—In one of your late issues you state the Lilloet flour has been tested, and found a little inferior to the best Golden Gate. On public grounds, I have much pleasure to inform you that, grade against grade, our flour has been pitted against the imported brands by men who have done nothing else but trade in flour, and they pronounce it the superior article; in no case where samples have been subjected to those unquestionably competent to judge, has other than the highest commendation been accorded, want of age being the only item against it; brand for brand not superior and extra. And, why should we not? Firstly, we have good wheat, and following that, splendid water power, French mill stones, machinery and appliances of the most modern date from the foundry of Spratt & Kriemler, of your city, and every mechanical ingenuity known in the world and in the business of millers, to clean the grain and convert it into the wholesome, marketable form in which to appear as the "staff of life." When perfection is acquired in manufacturing, going beyond is impossible; we have attained that point—have equality, but no superiors on the American continent or Great Britain; can make 200 sacks per day and take it easy, and dispose of it as fast as made.

F. W. FOSTER, Agent Lilloet Flour Mill Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)

MANUFACTURED BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class 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, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & FERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Olives' Stores of the highest quality.

The Weekly British Colonist  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

## The Gubernatorial Visit.

One of the first duties incumbent upon Her Majesty's representative upon assuming the government of any of Her Colonies, unquestionably is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the country and the subjects over whom he has to rule. During the three years of his administration, Governor Kennedy has not proceeded farther than Nanaimo to the North, and Leech River to the West, and the rest of the Island was therefore so far as his personal knowledge was concerned, a blank, a *terra incognita*. The settlements of both aborigines and white men, are necessarily either close to the sea shore or approachable by water, and with two or three ships of war lying in Esquimalt harbor, always available, the task of proceeding round the Island on an official visit, could be neither perilous, difficult, nor disagreeable during the summer months. His Excellency has now accomplished the feat, and must feel how limited was his previous knowledge of the island and those who inhabit it. The treatment of the native tribes, falls especially within the sphere of his jurisdiction, and to understand the wisest mode of dealing with them, requires personal contact with them and some insight into their habits, customs and ideas. More frequent intercourse with the Indians on the West Coast especially, would lead to a much better understanding, and prevent the necessity of summary punishment being inflicted for wrongs committed by the untutored savages. We find the poor creatures themselves anxious for a better understanding, and asking His Excellency to appoint Indian agents to reside among them. In the present condition of the country, the appointment of paid agents, is out of the question, but we would press upon the Executive, the advisability of more frequent friendly visits being paid by a man of war, having a representative of the Government on board, to the more distant Indian settlements on the Coast. It would be the means of quieting the natives, repelling depredations, and ensuring greater security to life, without which the remote portions of the Island will neither be developed nor settled. At Cowichan, we notice that the compensation and Indian Reserve question was again brought to His Excellency's notice. This is a grave matter, deserving the earnest attention of Government, for there is every reason to apprehend serious trouble if faith be much longer broken with the original Lords of the manor. At the white settlements of Comox and Cowichan Valley, His Excellency will have had ample opportunity of judging for himself whether the Island, as some people still maintain, contains no arable land, and whether our agricultural interests are worthy of encouragement or not. In every point of view the visit of the Governor was necessary and politic. The Indian will feel that a great barrier no longer lies between him and the white man's "hyas tyhee," and that he has only to behave himself to be his friend, while the honest and deserving settler, struggling for his livelihood in the distant woodland, will infuse fresh vigor into his wearisome toil, under the assurance that his interests and wants are known where they can best find a helping friend.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, August 21.

**SAILING IN THE AIR.**—Paris has lately had its aeronautical fiasco as well as New York. An immense balloon-ship, with sails, screw, helm and other appliances, started on a voyage from Paris May 10, but after ascending a few yards the balloon burst, either from being overweighted or damaged by the machinery, and fell heavily to the ground. A similar attempt was made in London on the Monday following, with a balloon furnished with oars feathered with goose-quills, and a rudder and screw of the same material. The trip was safely made, but whether the inventor was successful is not stated.

## Cruise of H. M. S. "Scout" round the Island.

**WEDNESDAY, 8th.**—Left Esquimalt harbor at 10 a. m. and anchored at 4 o'clock the following afternoon in Stamp harbor at the head of the Alberni Canal, Barclay Sound. It was distressing to see the lately prosperous little settlement of Alberni fast becoming a heap of ruins; one white man by the name of Drane is there, who takes care of the machinery connected with the saw mill. The pretty little gardens of the settlers are overgrown with weeds and the houses falling to decay. We afterwards visited the farm up the river, there is some excellent land farmed by a man named Taylor, a Scotchman, who pays a nominal rent of \$1 a year. He has some very fine looking stock.

**FRIDAY, 10th.**—Weighed from Stamp harbor at 4 p. m. and anchored by 10 o'clock in Ouchucklesit, about 20 miles from Alberni. Landed and visited the Indians and gave them a present of some biscuit and a few blankets, they appeared well satisfied and promised not to molest the whites. They all asked eagerly for some white man to live among them in the capacity of Indian Agent. This indeed appears to be much needed everywhere, for the Indians want some one who they can respect and look up to and who will protect them and represent their grievances in a proper manner. We left Ouchucklesit about 2 p. m. and shortly afterwards anchored in Island harbor, not more than 12 miles off. We were unable to proceed owing to the fog and thick disagreeable weather.

**SATURDAY, 11th.**—Weighed early this morning; at 6 o'clock His Excellency landed at Village Island and visited the fishing establishment of Messrs. Sprout & Co. They have a quantity of most excellent Cod, which they call down. They obtain these fish (which are called by the natives "Tush-koor") in very large quantities and their little schooner Codfish takes them to Victoria. Entered Olayquot Sound by noon and anchored off the village of the Ahousat Indians. This is the tribe of Indians who were so severely punished by the Sutej. We landed and had a "wah-wah" with them. Gave a few blankets and biscuit among the tribe. We saw Cupoha, the Chief, he was severely wounded at the time the Sutej made the attack on his village and he pointed out the scars on his leg and shoulder, which had evidently been caused by some very severe wounds. Anchored the same evening in Haskiquat harbor.

**SUNDAY 12th.**—Left Haskiquat at 4 in the morning, and steered for Nootka Sound. Stopped for an hour at Friendly Cove," (the entrance to Nootka.) The Governor landed and visited the Indians, spoke to them, and distributed some small presents among them. They showed us various documents from captains of merchant ships and others, saying they were friendly disposed towards the whites. These people also asked for some white man to be sent to live among them. We then steamed round Nootka Island, and anchored the same evening in Queen's Cove Esperanza Inlet.

**MONDAY 13th.**—Left Queen's Cove by 10 a. m., very thick foggy weather, drizzling rain, surf breaking heavily over the rocks at the entrance to Esperanza; however, we got safely outside, and shaped a course for Quatsino Sound, where we anchored by 6 p. m. Found the schooner Kate, Capt. Waller, here. They were trading for salmon.

**TUESDAY 14th.**—Weighed from Quatsino at daylight; rounded Cape Scott, with splendid weather; passed into the Galetas Channel, and anchored at Fort Rapert by 2 p. m. Found the Otter lying here. The Governor landed and visited the Fort and the Indian village.

**WEDNESDAY 15th.**—Weighed at 4 a. m., and anchored the same night in Tribune Bay, Hornby Island.

**THURSDAY 16th.**—Weighed at daylight, and anchored off Comox by 8 o'clock. The Governor landed, and rode round the settlement; called at all the settlers houses, and enquired most kindly into their wants, and evinced great interest in their farms, stock, &c. Nearly all the settlers spoke cheerfully of their prospects, and appeared contented. They complained much of the want of a road from the settlement to the bay, and they also complained of the difficulty of getting rid of their produce, except at a great loss. One settler showed two magnificent hogs fattened on milk and corn, weighing 300 pounds each. The same man has 150 other hogs. They say they send their stock to Victoria, and they are told there is no market for them; they then write back to sell them at any price, and they are sold at a most ruinous price to them. It seems strange there should be no market for hogs, poultry, butter, &c., where we import thousands of dollars worth of bacon and butter yearly. Surely it would pay some honest man to act as a commission merchant, and to agree to receive all the stock from the various settlers at Comox, selling it for them to the best advantage, and receiving his commission thereon. They spoke very hopefully of the coal mines at Comox, and next week they commence making the trail to them. This is altogether a most flourishing little settlement. Many of

the settlers are single men, and complained bitterly of not being able to obtain wives, as bachelor life is not conducive to comfort. A very pretty meandering stream passes through the settlement, abounding with trout. The officers from the ship caught some magnificent fish.

**FRIDAY 17th.**—Weighed at 4 a. m., from Comox, and anchored by 11 o'clock at Nanaimo. The town of Nanaimo has wonderfully improved during the last three years. Its progress appears slow, but sure. No vessels were lying here.

**SATURDAY, 18th.**—Left Nanaimo, and anchored in Cowichan Bay by 2 p. m. On the following day (Sunday) His Excellency landed, and attended Divine Service at the Parsonage. There were 39 people present, sometimes there are as many as 60. After service, His Excellency rode round and visited various settlers. Some very magnificent oats were seen at the farm of Mr. Alexander, he expected they would yield at least 80 bushels to the acre. Mr. Alexander has a wife and family, and appears a thriving prosperous man. He has travelled a great deal, has farmed both in the old country and Australia, but he says he infinitely prefers this, and is perfectly contented with the spot he has chosen. He owns about 20 head of fine cattle. All the crops at the various farms, looked as if they would yield an abundant harvest. The Indians were peaceable, they complained about their lands, and were anxious to know when the question of what land they were to have, would be definitely settled.

Left Cowichan early Monday morning and arrived at Salt Spring Island by 6 o'clock. His Excellency landed and walked to Mr. Booth's farm.

8:30, left Salt Spring, arriving in Esquimalt by 4 p. m., having steamed completely round the Island, and traversed 795 miles.

## Presentation to the Rev. Dr. and Miss Evans.

The congregation of the Wesleyan Church and members of other denominations in this city, met last evening to witness the presentation to the Rev. E. Evans, pastor of the above Church, of an address, accompanied with a handsome silver tea-service, and also Miss Evans, daughter of the above with a silver teacake basket and knife. Addresses were made by the Rev. A. Browning of the Wesleyan Church Rev. Thos. Somerville, Presbyterian Minister, Dr. Dickson, M. L. A., Messrs Jessop, Sparrow and Spencer, to which earnest and able replies were given by the Rev. gentleman about to leave, both on his own behalf and that of his daughter Miss Evans. The following was neatly inscribed on the silver teapot: "Presented to the Rev. E. Evans, D. D., by the Methodist congregation, Victoria, V. I., over which (having founded the Church in which they worship) he has presided nearly eight years, as a mark of their affectionate esteem on his removal from this circuit: August 20th, 1866. On the silver case knife was the annexed: "Presented to Miss Evans by the Wesleyan congregation, on leaving Victoria, V. I., August 20, '66." The addresses alluded to, we hope to give in our next issue. The lateness of the hour precludes us from publishing them in this day's paper.

## Supreme Court.

[BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

**Walker v. Louenberg.**—Argument in this case resumed yesterday. Mr. McCreight instructed by Messrs. Drake & Jackson, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ring instructed by Messrs. Peartree & Green, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover the sum of \$3000, amount of a guarantee given by defendant to the Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and \$2500 for interest on the same. It was held by the Court that defendant was liable to pay the amount of the guarantee but without interest. She defendant had offered to pay the \$3000 without interest, upon receiving a proportionate share of the security obtained by the Bank from Messrs. Spratt & Kriemler, the parties for whom the guarantee was given. Counsel on both sides conceded, and the Court agreed, that the Bank was liable to give the defendant the proportionate share of the security demanded by defendant.

**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**—This body met last evening, present His Worship the Mayor and a full board. An account from Mr. Heisterman as agent for the lessors, for \$25 for rent to the 25th August was filed. The Committee on Bridges obtained further time to report. The Clerk read the report of indebtedness of the Corporation to June 30th, 1866, which was received and adopted, and the committee discharged. The Sanitary Commission verbally reported that 85 notices had been given to remove nuisances, and that monthly reports of their proceedings would be handed in. The report was received and adopted. The application of Messrs. Astice & Co. of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel came up for consideration but no action was taken, and the Council adjourned till Monday Evening next.

**WHAT NEXT?**—A Viennese philosopher is experimenting upon the transportation of ponderable bodies by electricity, so that the old fable of the soldier who sent his shoes home for exchange by hanging them on the telegraph wire, may be realized.

**MINERAL OIL FOR FUEL.**—An English paper states that a series of important experiments upon Mr. Richardson's method of burning mineral oil as a fuel for steam-boilers and steam-engines, has been made at Woolwich Dockyard, with complete success. Ten pounds of water is the highest quantity that has ever been evaporated per pound of the best steam coals; upwards of 18lb of water has now been evaporated continuously for many hours by oil from the celebrated Torbane-hill or Boghead mineral. The trials with other rock oils, though not reaching quite so high a figure, have been such as to prove the superiority of mineral oil over coal, and the perfect capability of maintaining the strongest fire without the slightest cessation or diminution of its intensity until the complete exhaustion of the store of fuel.

**ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT.**—A French coal mine has been the scene of an accident, which is familiar enough on a small scale to the miner, but rarely occurs in such proportions. A cage or platform was used for raising the coal, and finding that this rubbed against the shaft, investigation was commenced. It was found that the side which had been well "tuffed," or boarded, was projecting. The miners, 300 in all, were got out safely, and an attempt made to repair the damage. But these timbers fell in, and following them came such a deluge of water that no power could control the torrent. Hundreds of tons of stone and earth followed the water, and the mine filled with water and mud and the debris of the shaft and works, which were entirely destroyed.

**GOLD.**—The imports of gold into the United Kingdom amounted in April to £719,760 against £1,024,684 in April, 1865, and £1,424,654 in April, 1864. The exports of gold from the United Kingdom in April amounted to £481,099 against £639,022 in April, 1865, and £1,876,411 in April 1864. In the four months ending April 30, the value of the gold imported was £3,145,749 against £2,675,930 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £5,532,504 in the corresponding period of 1864. In the four months ending April 30, the value of the gold exported was £1,877,463 against £2,163,536 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £5,988,217 in the corresponding period of 1864. There has thus been a considerable contraction in the movement of gold this year.—*Eng. Paper.*

**ROGUE AND VAGABOND.**—Sam Williams appeared on remand yesterday in the Police Court charged as a rogue and vagabond. He pleaded hard to escape, enumerated several places where he had recently earned a day's wages, and wanted to know whether the times were such that a man was to be punished because he could not get work? The Magistrate said the evidence was too clear, prisoner was a bad character, and had escaped before on mere quibbles, he must now send him to the chain-gang for three months. Sam went to prison quite indifferent about being called a rogue, but much incensed at being branded as a vagabond.

**RETURN OF H. M. S. SCOUT.**—H. M. S. Scout, Capt. Price, having His Excellency the Governor, Superintendent Harkin, Mr. Dally, photographic artist, Mr. Ashe, from Comox, and others on board, returned to Esquimalt yesterday at 4 p. m., having circumnavigated the island, calling at 21 and anchoring at 19 places. An interesting outline of the cruise will be found in another column. Mr. Dally brings back several excellent views of different points of interest on the east and west coast.

**SANITARY COMMISSION.**—Yesterday John Baldwin appeared before the Mayor to answer a summons for non compliance with an order of the Sanitary Commission, to remove a certain nuisance from his premises. Further time was granted on defendant paying the cost of summons.

**COURT OUT.**—The House of Assembly did not meet yesterday, the only members present being the Speaker and Messrs Young, Dickson, and Pidwell. Messrs DeCosmos and Cochrane arrived in time to be too late

The writer of the letter in answer to the arguments of the author of "Our Indian Policy," must comply with our rule and furnish his name, before his communication can appear.

## Legislative Assembly.

Wednesday, Aug. 22th, 1866.

Speaker took his seat at 1:10 p. m. Present—Messrs DeCosmos, Young, McClure, Pidwell, Carswell, Messrs Cochrane, Ash and Powell, came in subsequently.

**THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION RESOLUTIONS.**  
Mr. Young introduced the motion of which he had given notice to rescind the original unconditional Union Resolutions passed by the House. He condemned the resolutions to which he had always been opposed, and pointed out their humiliating, and ruinous effects. He was in favor of equitable Union, and was now ready to "bury the hatchet" and consult with other members as to what was best to be done for the interest of the country, and if they could not get fair Union then confederation, or annexation. He did not condemn the mover of the resolution, who might have been actuated by patriotic motives, but he (the mover) must now admit that he was mistaken in the liberality and justice of the Government in whom he confided.

Dr. Dickson concurred in the resolutions excepting that part relating to H. M. Government to effect Union on such terms as to it might seem meet. The hon. mover had entirely confided to the sense of justice of H. M. Government, but he (D. D.) still thought the Parliament too just and intelligent to allow such a bill as the one submitted to pass. For this bill he should never vote, although he was in favor of Union, he thought that it would be beneficial to rescind the words he objected to.

Mr. Pidwell regretted that such words had ever been used, as the people knew better than Her Majesty's Government, what the country wanted. He however, thought the original resolutions had been already rescinded by the subsequent ones, setting forth what was wanted and which were sent home by steamer and by telegraph. He had always found during a long life of Colonial experience, that the Home Government only granted what was asked for. He maintained that Union with British Columbia, was essential for our mutual interests or whether for the purpose of joining the great confederation. The motion of Mr. Young was an insidious attempt to frustrate Union was an

Mr. DeCosmos did not deny the right of any hon. member to propose to rescind a resolution or repeal a law, but he argued that it would be breaking faith with the Home Government and the country, to rescind the resolution without giving Her Majesty's Government notice. He took the hon. member for the City, (Mr. Young) to task for the position he had assumed on the Union question. The country demanded Union and must have it, and he was ready to go with the hon. gentleman to their constituents to-morrow, on the question of Union. It was the Tariff idol that the hon. gentleman then contended for, unmindful of the other more important question. Mr. DeCosmos denied that the House went begging to British Columbia and gave the origin of the Unconditional Resolutions which occurred in this wise. An hon. gentleman (Mr. McClure) who was not then a member of the House, and himself in an interview with Governor Kennedy, prior to the passing of the Union Resolutions, were recommended to leave the negotiation for Union in the Governor's hands and to pass a resolution leaving the question of Union untrammelled. When such a resolution, passed by a majority of the House, was placed in his hands, His Excellency said he would telegraph to England, and that on the same day he would place before Her Majesty's Government there would be an order in Council made constituting one Governor for both Colonies, and that Governor would bring the legislators together, so as to settle their differences and establish Union with Victoria as the capital. It was on that account that he had voted \$50,000 for the gubernatorial residence in Victoria, but he must say if the Governor has done what is right in the matter as regards Union, it has not appeared in his despatches. The hon. gentleman spoke at length on the subject in answer to the arguments of the introducer of the motion, denouncing the idea of annexation to the United States as preposterously absurd, and maintaining that the House could not consistently with its duties or its honor rescind the original resolutions, without offering some palliative to Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. McClure objected to the introduction of personalities. It was simply necessary that the House should record that it was not willing to accept the terms of Union proposed in the Bill. It was natural to suppose that Her Majesty's Government on making any change would add to instead of taking away the representative power of a Colony, merely because it wished to be united with another. Her Majesty's Government was not that parental being some supposed and must be told that Vancouver Island would not accept any Union that did not give representation on a basis of population. He brought in an amendment to that effect.

The Speaker said it was out of order, a resolution to that effect had already been discussed and passed.

Mr. Pidwell moved the adjournment of the debate until after the arrival of the steamer. Dr. Ash thought the duty of the House was clear. There was no use of telling Her Majesty's Government what the last hon. gentleman had said. The terms offered he considered were the only ones practicable for the Home Government to offer. They were to have one Governor, the capital was not settled, and, suppose it was New Westminster for the present, in the course of events it must come to Victoria. He alluded to the different modes of taxation, to the heavy debt of British Columbia and to the Tariff question and concluded by saying that those who opposed Union under the bill were opposing the best interests of the country.

After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Young on certain statements of Mr. DeCosmos, House adjourned till Thursday at 3 p. m.

SAUCE.—LEA AND FERRIN'S  
Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY  
EDWARD LEA & FERRIN  
TOBACCO  
Only Good Sauce  
and applicable to  
EVERY VARIETY OF  
DISH.

## Caution.

Lea & Ferrin's  
Worcestershire Sauce

L. & F. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels of which are highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Ask for Lea and Ferrin's Sauce.  
\* Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. \* Beware of cheap imitations.

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

The Weekly British  
AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28

## CARIBBO

GROUSE CREEK.

Caribbo, Aug. 16.—The I have got into a deep channe they can obtain from \$6 to \$10 the gravel. The Carolina got good pay last week and are the pay streak. The Hopple, averaging from 8 to 10 ounces at work; the Salt Spring coming out good pay.

CONKLIN'S GULCH.

The United company have 350 feet into the hill and have not containing a large deposit boulders and gravel, in which it high as 70 cents to the pan. The Hood company have struck nel 350 feet from the creek, find prospects from 25 to 37 cents the value of shares are ruling high.

WILLIAMS CREEK.

Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding cent exodus from here to the Quesselle Lake has left not a stick of gold for the past week will be ably with any previous one. Bradley, Nicolson Co., are aver to 30 ounces a week. Try Ag commence washing to-day. We are making about wages. For making from \$10 to \$12 a day Wilson Co. washed up 35 ozs., they got one piece weighing Browne Co. washed up for last week and for week before last 58 many others are doing well.

LOWREE CREEK.

The Grouse Creek Red Rock struck a prospect of \$80 to \$100 dirt in their ground sluice last week. A man by the name of W. S. er, has skedaddled.

CANTON CREEK.

Quessell, Aug. 21.—A man by Broseaux is just in upon the good news. The Blue Lead Co. ing. Two men shovelling, was in one day. This gold is a ledge of rotten quartz; it is not ragged gold. Mr Birch and party arrived on Sunday night.

Discovery of New Cree  
iboo!\$116 WASHED OUT TO THE  
WORK!

(From the B. C. Tribune)

Mr J. E. Edwards of the claim returned here last Williams Creek. We have the following important news from him about the discovery of new gold bearing creeks. Mr left Williams Creek on the 14th and came down to Soda Creek that place he went to the F. nel by Beaver Lake. He up the mouth Forks lake where he discovered the which he named Coquet Creeks. The latter being higher up than the former proceeded to Keithley's Creek he found a miner named and another, whom he named company him back to the first prospect for only a on Coquet Creek, where gold which would pay, about the superficial trial they got an ounce a day to the afterwards went to Cad About one mile from its prospect on a bar to slouging, from 9, a. m. to 1 They then turned off the panned off seven and a quarter of round, coarse gold, real gold of Williams Creek. took up discovery claims as several claims for the which they subsequently They went up the creek about nine miles. There are two in it; the hills on each side and densely timbered with cedar. The bed-rock is slate and sedimentary rock only two feet from the surface is about as much water in it in Williams and Jack-of-O combined. The grade of the good for mining purposes. is from 25 feet to 300 feet. N. E. by S. S. W. and heading riding ridge between South and Caribbo Lake. It is 50 of Williams Creek. The to the creek is from the way Edwards went up the North the lake about 50 miles, where several large creeks which opinion are auriferous, but I prospect them. Mr Edwards posed to any excitement be about his discoveries un prospecting has taken place old miners are gone over liams Creek, and the resu prospecting will soon be m Mr Edwards got the gold bar at the Bank of British Cameronton; he has brought down with him.

**BANKRUPTCY COURT.**—Re A bankrupt was up for first examination and adjourned till the 29th inst.

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

CARIBOO.

Cariboo, Aug. 16.—The Discovery Co. have got into a deep channel from which they can obtain from \$6 to \$12 to the pan in the gravel. The Carolina company struck good pay last week and are still following the pay streak. The Hepple company are averaging from 8 to 10 ounces a day; 5 men at work; the Salt Spring company, are taking out good pay.

CONKLIN'S GULCH. The United company have run a tunnel 350 feet into the hill and have struck a channel containing a large deposit of washed boulders and gravel, in which they can get as high as 70 cents to the pan.

The Hood company have struck a hill channel 350 feet from the creek, in which they find prospects from 25 to 37 cents to the pan; the value of shares are ruling high in consequence.

WILLIAMS CREEK. Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding that the recent exodus from here to the new diggings on Quesnelle Lake has left not a few claims on this creek short handed, still the yield of gold for the past week will compare favorably with any previous one this season. Bradley, Nicolson Co. are averaging from 70 to 80 ounces a week. Try Again Co. will commence washing to-day. Wide West Co. are making about wages. Forward Co. are making from \$10 to \$12 a day to the hand. Wilson Co. washed up 35 ozs. for last week; they got one piece weighing two ounces. Browne Co. washed up for last week 40 ozs. and for week before last 58 ounces, and many others are doing well.

LOWHEE CREEK. The Grouse Creek Red Rock Flume Co., struck a prospect of \$80 to three pans of dirt in their ground since last Friday.

CANTON CREEK. Quesnel, Aug. 21.—A man by the name of Brosseau is just in upon this creek with good news. The Blue Lead Co. are working. Two men shovelling, washing out 5 ozs in one day. This gold is taken from a ledge of rotten quartz; it is nearly all rough and ragged gold.

Mr Birch and party arrived on Hixon creek on Sunday night.

Discovery of New Creeks in Cariboo!

\$116 WASHED OUT TO THREE HOURS WORK!

(From the B. C. Tribune)

Mr J. E. Edwards of the Aurora claim returned here last night from Williams Creek. We have received the following important intelligence from him about the discovery of two new gold bearing creeks. Mr Edwards left Williams Creek on the 21st June, and came down to Soda Creek. From that place he went to the Forks Quesnel by Beaver Lake. He proceeded up the mouth Forks lake 25 miles, where he discovered two creeks, which he named Coquet and Cedar Creeks. The latter being three miles higher up than the former. He then proceeded to Keithley's Creek, where he found a miner named Devos and another, whom he induced to accompany him back to the creeks. They first prospected for only a short time on Coquet Creek, where they found gold which would pay, according to the superficial trial they gave it, about an ounce a day to the hand. They afterwards went to Cedar Creek. About one mile from its mouth they prospected on a bar by ground sluicing, from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock. They then turned off the water and panned off seven and a quarter ounces of round, coarse gold, resembling the gold of Williams Creek. The party took up discovery claims each, as well as several claims for their friends, which they subsequently recorded. They went up the creek about eight or nine miles. There are two canons in it; the hills on each side are steep and densely timbered with heavy cedar. The bed-rock is between a slate and sedimentary rock, and is only two feet from the surface. There is about as much water in the creek as in Williams and Jack-of-Clubs. Creeks combined. The grade of the creeks is good for mining purposes. The creek is from 25 feet to 300 feet wide, runs N.N.E. by S.S.W. and heads in the dividing ridge between South Fork Lake and Cariboo Lake. It is 50 miles S.E. of Williams Creek. The nearest way to the creek is from the wagon road. Mr Edwards went up the North fork of the lake about 50 miles, where he found several large creeks which he is of opinion are auriferous, but he did not prospect them. Mr Edwards is opposed to any excitement being got up about his discoveries until further prospecting has taken place. Several old miners are gone over from Williams Creek, and the result of their prospecting will soon be made known. Mr Edwards got the gold made into a bar at the Bank of British Columbia in Cameronton; he has brought the bar down with him.

PERRIN'S

hire Sauce.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at WOLVESBURG, May, 1855. "Tell LEA & FERRIN that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Perrin's

against spurious imitations.

HIRE SAUCE

is against spurious imitations. Several of the following parties in the various parts of any mining ground.

Perrin's Sauce.

For Export: by the Firm, Cross and Blackwell, London, etc., etc.; and universally, no lawfully.

Green & Rhodes,

for VICTORIA, V.I.

FROM THE BIG BEND MINES. NEW EXCITEMENT.

(From the British Columbia Tribune.)

We have reliable news from the French Creek that on the morning of the 13th inst., some parties made a new strike in the bench above Shep Bailey's claim. Out of a few pans of dirt \$19 of coarse gold was washed up. The gold could be easily seen in the ground, and our informant saw several large pieces which had been picked up out of the gravel. The benches for miles were soon staked off and a great scene of excitement took place on the opening of the Court to get claims recorded. Mr Haines, the Gold Commissioner, would not record the ground as hill claims, only as bench claims, which created considerable dissatisfaction. The gold found in the benches is similar to that taken out of Seep Bailey's claim in the bed of the creek. A few days will determine for certain the value of the new discovery.

A new quartz lead has been discovered on McCullough's Creek. The gold is plainly visible to the naked eye.

LATER FRENCH CREEK.

Mr C. McK Smith, who arrived yesterday by the Enterprise, having left Big Bend on the 13th inst., informs us that there is truth in the reported strike on the benches on French Creek in so far that the miners considered that they had found diggings that would pay wages (\$7). There were no improvements, however, on French Creek.

MCCULLOUGH CREEK.

On this creek the Discovery and the next claim below were the only claims that had taken out any gold at the lower end. They were tunnelling up their claims, and when he left were blasting through rocks. Higher up, on the flats, several claims were washing from \$7 to \$10 a day to the hand. The diggings here are shallow and soon worked out.

QUARTZ.

Mr Smith while prospecting on the hills found veins of rich gold, bearing quartz, but they appeared to be only gash veins of no size or extent. He has some very pretty specimens with him. Hicks of New Westminster also found a small vein of rich quartz. It appears to be a good quartz country, and it is not improbable that good quartz leads may be discovered this fall.

PROVISIONS.

Were getting low. Flour 25 cents, per lb; beans 40 cts; bacon 75.

WEATHER.

From May up to the time Mr Smith left the weather was fine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, August 23.

The Excursion to Yale.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, Capt. J. W. White, having on board Messrs George H. Mumford and R. R. Haines of the Collins and State Telegraph Companies; Capt. Franklin, Dr E. B. Bingham and Easing J. W. Kimbell, of the U. S. war steamer Saginaw; Capt. J. R. Fleming, of the river steamer Lillooet; and several other gentlemen, sailed from Victoria harbour on Friday morning last on an excursion trip to the town of Yale, British Columbia. The party was most courteously received and hospitably entertained on board the Lincoln by Capt. White and his gentlemanly officers, who gave up their cabins to the guests and afforded every opportunity for their enjoyment and happiness. The cutter reached New Westminster about 8 o'clock on the same evening, and was received with a salute fired from Columbia Square. On proceeding ashore the excursionists received a hearty welcome from the townspeople, who at once set on foot plans to add to the pleasure of the party. Several invitations were extended for the following day, all of which were declined in consequence of the Yale engagements rendering it necessary for the party to leave on Capt. Fleming's steamer Lillooet for that town on the following morning. At 10 o'clock, a. m. on Saturday, Capt. White, 1st Lieut. Hodgson, and Chief Engineer Wagon, of the Lincoln, having joined the party, New Westminster was left behind, and the noble steamer ploughed her way against the rapid current of the Fraser. The first stopping-place was Fort Langley, which the writer remembers, nearly seven years ago, as a flourishing burgh; but floods, and the removal of the seat of Government to New Westminster, have reduced the population to a few Hudson Bay Company's employes, and the town, which in these days, was regarded as the Sacramento of these Colonies, now only consists of the Company's buildings and half-a-dozen tumble-down shanties. After leaving Langley, the next place of note was Harrison River—the blue waters of which, contrasted with the stream of liquid mud that Fraser River at this point resembles, presenting a sight both beautiful and novel, and one that would have been much better appreciated had the pestilent mosquitoes remained at home. As it was, however, the little buzzing nuisances managed to make the few moments passed at the wood-pile, almost unendurable. It was quite amusing to behold the stout sons of Mars who had passed four years beneath an enemy's fire, and never flinched, as they turned their backs at the approach of the insects, and, after a hopeless struggle, capitulated, and placed themselves entirely at the mercy of the relentless foe. From New Westminster to Harrison River, a number of farmer's cabins have sprung up in the last few years;

the quantity of land cultivated is very small, but sufficient for the limited local demand. Excellent hay is cut on the prairies hereabouts, and carried above and below on the steamers. Vegetables, especially cucumbers, attain a great size on the bits of land that we observed under cultivation. From Harrison River to Yale there was but one stopping place—Hope (or Hopeless as it should be called)—which was reached at 2 o'clock in the morning. After the delay of an hour or so, to enable the worst riffles in the river, between Hope and Yale to be crossed by daylight, the Lillooet again started, and about 4 1/2 o'clock, as the first rays of Old Sol began to gild the mountain-peaks, Capt. Fleming called the company from their berths to inform them that Emory's Bar rifle was in sight, and that the steamer would shortly be in the midst of that dangerous whirl. No second summons was necessary, and the excursionists soon had the gratification of seeing the vessel—and the skillful management of the celebrated pilot, "Delaware"—safely over the dangerous spot and speeding rapidly towards the dreaded Hellgate—so-called from the impetuosity with which the current rushes through a narrow gorge or canyon. In this riffle, which is not more than the length of the steamer, the channel is narrowed by the presence of two large rocks on either side of the river, and the descending water, striking first the rock on the west side of the stream, shoots diagonally across and strikes the rock on the east side. Through this gorge, the great body of water rushes at a rate of speed that renders navigation at high water almost impossible, but at the stage at which we entered the "gate" the Lillooet speedily forced her way through and was soon stemming the less troublous current beyond. The next point of interest reached was the famous Hill's Bar, from which, early in 1858, and for months afterwards, rich deposits of gold were raised. It was the extraordinary yield of gold from this bar, which, in that memorable year caused the great Fraser river excitement, and drew 20,000 people from California to British Columbia and Vancouver Island. But its richness has long since departed—"it hath taken unto itself wings" and "hath gone forth on its mission" to increase the commerce of the world, and to add (let us hope) to the material prosperity of the toiling masses. At 6 1/2 o'clock, an abrupt turn brought us in sight of the town of Yale, the head of steam navigation, nestled at the base of huge mountains, which rear themselves heavenward on every side. It is here that the great forwarding business of the interior is conducted, and it is here that the trunk road—that splendid monument to the greatness of Sir James Douglas—commences. It was Sabbath morning, but the shrill whistle of the Lillooet roused the dreamy sleepers, and by the time the steamer had "tied up" at the townsite, a goodly collection of persons had assembled to welcome the excursionists. The company were most hospitably received and entertained by the townspeople, who really appear to enjoy a degree of prosperity elsewhere unknown in these Colonies. There are no bankruptcies here—no grumbling at dull times. Buildings are in course of erection and real estate is steadily rising in value. The business transacted here must be enormous. Large pack trains and wagons laden with freight, leave the town daily for the North. There are two fireproof storehouses here—owned by Oppenheimer & Co., and Alway & Bailey—and three Churches, viz: Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist. The Episcopal Church, (over which Rev. Mr Good presides) was the only one at which divine service was held on Sunday last, and Capt. Franklin and staff attended. The Indians, under the spiritual guidance of the Brothers of Oblate, have made great progress socially and spiritually, and their cleanly appearance, and the well-ordered state of their houses, reflects great credit on the efforts of the Brotherhood. A party—consisting of Lieut. Hodgson, Epsign Kimbell and Mr Haines, ascended a high peak to the North of the town, and planted thereon two small English and American flags. Mr Mumford, Capt. White and several other gentlemen, were invited to ride into the interior, by their new-made friends, and the day was most pleasantly passed. Gentle photographs of the party in the afternoon. In the evening the visitors sat down (upon the invitation of Capt. Fleming) to a sumptuous repast on board the Lillooet, which was attended by a number of prominent Yaleites. On Monday morning a deputation of citizens—consisting of Messrs Sutton, Oppenheimer and Gladwin—waited upon the excursionists, and requested their company at a picnic, which was to come off on the following day at Hope. The arrangements of Capt White and Mr Mumford, however, precluded the acceptance of the generous invitation, and at 11 o'clock, the Lillooet cast off her lines. As her head was turned down stream, Mr Sutton's cannon boomed forth a farewell, and in a few minutes the brisk embryo city was lost sight of. To descend, is easier than to ascend a river with such a current as the Fraser, and hence the sixteen miles to Hope were accomplished in forty-five minutes. Hope presents a very forlorn appearance. Only three of its houses are occupied and the remainder are falling to decay. Hope once occupied a proud

position as the head of steam navigation on the Fraser; but the enterprise of the people of Yale has proved that their town is entitled to the position, and ruin has in consequence fallen on its unfortunate rival. The remainder of the journey down the river was devoid of incident worthy of note. The company, assisted by the urbane Fleming, amused themselves in various ways until New Westminster was reached, where an invitation to dine, extended by Acting Colonial Secretary Ball to Capt. Franklin and White, was accepted by those gentlemen. The remainder of the gentlemen received invitations to attend a dinner given in their honor by Dr Chismore, of the Collins Telegraph Company, which was ably presided over by Mr Lamb, the Company's Superintendent, and to which full justice was done. On Tuesday morning—notwithstanding the urgent request of the New Westminsterites to attend a Fireman's Picnic—the excursionists took leave of Capt Fleming and their new-found friends and embarked on board the Lincoln. At noon, amid the firing of cannon from on shore, the dipping of flags and the waving of handkerchiefs, the cutter moved off. The run to Victoria—under the guidance of Pilot Titcomb—was made in seven hours and a-half, and the excursionists took leave of their hospitable entertainer, Capt White, and the officers under his command, to whom they are one and all indebted for the attentions and favors which were liberally bestowed upon them during the entire passage. The Yale excursion proved one of the most delightful on record.

TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.—Charles Montgomery was charged yesterday by Sergeant Ferral with supplying a bottle of spirits to an Indian. The prisoner pleaded guilty, alleging that he was tight. Inspector Welch said the prisoner had been twice convicted of whiskey selling; he was capable of better things and had once been a clerk in the Belfast Post Office. The Magistrate said the sentence he must give would be severe, but he would prefer giving prisoner a chance to leave the country. Prisoner—I will go the other side. Mr Pemberton—Oh, no, that is too near, you must get away on some ship. I will remand you for three days; in the meantime application can be made to Capt. Nagle or some other shipping agent; to get you shipped off and the country will be well rid of you. You are young and able and may do better in a foreign country.

CORMORANT STREET DISTURBANCES.—Tommy, a Fort Rupert Indian was charged yesterday by officer Taylor with assaulting him in the execution of his duty. The officer stated that Tom was drunk and disorderly and refused to go home, when he arrested him. Tom thereupon resisted and pulled out a handful of the officer's beard. Taylor was set upon by a crowd of Indians and had to use his baton. Tom was fined \$25 or three months, Lucy was fined \$20 for the part she took in the fray, Kitty \$10 and another Indian \$20.

COMPOSITION OF THE CABLE.—The core of the Atlantic cable consists of seven copper wires (six laid around one), weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, with an insulation of four layers of gutta percha. Around this core are laid ten solid wires, No. 13 gauge drawn from the best iron and galvanized. Each of these ten wires is surrounded by five strands of white Manila yarn. The weight of the cable complete is 3100 pounds per mile.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—We would call attention to the programme of the Amateur Dramatic Entertainment to be given in aid of the funds of the Cricket Club, in the Theatre on Tuesday evening next, which appears in our advertising columns.

ASSENTED TO.—We would draw the special attention of the public to the fact that the following bill yesterday received the Assent of His Excellency the Governor viz. The Debtor's Relief Bill, (commonly called: The Imprisonment for debt Amendment Bill the Homestead Bill, and the Coroner's July Bill.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with Barnard's Cariboo and Dietz & Nelson's Expresses and 48 passengers, including Messrs. Reinhart and Oppenheimer from Cariboo and a sprinkling of Big Benders. The news from up-country has mostly been anticipated.

MINSTREL TROUPE.—A minstrel company, under the management of Tom Lafont, the well known Ethiopian Delineator and Whistler, proceed this morning by the Josie McNear for a tour of the ports on the Sound. We commend them to our friends on the other side.

THE MINISTRY.—In the list of the projected Cabinet, published yesterday, Mr Boyd is named as Solicitor General, which we presume is a misprint for Mr Bovill, the well known Common Law Barrister, who has fought long and hard for the Conservative cause.

PAPER COLLARS.—A feeling has been raised against paper collars, on the alleged ground that they are poisonous, arsenic being used in whitening them. Of course, the linen collar manufacturers have had nothing to do with getting up this feeling.

KOOPENAR.—News from this creek represents that two auriferous streams have been discovered and are being worked. Dewdney's trail, on which \$80,000 were expended, is useless.

A telegram was received in town last evening, denouncing the Cedar Creek diggings as a "bilk."

FROM PORTLAND.—The Fideliter arrived at 1 o'clock this morning. She was detained by thick fog.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Chief Justice ruled yesterday that the Registrar General had no power to take affidavits.

Letter from Mr Morris—The Cherry Creek Silver Lead.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—Gentlemen:—When addressing you from this place on the 11th ultimo, (being then on my way to the Cherry Creek silver mine), I promised you that if anything worth noting appeared on the way thereto, you would hear from me.

I have just returned from the mine. The Company are at work with two shifts of workmen—are taking out ore—and getting on with the works in a workmanlike and satisfactory manner. I have brought with me, some specimens of the ore taken from the lode with my own hands, which I am now forwarding to Victoria for assay. Should the assay be favorable, the ore can be had in quantities, either for export or to be reduced to silver and gold as soon as the Company get up their mill works. It is a matter of surprise to me, that hitherto so little has been known of so extensive and so valuable a mine. The lode is stripped now for the distance of 350 feet in the bed of the creek, but it is deemed advisable by the Company to get at it some 25 feet under the bed of the creek, to guard against water from the creek. To enable them to do this, they are sinking a shaft 36 feet from the lode at the surface in the bank. When down 25 feet, they will drift toward the seam until they strike it, then work both ways—that is to say N. W. and S. E., as the lode runs straight.

As soon as the grass on the mountains through which the lode runs, and the underbrush, is sufficiently dry for burning, I purpose returning to the creek to burn up the grass, brush and timber, the more readily to enable me to trace the lode, so as to take up a claim outside the present Company's ground. From the Shellmaben to the creek, a distance of 70 miles, the country abounds in grass and feed, and with the exception of Capt. Haughton's and Nelson's ranches, there are no other improvements along the trail at these places. Excellent crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, tomatoes, peas, turnips, cabbage and corn are growing.

JOHN MORRIS.

Our Indian Policy.

EDITORS COLONIST & CHRONICLE.—A letter appeared in your issue of Friday headed "Our Indian Policy" which, seems to me to have been written either by one who wishes to do all he can to make trouble and dispute arise out of a hearty endeavor on the part of our farmers to better their condition and the Colony, or else by one who for some private interest of his own is unwilling that the land now held by the Indians should be disposed of for some purpose more useful and beneficial. He commences by saying that the meeting of Thursday last was got up by some of Governor Kennedy's friends, whereas I think most of your readers will agree with me that it was a hearty and well intentioned effort to revive the drooping condition of the Colony, and improve the prospects of Agriculturists. As to the injustice of depriving the Indians of their land, as far as I can make out from the account of the meeting, it was intended that some return should be made to the Indian for the loss of his land, and that if he was unwilling to part with it, it should not be taken from him by force. Would it not be better for an agricultural town to spring up with a market, where the Indian could obtain a good price for his produce and which consequently would be an inducement for him to cultivate his land, than for the land to be unimproved and the Indian unable to obtain anything for his labor? Surely it would be far better for 500 or 1000 acres to be left for a reserve and the remainder thrown open for general cultivation. I am glad to see that at least one "Priest of the Most High God" takes an interest in the welfare of his country and his fellow Colonists. May he always continue to do so. We do not wish to see the Indians transformed into "Gorillas" (one or two might be of some use to send home to the Zoological Gardens). Yet I believe most of us are anxious to see their condition improve, which it very certainly is not doing under the present distribution of land. I only hope that this meeting may be followed up by some hearty attempt to open up the country, improve the condition of the agriculturist, and turn the Indian Reserves to some more beneficial use than at present, although opposed by the evil-wishers of the Colony.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Accidentally recommended as a simple but a certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they mild their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 1/1 each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Houses. de28 law Agent for Victoria, W. M. SHARBY, Chemist, Government street de28-17w

Challenge Accepted.

JOHN EDEN ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE of George Wilson (the Cariboo bruiser) to fight him for \$200, or a thousand or two more within six months. Joe may be seen at the Red Lion Hotel, Government Street, Victoria.

