

The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, June 12.

THE BIG BEND MINES.—There is no question that public confidence has been considerably shaken in these mines, but it is equally certain that the little work in the shape of genuine mining done as yet owing to the lateness of the season and the quantity of snow on the ground, has not given the country a chance of being properly tested, and the first strike of any consequence made will cause a number of miners to rush back. We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Commissioner O'Reilly, dated French Creek, May 31st, in which he speaks in the most reassuring terms of the prospects of the mines as soon as the snow shall have cleared off and the water subsided so as to enable the miners to work properly, and he gives it as his conviction that a great mining district will yet be developed. Another letter, however, from a Victoria gentleman upon whose statements we place implicit reliance, dated Savana Ferry, June 5th, also speaks in hopeful terms of the country. As a mining country he is highly pleased with its appearance and has every assurance that it will turn out well. He mentions the Munro and Ship Bailey claims as doing well on French Creek, and some of the claims paying wages on McCulloch's Creek. He gives the preference however to the former creek. M. Pappillon, a respectable and well known farmer at Saanich, has received a letter from his partner at Big Bend dated French Creek, Discovery Claim, May 20th, of which the following is an extract: "I have only been here a few days with Vallie, our claim has been but half opened. It looks well and I think we will do first rate, and soon commence a golden harvest; the season is rather late this year. If any one wants money from you write me and I will no doubt have plenty." A letter from Mr. Murray, of the firm of Wilson & Murray of this city, dated McCulloch's Creek, May 27th, mentions that Mr. James Orr (lately one of the employees of the firm) was taking \$10 a day to the hand out of his claim on this creek, and that a man named Donald formerly of Cariboo, was washing out an ounce a day to the hand. He is of opinion that the country will turn out well in the fall. All the accounts agree that little can be done at present and say that had it not been for the supplies brought up the Columbia there would be very few men left in the diggings. The number of men on the two creeks is estimated at from 400 to 500 persons. But many were waiting for favorable reports to return and commence operations.

CHARGE OF BOAT STEALING.—Two young men named Edward Barnes and Albert Cleveland were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on the separate charges of stealing boats belonging to the Fideliter, valued at \$75, to the Metropolis, valued at the same amount, and to William Seely, valued at \$100. Mr. Courtney appeared for the accused. The charges were only partly gone into. Officer Abson proved that in consequence of information received, he proceeded on Saturday morning to Ross Bay, where he found the prisoners in possession of two boats, which he was informed belonged to the Fideliter and Metropolis. Mr. Couch and another witness identified the Fideliter's boat, which was stolen about six weeks ago. The charge of stealing Seely's boat was dismissed, there being no evidence. Both prisoners were remanded for one day on the charge of stealing the Fideliter's boat. In answer to an enquiry from the bench Butt stated that the boats were engaged in carrying dry and wet goods across the Sound.

IN VINO VERITAS.—A FENIAN IN QUOD.—James Rogers was charged yesterday before the Police Magistrate with creating a disturbance and smashing glasses at the Exchange on Store street. The complainant stated that on returning from a ride on Saturday afternoon, he found the accused in his place somewhat intoxicated, and talking Fenianism; he was very insulting and loud in his threats of what he should do when the Fenians came. The accused got into altercation with a marine, and smashed a tumbler on the temple. Complainant put the Fenian out, when the latter rushed into the house with a big stone in his hand, and threatened the complainant, who protected himself with a life preserver, and put the man out again. Another witness was called, who fully testified to the violent conduct of the accused. Rogers indulged in all kinds of recriminations against the complainant, but the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20, or two months' imprisonment, leaving it to the accused to apply for a summons against the complainant (Mr. Welch) if he could show that undue violence was used in ejecting him.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas will leave this morning at 8 o'clock for Nanaimo. We understand that further efforts have been made by the magnanimous clique to interdict the publication of the Nanaimo Gazette, and that an officer will go up to-day to see it enforced.

BOUND OVER.—Mr. John Howard of Esquimalt was charged yesterday before Mr. Pemberton with using threatening language on the 7th instant, towards a naval gentleman named Frank Harston. After the charge had been heard, Howard was ordered to find security to keep the peace, himself in \$500, and two securities in \$250 each.

SUMMARY COURT.—The following cases were determined by His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday: Peck & Scibston vs. Joseph M. Clare.—Judgment by default for plaintiffs for \$30; Mr. Jackson for plaintiffs. J. G. McKay vs. Hugh Moore, jr.—Judgment by default for \$20 25; Mr. Bishop for plaintiff. Charles Wren vs. J. W. Williams.—Action to recover \$180 for money had and received. The claim arose out of a racing transaction. Several witnesses were examined on both sides, and His Honor remarking that defendant was ill-advised to pay money into court, non-suited the plaintiff. Mr. Green for plaintiff, and Mr. Copland for defendant. Adam Watson vs. John Costello.—Suit for \$17 for work and labor done. Judgment for \$8; both parties in person. Rothwell vs. Booth.—Suit for \$95 for breach of covenant of lease, damage done, &c. Bishop for plaintiff and Mr. Green for defendant. Further hearing postponed.

TO BE FORWARDED IS TO BE FORWARDED.—Much amusement was occasioned yesterday at a well known "retreat" leading off Yates street, which had been placed in a state of defense in anticipation of a Fenian raid. The alleyway was commanded by a formidable looking cannon, manufactured out of a stovepipe and other articles, and mounted on an improvised carriage and wheels; on either side being two spikes from which two large British ensigns (10 ft 12 in.) proudly fluttered, and from the windows of the establishment frowned a perfect chevaux de frise of pikes, blunderbusses, cutlasses, six-shooters, dirks, fire-irons, and other deadly implements of war.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—The Volunteers had a large master at parade last evening, and at its conclusion marched with their band into town to the corner of Yates and Government streets, where they were dismissed. The present is a good opportunity for all eligible young men in the city to join this popular movement.

THE CITY COUNCIL held a short meeting last night but no business of importance came up for consideration, and after some discussion on the subjects of the rent of the Council Chambers, defective sidewalks, and other matters the Council adjourned until Monday evening next.

STREET FIGHTING.—Yaak, a Nanaimo Indian was charged yesterday with assaulting a Chinaman, named Young Sing, and damaging his property. Cross charges were entered. The Indian was fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment.

NIHI PRIUS COURT.—No cases having been set down for hearing to-day the attendance of the jurors will not be required until the 28th June.

BANK TREASURY.—The report circulated that the banks had placed their treasure on board one of the ships of war turns out to have been premature.

NO NEWS.—The wires are still down this side of Portland, and we are consequently without any further despatches from the East.

WAGES SUIT.—Captain Hewitt of the schooner Goldstream was sued by William Driver for \$38 25, wages claimed to be due in November, 1864. Judgment given.

STEALING FOWLS.—Jim a Songiah Indian, and confirmed thief, was charged yesterday by Mr. J. Ehrenbacher, with stealing a fowl. He was remanded for one day.

Wednesday, June 13.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The following books have lately been presented to the Institute:—By Mr. James Russell, "Market Harborough," by author of "Digby Grand;" Tales from Blackwood, Tales from Bentley, Lever's "Tom Burke," 4 vols. of the Waverley Novels; Hogarth's Anecdotes; Whiston's Josephus; History of Xerxes; Southey's Life of Nelson; Plutarch's Roman Lives; Aikman's History of Scotland, 4 vols.; Australia; Mrs. Stowe's Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands; Companion for Youth. By Mr. A. B. Gray, 3 vols. Patent Office Reports. By Ollendorff's German Grammar; Ermeler's German Reading Book.

TURN VEREIN PIC-NIC.—The annual picnic of this popular institution will take place on Coronation day, Thursday, the 28th instant, on the grounds in the rear of Regent's Park, kindly granted for the occasion by the proprietor, J. D. Pemberton, Esq. Tickets, including refreshments and admitting a gentleman and ladies, \$2 50, may be had of the Committee and at the places mentioned in the advertisement. A platform for dancing is to be erected and a brass band will be in attendance. We have no doubt that the affair will be well attended and prove highly enjoyable.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY met yesterday and discussed the subject of the state of the colony with closed doors. The defence of the colony was also taken into consideration, and a resolution passed to bring in a Militia Bill. The House then went into Committee on the Franchise Bill, passed the residue of the clauses, and adjourned till Thursday.

THE CEDAR HILL ROAD CASE.—The three men Hatch, Ford and Vincent were brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday. Vincent was discharged and placed in the witness box. Hatch and Ford were then remanded for three days; Mr. Williams gave bail for the appearance of the latter. The old Indian Cheuteu was committed on a charge of robbing the Chinaman on the highway.

FUCA STRAITS COAL MINE.—The Puget Sound Weekly publishes a report to the effect that the lead at this mine has been lost, or has run out altogether. This is news to us on this side, and instead of stating that we believe we are correct in believing that the company, now called the Phoenix, are so satisfied with recent tests made of their coal that they intend to develop the mine to the utmost. The recent quick trip of the steamer California to San Francisco is attributed to the superior heating qualities of the coal from this mine, of which she took a large quantity.

THE BOAT STEALING CHARGES.—Barnes and Cleveland appeared on remand in the Police Court to answer the charges brought against them of boat stealing. It appeared from the statement of the officers, that there was no further evidence against the prisoners, and the boats not being claimed the Magistrate said he must discharge the accused. Mr. Courtney on their behalf applied for the restoration of the whale boat; which the Magistrate sanctioned.

FROM CAPE FLATTERY.—The sloop North Light, Capt. Delgado, returned last evening from Cape Flattery, Port Angeles. The sloop was near Cape Flattery for the purpose of fishing for halibut, but did not succeed in taking many on account of rough weather although the fish are very plentiful. The schooner A. J. Wester, Capt. Mills, was also down there fishing for halibut and was nearly full. The fish are put up in ice and are for the San Francisco market, to which place the schooner will sail. The U.S.S. Lincoln was at Port Angeles.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—We received no local report by telegraph last evening, but a private message alludes to the departure of the steamer California for this port to-day, while another message states that the steamer Onward was to leave to-day. We are inclined to think that the latter must be a mistake.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.—All gentlemen revelling in the luxury of a horse can turn their quadrupeds to useful account by enrolling themselves in a mounted Volunteer Corps. A meeting is to be held to-day at three p.m. at Messrs. Franklin's office, Government street, to consider the advisability of organizing such a corps.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and way ports with passengers and freight as per lists elsewhere. She was stopped on entering the harbor by H. M. S. Alert.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt. Clarke, left yesterday morning at eight o'clock for Nanaimo and the settlements, taking a good many passengers and considerable freight.

LAUDABLE LOYALTY.—A notice appears elsewhere offering the services of the British West India Benevolent Society to the Government whenever called upon.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise left yesterday morning for Fraser River with freight and a few passengers.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner Crosby arrived last night from the above port.

THE HOOK AND LADDER BOYS were out practising last evening.

Thursday, June 14.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Rival, Captain Blair, arrived yesterday morning nine days from San Francisco, having sailed on the 4th instant. She brought four passengers and a large cargo of general merchandise; the manifest value of which is \$30,600. She is consigned to Pickett & Co., and is discharging at the Hudson Bay Co's. wharf. She was brought to and examined by H.M.S. Alert of the Harbor.

THE U. S. S. LINCOLN arrived yesterday afternoon from Port Angeles. The large suspicious looking Russian or Fenian piratical craft, mentioned yesterday by our contemporary, as having been seen by the schooner Crosby, steering for the other side, is said to have been the U.S. steamer Saranac from San Francisco.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Re Malowanski.—Witnesses were examined yesterday before the Chief Justice touching the goods and property of the bankrupt, and several issues were ordered to be tried. Re Copland.—The bankrupt came up for his second examination, which was adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Indian, Chingote, arrested on suspicion of robbing Hang Att, a Chinaman, on the highways, was yesterday remanded until Friday.

THEFT.—Bob, a Sooke Indian, was charged yesterday by an Ohai Indian named Sampson with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel. Bob was remanded for one day.

WHISKY SELLING.—Louis Le Clair pleaded guilty yesterday to supplying spirits to an Indian, and was remanded for one day for sentence.

THE NEXT STEAMER.—A despatch received yesterday from Holladay, states that the steamer Sierra Nevada would leave for this port on Saturday next.

EARLY HAY.—Mr. Thomas Carter, of Hillside farm, has already begun to use the scythe, a prosperous indication, when we consider the backwardness of the season.

THE STEAMER FIDELITER left Portland on Tuesday evening, with 15 passengers, and 40 tons of freight for this port.

The Road to Health and Long Life.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Impurities of the Blood. In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

Weakness and Debility. How many persons suffer from debility without knowing its causes why they are feeble! In many cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring its healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

Diseases of the Head and Heart. These formidable diseases are, unfortunately of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

Females of all Ages and Classes. The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the term of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, and cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

Dependancy, Low Spirits. The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses, to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, loss of spirits, and all similar ailments. A course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections, without subjecting the sufferer to any inconvenience.

Influenza, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds. In our changeable climate, few persons escape without colds, sore throats, influenza, diphtheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Acne	Debility	Inflammation	Secondary
Biliousness	Dropsy	Jandice	Symptoms
Bleeding	Disentery	Liver Complaints	Tubercular
Colic	Diarrhoea	Lumbago	Wounds
Constipation	Female Complaints	Rheumatism	Worms
Consumption	Hemorrhoids	Reticulation	Worms of all
Headaches	Indigestion	Retention of	Worms of all
Hemorrhoids	Jaundice	Uterine	Worms of all
Indigestion	Jaundice	Worms of all	Worms of all

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s, 12d; 2s, 9d; 4s, 6d; 11s, 2s, and 3s.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

FRESH Garden & Field Seeds GUARANTEED.

Persons with Violins. Excellent Duets for Piano & Violin.

BEST MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

- THE BEST PIANOFORTE BOOK. Is Richardson's New Method..... 38 75
- THE BEST ORGAN BOOK. Is Zundel's Modern School..... 4 00
- THE BEST CABINET ORGAN BOOK. Is Winner's Perfect Guide..... 75
- THE BEST MELODEON BOOK. Is Zundel's Instructor..... 2 50
- THE BEST GUITAR BOOK. Is Curtis' Method..... 3 00
- THE BEST VIOLIN BOOK. Is Fessenden's Modern School..... 2 50
- THE BEST FLUTE BOOK. Is Berbiguer's Method..... 3 00
- THE BEST VIOLONCELLO BOOK. Is Romberg's School..... 3 50
- THE BEST ACCORDEON BOOK. Is Winner's Perfect Guide..... 75

AMMUNITION.

Target 12 Feet Square. Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military Purposes. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Salt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

BALL CARTRIDGES. For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other breech-loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead. Mechanically fitted projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness PEPSEINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES, or in the form of WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers. GELATINE (Morson's Patent) MORSON'S KREOSOTE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

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Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Publish monthly a Prices Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sun, &c.

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It is superior in excellence to all other "Methods" and THE BOOKS THAT EVERY PUPIL NEEDS for the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of Pianoforte playing. It is adapted to ALL GRADES OF TUITION, from the Rudimental Studies of the Youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils. Two editions are published, one adopting American, the other Foreign Fingering. When the work is ordered, if no preference is designated, the edition with American Fingering will be sent.

OLIVER, DITSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

Another Rebel Privateer. A suit was instituted in the Court of London on the 24th of the Government of the United States possession of the ex-rebel Tallahassee. This vessel, it is remembered, was one of the rebel vessels that were captured and destroyed many a month during the rebellion, and was arrested at the instance of the United States Consul at that case came before the Court in a case mentioned, and possession of the vessel was decreed to the United States Consul at Liverpool took possession of her immediately.—Oregonian.

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Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

The action of the House of Assembly on Tuesday, in passing a resolution for the introduction of a Militia Bill, brings up the great and to some extent vexed question of colonial defence—how far the Home Government should assist the colonies in times of danger, and what amount of pressure the colonies should bear in co-operating with the Imperial authorities. It has been distinctly stated, on more than one occasion, in the British Parliament that England would, in case of war, defend the colonies to the utmost of her power; but this statement implied an equal exertion on the part of the colonies; for it was acknowledged that there were some portions of the British Empire which England could not defend—that indeed frequently for strategic reasons it would be advisable to leave one portion unprotected to more effectually defend another and more important point. The question on the other hand arose in the colonies—why they should cripple themselves in defending the country against an aggression in which they had no hand in causing. England, they said, undertook war without consulting the colonies, and yet asked the colonies, to bear the principal brunt of her pugnacity. The subject, in whatever light we look upon it, is one fraught with innumerable difficulties. It is quite clear if the colonies desire to maintain their British connection they must do their share of fighting when the time comes; but it has been stated before now that the best of nationalities can be bought too dear. If people, say some, are to be crushed with taxation in order to be prepared for an invader, it matters little to what nationality they belong—it is not worth the continued strain on their resources and the continued anxiety on their mind. If at any moment their property, for which they have given a life-long toil, is liable to be destroyed on account of their connection with another power, that connection, however desirable in peace, is ruinous in war, and should be amicably disrupted. These are the sentiments of many minds not only in the North American Colonies but in England itself, and not a few see in the scheme of Confederation the preliminary step to the independence, under a new nationality, of the British Colonies east and west of the Rocky Mountains. Certain it is had Canada been independent she would not have been menaced by the Fenians, nor would she be obliged to tax herself heavily for defence against the United States. If England is on the one hand the Canadian's glory, she is on the other the Canadian's danger. With all this precariousness of position, however, there is a strong feeling of sentiment in the colonial mind—an immateriality that disdains safety at the price of disruption from Great Britain. This it is which makes Canada submit at the present moment to very great pecuniary and personal sacrifices; and which brings out a spirit of nationality and patriotism inferior to nothing that has ever been displayed in the mother country. We hope the same feeling will be found among us, if the time should ever arrive to call it into requisition. The misfortune, however, with the people of these colonies, as indeed with the people of all British colonies in their infancy, is that the system and conduct of Government, instead of fostering British sentiment tends to kill it. If the inhabitants of Vancouver Island had nothing else to defend but the Government of the colony, they would open their arms to-morrow to any power that would relieve them of it. Fortunately, however, there is still an attachment to British institutions, and a disposition to put forward every effort, if need be, for their defence. While the naval force stationed in our waters is always ready to maintain British supremacy on the sea, the inhabitants of Vancouver Island will be found equally willing to do their duty on the land. In the course of a very few years our destiny may be thrown into that of the colonies east of the Rocky Mountains. We may by even Imperial desire become part of a confederation either connected with or independent of Great Britain. Under any circumstances it is right we should prepare ourselves, as well as our numbers and means will admit of, for our own defence. Fenianism is neither here nor there in the matter; but many a thing trivial in itself shows us the weakness of a position, and this recent excitement, although engendering no fears, points unmistakably to the want of organized power in the colony in the moment of danger.

ANOTHER REBEL PRIVATEER SURRENDERED.—A suit was instituted in the Admiralty Court of London on the 24th of April last by the Government of the United States to obtain possession of the ex-rebel privateer Tallahassee. This vessel, it will be remembered, was one of the rebel cruisers which gave us so much trouble—having captured and destroyed many of our merchant vessels during the rebellion. In the spring of last year she arrived at Liverpool, and was arrested, at the instance of the United States Consul at that port. The case came before the Court in April last, as above mentioned, and possession of the vessel was decreed to the United States. Our Consul at Liverpool took formal possession of her immediately.—Oregonian.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE BRITISH COLONIST.

More About the Fenians—Proclamation by President Johnson—Spear moves with 1000 men—The movement defeated by U. S. Authorities—Sweeney, Roberts and Murphy arrested and confined—Indignation and Despondency of the Fanatics—Their hopes crushed—Eastern, California and other news.

BY CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 10—Reports having been detained by lines being down, the following is a summary of news of the 6th, 7th and 8th: The Fenian excitement raged furiously until President Johnson issued a proclamation directing General Meade to employ force and militia to arrest the Fenian conspirators and prevent their unlawful proceedings. The frontier was divided into three military districts, under General Barry, headquarters at Buffalo; Colonel Hodges, headquarters at Ogdensburg; and Major Augusta Gibson, headquarters at St. Albans.

The Fenian Council decided upon advancing immediately in two columns, from Malone, N.Y., and from Franklin, Vermont. A large seizure of Fenian arms was made in Northern New York and Vermont during the 6th.

Sweeney was arrested at St. Albans the same night. Notwithstanding this and other obstructions the Franklin column moved early, under command of General Spear, formerly Colonel of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and numbering one thousand men, tolerably well armed, and established themselves in Pigeon Hill, four miles north of St. Albans, that night to await reinforcements and collect supplies. The last movement was prevented by the arrest of General Murphy on the 5th. The men, after rioting somewhat throughout the day at Malone, were finally quelled into submission.

Reports to last evening say the Spear's invasion was a failure. No reinforcements, and men straggling back, transportation being furnished from St. Albans.

Roberts, the Fenian President, issued a proclamation on the 6th, counselling the brotherhood to renewed efforts. He was arrested by U.S. Marshall Manning on the 7th, and arraigned before Commissioner Betts, when he assumed a defiant attitude, refusing to accept bail if coupled with parole. Roberts was then remanded to custody, and the hotels refusing to entertain him while under arrest, fearing attempts to rescue him, he was lodged in Eldridge street jail.

Numerous other leading Fenians are at Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, and the force of war has turned into indignation and despondency. Great indignation meetings were held, denouncing President Johnson for playing false with the Fenians.

Colonel O'Neill and other leaders of the Fenian expedition, were arraigned before the U.S. Commissioner at Buffalo on the 7th, and gave bonds to appear for trial before the Commissioner at Canandaigua on the 19th.

CHICAGO, June 10—The Fenian failure is made more complete from the fact that nowhere in Canada has there been the least show of sympathy where riots and uprisings were expected.

The Canadian Parliament had assembled. The Governor's speech recommended the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The Fenian prisoners held by the Canadian Government have not yet been arraigned for trial.

CHICAGO, June 9th—The United States District Court met at Richmond on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the case of Jeff Davis was postponed until the first Thursday in October, to which day this court adjourned. No motion was made, as expected, to release Davis, the District Attorney saying Davis was not in the custody of the courts.

CALIFORNIA.

The contract for daily service from Virginia City, Nevada, via Humboldt, to Boise City, for four years from the 1st September, has been given to Jesse C. Carr, formerly of Monterey, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11—S. S. Rawson, for many years a resident of this city, was found dead in his room yesterday. He was lying on the floor with his clothes on when discovered, and was supposed to have died suddenly the night previous of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Rawson was a native of Maine, and was sixty years of age. He was a lawyer by profession, and has been located here for several years past, principally as a searcher of records.

In the absence of the late gold quotations from the East, the legal tenders are inactive. Brokers quote 72, buyers; 73, selling. Commercial affairs are extremely dull, all parties awaiting telegraph advices.

ARRIVED—Bark Cambridge, from Honolulu; bark Leonora, 18 days, Port Blakely; brig Deacon, 12 days, Port Ludlow; bark Anna, 90 days, Melbourne; ship Asia Eldridge, 134 days, Boston; ship Asia Eldridge, 14 days, Freepport; Adelaide Cooper, 13 days, Port Ludlow; Florence, 12 days, Seabeck; brig Derwent, 125 days, Sydney; ship Lookout, 131 days, New York; bark Constance, 84 days, Auckland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12th.—The Constitution arrived from Panama this afternoon with passengers and mails from New York of the 21st.

The new stern-wheel steamer, called the Reform, was launched last evening from North Yard; she is to run on the Sacramento and its tributaries.

Since the injunction against the U. S. Pacific Telegraph Co., their offices have been closed, and all their business stopped. It is generally understood that the two lines will consolidate, and the whole telegraph business on the coast and across the plains, be under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Co., which own nearly all the telegraph lines in the United States. The new line will be continued across the plains in any event, and will probably be in opera-

tion to Salt Lake in August. The contract has been given out, and the work is progressing on the portion of the line between Salt Lake and Denver. The old line now in use across the plains, will soon undergo a complete overhauling east of Salt Lake, where most of the breaks have occurred. Before the advent of the new year, we shall have two lines of telegraph across the continent.

Latest authentic gold quotations are New York, June 6th. Legal tenders 72½@73. Arrived, June 11th.—Ship Windward 105 days from Hong Kong, to McCondray & Co. The Peruvian ship Compañia Maritima, Del Peru; No. 2, Spilvalva, 40 days, Callao, ton laeco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13—Eastern line is working, but no news has been received. The report following is from private dispatches published this evening:

NEW YORK, June 9.—To Mr. HAMILL—We mean fight now. Send us every dollar you can. Don't believe the lying reports of newspapers. (Signed) W. B. ROBERTS, President F. B.

NEW YORK, June 9.—To JOHN HAMILL—The following we have just received: Pigeon Hill, C. E., June 9.—We are in the enemy's country, and the Green Flag waves defiantly. We have captured Pigeon Hill, stormed the centre of Samburg, taken British colors, and are ready to advance again. Hurry up the ammunition. Victory or Death! The growlers and cowards have gone to the rear. They will talk about our position; but don't mind them, the tried of nerve are at the front.

(Signed) E. L. CARRY.

NEW YORK, June 9.—To JOHN HAMILL—God bless your noble efforts in our glorious cause. Our troops are doing their work, and notwithstanding the few arrests everything goes well. Give the accompanying telegram to the San Francisco papers. There is no such word as "fail." All are determined to sacrifice their lives till the work of Ireland's redemption is accomplished.

(Signed) E. L. CARRY.

SAN FRANCISCO. Private dispatches state that the opposition steamship Santiago, with passengers, which left here on the 15th May, arrived at New York on the 7th.

Negotiations are said to be going on in London to obtain a subsidy from the English Government for a line of steamers between San Francisco and China. Should arrangements be completed Hong Kong will be made the port of arrival and departure in China. San Francisco is probably the only place of commercial importance carrying on distinct export and import trade that the English Government has not subsidised steamship lines for, and though direct mail communication with London by the east might have been looked for, it would be strange should the first English mail boat come from the west.

Not very long after we have seen the China steamship line in regular action, we shall in all probability have either the Royal Mail West India and Pacific Co.'s vessels running between San Francisco and Panama. If our merchants think it would be any gain to them to have a semi-monthly English line they have only to bestir themselves. The argument that, in conjunction with China, it would put a girdle of mail communication around the world would be irresistible even to the most parsimonious members of the English House of Commons.

Steam communication between Australia and England via Panama is about to be inaugurated. The first mail steamers from the colonies to Panama will be despatched in about a month. This will afford us regular monthly mail facilities with Australia.

Sterling Exchange was higher though demand was not active. Gold, on the 9th, 139½.

(From the Oregonian.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—Eastern line is out of order beyond Salt Lake. No Eastern report.

John Couch, who was forcibly ejected from one of the omnibus railroad cars for tending greenbacks for his fare, has commenced suit to recover \$25,000 damages in the 15th District Court.

The little son of Thomas Blakely, who was torn by a lion on Long Bridge recently, died of his injuries. Yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, owner of the savage beast, killed it after hearing of the child's death.

Albertina Zaborowski was to-day divorced from her husband, John A. Zaborowski, by a decree of the 15th District Court.

The Supreme Court, has affirmed the decision of Judge Pratt in denying a new trial in the case of Thomas Byrne, convicted of the murder of Charles T. Hill in Saucelito Valley over a year ago. Gov. Lov having been solicited to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life, intimated some time since that he could see nothing in the facts which would justify such a course on his part and that the matters of law would be settled by the Supreme Court. Nothing now remains but for Judge Pratt to pass the sentence of death and appoint a day for the murderer's execution.

F. M. Pixley appeared in the police court this morning and entered a plea of guilty in behalf of one of his Chinese female clients. He intimated to the court that he might enter a similar plea in another case where a jury had already been ordered. Counsel Pixley has frequently stated that he would meet the authorities half way, and appearances are that he is making good his word. The light sentence of Judge Rix yesterday may have prompted him to pursue this course.

The body of a drowned man was found floating in the bay near Black Point yesterday.

Peterson and Bell, the seamen who stabbed the mates of the ship Seminole were held to answer before the County Court on the charges of assault with deadly weapons. The testimony showed that they had received great provocation from the officers, but whether or not they were justified in resorting to such extreme measures will be for a jury to determine. Nelson and Gardner, the second and third mates, are much better to-day.

The new Merchants' Exchange, on the corner of Washington and Battery streets, was thrown open for public inspection to-day, and regularly opens for business to-morrow. The building has been completely renovated and rebuilt. Its walls are strengthened with additional girders, while the interior is fitted up in a style of elegant

simplicity and with all conveniences usually found in an establishment of the kind. The front room, formerly the Senate chamber, is occupied as a reading room, where late papers and magazines from the four quarters of the globe can always be found for reference. The rotunda room is to be used as an exchange, where merchants congregate and where desks are provided for their use, while in the rear is a large room elegantly carpeted and fitted up for the Chamber of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7th.—The new Merchants' Exchange building, corner of Battery and Washington streets, was formally thrown open for business to-day. The rooms set apart for the use of the Exchange are large, airy and pleasant, a great improvement on those heretofore occupied for similar purposes. The attendance was quite large, and we understand the subscription list is increasing.

The Rattlesnake Gold and Silver Mining Company has filed its certificate of incorporation. They propose to work the Rattlesnake lode, Golden Gate District, Yuba county, with capital stock \$240,000.

Otto L. Decker, defaulting cashier of the Pacific Glass Works, waived examination on a charge of grand larceny in the police court this morning, and the case was sent to the grand jury. It is now definitely ascertained that his defalcation will not fall short of \$4,500.

Judge Sawyer this morning granted judgment for plaintiffs by default in the suit of B. F. Hastings et al, vs. Burning Moscow Gold and Silver Mining Company. The complaints set up that the plaintiff some time since recovered a judgment in Nevada against the Burning Moscow Company for \$28,678.41, under which they attached the mining ground and assets of the company at Virginia City. Complaint then goes on to recite the steps taken towards a compromise between the Ophir Silver Mining Company and the Moscow, involving the ownership of the grounds on which the plaintiffs have a lien, by virtue of the attachment and execution; the plaintiffs aver that if the Moscow Co. consent to a dismissal of suits with Ophir Co., through which the title of the property was to have been settled, that would abandon the mines to Ophir Co., and leave the plaintiffs without recourse, as the mining ground is the only assets the Moscow Co. have, and which can satisfy their judgment. Judge Sawyer granted a temporary injunction last October, restraining defendants from making such compromise, and his judgment rendered to-day makes the injunction perpetual.

Judge Dwinelle to-day granted to Dan'l McCarthy a divorce from his wife Ellen McCarthy, on the ground of desertion.

James Riley, who recently arrived in this city from New York, was found dead in his bed, at No. 228, Ritch street, yesterday.

There is much suspense in commercial circles touching financial affairs in Europe and in the Atlantic cities, and business men are naturally timid about entering into operations involving large amounts of money while events of moment are supposed to be transpiring at the leading financial centers.

The treasure shipments from New York for three weeks ending Saturday, June 2nd, reached \$29,000,000, or \$86,000,000 from May 1st to June 2nd. So exhaustive a drain could not fail to cause a material advance in gold, especially as commercial bills are coming back under discredit. Under these circumstances there is an active demand for bullion here for remittances by Saturday's steamer, and prices have again advanced.

The mining share market has lost the buoyancy noted yesterday, and lower prices were very generally made than since the morning bazaar yesterday. Yellow Jacket fell \$60; Belcher and Chollar-Potosi each \$15; Bullion and Overman each \$10; Ophir and Imperial \$3; and Savage \$25, Gould and Curry and Confidence on the other hand a little better. Legal Tenders are quoted at 72½@73 to-day.

Flour—There is a fair demand at previous prices. Superfine hf sks per bl \$5 00 @5 25, qr sks \$5 25 @5 62½. Extra hf sks \$5 50 @5 62½; qr sks \$6 50 @6 00.

Wheat—Market quiet but firm, sales of 2,000 sks choice at \$1 80 @1 00 lbs.

Barley—250 sks brewing 87½; feed quoted at 75 @80 @100 lbs. Market firm. Oats \$1 60 per 100 lbs.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL SCOTT. CHICAGO, May 31—The Government offices and Board of Trade throughout the country will be closed to-morrow. Both Houses of Congress adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. Scott, and appointed a committee of seven Senators and nine Representatives to attend the funeral.—Congress also resolved to adjourn until Monday.

A CLERGYMAN EXPELLED. Rev. W. Ferguson, delegate from the Zanesville, Ohio, Presbytery, was expelled from the Old School General Assembly, at St. Louis, yesterday, for the authorship of a letter published in the Columbia, (Ohio), Statesman, denouncing the radical majority in the Assembly.

MONETARY. NEW YORK, June 1—The Bank statement is as follows:—Decrease of loans, \$301,561; decrease of deposits, \$1,805,061 61; decrease of legal tenders, \$4,950,055; increase of specie, \$2,121,164. Cotton is quiet and declining.

WASHINGTON NEWS. WASHINGTON, June 2—A committee appointed by the Democratic caucus, among whom were Senators Guthrie and Hendricks, and Representatives Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Hogan, of Missouri, waited on the President to-day. The results of the interview are unknown.

In the House, Price, of Iowa, introduced a bill providing that all civil officers appointed by the President or heads of departments, except clerks, shall hold office for four years from the date of appointment, and shall not be subject to removal during their term, except for malfeasance, and in all cases where the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to appoint; the same advice and consent shall be necessary before any removal shall be made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LATER FROM BIG BEND.

BY COLLINS' OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

YALE, June 11—The Tribune's Seymour letter of June 3d says:—Reliable parties have arrived here from French and McCulloch creeks with news from the mines to the last inst. From them I have received the following information:

The trail for 21 miles from Seymour is good, then there is about 10 miles of snow across the divide. Sixty men are at present employed in shovelling the snow. They will get through next week. The remainder of the trail to the landing is good and dry. Turnbull has 22 men at work on the trail from McCulloch Creek to the steamboat landing and five miles were completed on Wednesday last. It will be finished in eight days. The divide is low. The trail will be a good one and easy for animals, with a little feed. The ferry is removed from Kirby to the water race so high that work on most of the claims was temporarily suspended. On McCulloch Creek there was no snow for a mile from the mouth, above that from two to eight feet. Several companies above the Discovery claim were making preparations for work. The Discovery Company are erecting a derrick to remove boulders. Above the Cañon three companies are taking out from \$12 to \$16 a day per day to the hand from the surface. They have not sunk below the clay. Above these companies and about two miles above the Discovery Company several shafts were bottomed, finding the color but nothing more. One company is still sinking. They are down 30 feet, and have struck gravel below the clay in which they found a few fine colors. The company are determined to reach bedrock if possible. Many in the vicinity are just awaiting the results of this shaft.

On French creek, for three or four miles, there is very little snow; above that there is still snow to the depth of two feet and upwards.

The Monroe Company is the only one taking out pay. For the week ending May 26th the company divided \$40 to the interest over wages.

The other companies were building wheels, making dams and cutting races to turn the bed of the creek, but the high water had almost completely stopped all work. Thirteen houses are being built on speculation.—The number of men on both creeks is estimated at 500; about 90 are at the steamboat landing.

Every day we have men returning, some giving unfavorable descriptions of the place, others again think more favorably of the creeks, and are of opinion that money will be taken out as soon as the water goes down. It will be five or six weeks yet before money will be taken out, and men coming here had not sufficient means to last, so they had to go to Cariboo or elsewhere. Sandy Fortune thinks favorably of it. He intends returning in a month.

The steamer Forty-nine was expected yesterday. The steamer Marten is in sight. A report is just spread about a strike at French creek. I will try to find where it comes from.

The following extract is from a letter received by Mr. Vowel, of Commissioner O'Reilly's staff, yesterday from Mr. William Smith, Mr. O'Reilly's clerk, dated French creek, May 31st:

A company on French creek reached bed rock and washed up yesterday 11 ounces.—The country is all right. This you may depend on as being reliable. There is no later general news. The steamer Forty-nine had not arrived up to Friday.

Mr. House, from the Lands and Works Department, is here to sell the lots.

Mr. Morris, surveyor, is exploring the pass by the south arm, it is said for the Hudson Bay Co.

The steamer Marten had five passengers and about six tons freight.

No change in prices; same as last quoted but no sales.

I think the number of men in the mines for the next month will be very small, but after that there will be a reaction as soon as a few claims commence taking out pay, when confidence will be restored.

The steamer will make two trips this week.

THE FENIAN INVASION.—The Oregonian, which has for some time past winked at Fenian demonstrations and Fenian Guards, is getting more sensible of the raid on the Canadian borders. It says: A military expedition under the Green Flag has at last been undertaken. Judging from the latest reports from "the seat of war," the campaign is likely to close very soon. "The war" is to be astonishingly short, and not remarkably sharp, but perhaps, very decisive. A raid across the Canada border by a handful of men who scarcely wait to hear that the militia is marching toward them until they commence the masterly strategy of evacuation and retreat, is expected to achieve the independence of Ireland. For a long time the Fenian orators of the East have been declaiming in cheap bombast about their contemplated military expedition over the border, and the prodigies of valor they would perform the moment they could obtain a sight of the bloody flag of their British persecutors. But now, after the enterprise has been attempted, and after they have effected a lodgement in the enemy's territory, they do not wait for the sight of the banner of St. George to inflame their valor, but with wonderful discretion, deliberately burn their camp, destroy their munitions of war, throw away their muskets, abandon their military organization, and endeavor to seek, each for himself, a place of safety as remote as possible from the enemies whom they have long been so very impatient to meet in the red flame of battle. "The war" seems already to be over. A more absurd and criminal movement than this at Niagara, has not been undertaken for a century. An expedition is set on foot which is so deficient in numbers, and so wanting in the appliances of war, as to excite no fright among any except the invaders themselves. The only wonder is that fifteen hundred men can be found who are so completely insane as to embark in so foolish an enterprise.

THE NEWS.

The great European Congress is to meet after all. The day is not fixed, but all doubt as to its assembling are now removed. It is a great achievement of modern civilization to have nations, like individuals, meeting in calm deliberation to settle difficulties, instead of resorting to the ultima ratio regum; but we are afraid the result of this Conference will not be the dissipation of hostile feeling, or the dispersion of hostile armies. Prussia, Italy, and Austria are not slackening their preparations one iota because of the Congress; we are told indeed that the two former powers have postponed hostilities until Congress proves a failure, which looks very like a determination to make it one. The parties most interested in the matter—Austria and Prussia—will not sanction any discussion about reforms in the Federal constitution, or in fact any deliberation on the internal affairs of Germany, the former power adding to the list of tabooed subjects the cessation of Venetia; and yet, in the face of this, Louis Napoleon invites representatives from the Federal Diet, and tells them that the object of the Conference will be the diplomatic settlement of the Schleswig and Venetian questions, as well as Federal reform so far as it affects the European equilibrium. Here are elements and objects diverse enough to create a war in themselves, and it will be a rather extraordinary thing if Louis Napoleon, who by the way it is said will preside on the occasion, does not find means in the Congress to get up the conflagration in the corner most desirable. The Federal Diet has accepted the invitation, and one of the first questions that will be mooted will be that of the Duchies, which Prussia claims, which Austria claims, so far as Holstein is concerned, and which are claimed by the Diet itself. Where three powers are after the one thing it is not easy to satisfy them all, and in this case justice as well as the peace of Europe would be better subserved if the territory in dispute were taken from the wranglers and given to its rightful owner—Denmark. There are, however, other matters in dispute besides Schleswig-Holstein; there is Venetia and even the German federation, and it is quite evident, from the attitude which Prussia, Austria and Italy have assumed on these questions that no discussion will alter their respective policies. If the Congress does not complicate matters more than they are complicated already it will do all that we expect of it—it cannot prevent war. If the disputants were bound by the decision of the majority, the Congress might then effect some good; if the physical as well as moral force of the majority were thrown into the scale against any power who refused to accept the decision, it would be a very effectual way of putting an end to hostile demonstrations and maintaining the peace of Europe. This, however, is too far in advance of international polity as yet, and powers would rather be dragged into war than boldly confront the danger and decide the question on its merits, before it became complicated and entangled with the thousand and one extraneous things that always creep into disputes after the sword has been drawn.

It appears from our Eastern despatches that Fenianism has some warm friends in the House of Representatives at Washington; and that England has some very bitter and very indiscreet enemies in this branch of Congress. We are not surprised that men should rise up in this representative body and endorse marauding and murder—that the neutrality laws should be viewed only as obstructions and restrictions on a free people—there are fools in the United States Congress as well as in the Imperial Houses of Parliament, and we can well set off the gentlemen who bring forward their unique resolutions in the former body by voluble crack-brains in the British Legislature during the recent civil war in the United States—who spoke unreservedly of their sympathies for the enemies of the Republic, and who rejoiced with all the exuberance of schoolboys at the Federal reverses. The feeling was carried even farther in Canada; for we had, we believe, on one occasion a large number of the people's representatives, in Parliament assembled, rising up on the receipt of news of a Southern victory and giving three hearty cheers. When we think of these things—these mortifying indiscretions and evidences of stupidity, we are disposed to tolerate many similar follies in the representatives of the people of the United States. It will be found, however, that it is merely the hair-brained in the Republic who so outrage every idea of national responsibility—that the American Government will act honestly and boldly in the matter, and that no sympathy will be shown for those who have so openly violated the laws of the country.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.—The only mummies on this coast (five in number) are exhibited at Dr. Jordan's Museum in San Francisco. They are presumed to have been one family, as they were discovered together. They were brought from the East by Capt. Grant and presented to Dr. Jordan, who regards them as one of the chief novelties in his valuable collection.

BIG BEND.
The British Columbia Government Gazette publishes the following extracts from a communication received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, from Mr. Moberly, C. E.
"COLUMBIA RIVER, May 24th, 1866.

Sir,—I have since my arrival on the Columbia River decided on the line for a trail to connect the one opened last year, from Seymour to this river, with French and McCulloch's or Clemons' Creeks; this line will have to follow the westerly bank of the Columbia river to a point about two miles below the Dalles de Mort, at which point it will cross to the easterly bank, and thence along it to a point three miles below the mouth of Gold Creek, and thence in a northerly direction will strike it (Gold Creek) not far from the mouth of McCulloch's Creek; its length from Kirby's Landing (the terminus of the trail opened last year) to the above point, will be about eighteen miles.

The party now at work on this trail will, I fully expect, have it open for pack animals by the 10th June.
I hear from Mr. Hick that the party under his charge have the trail from Seymour to a point thirteen miles from the Columbia river, in capital order for pack animals; the snow on the Summit is still an obstruction to pack animals, but it is rapidly melting.
The trail that went over the mountains by a line known as "Cottonwood Smith's Trail," and which branches off from the Government trail at a point nineteen miles from Seymour (Latitude of this point 51° 23' 43"), and strikes the Columbia river about one mile above the mouth of Gold Creek (Wilson's Landing) has ceased, the whole now going by the Government trail, the entire distance by which—from Seymour to French Creek—I estimated at 54 miles, and being a few miles shorter than the reputed cut-off by Cottonwood Smith's trail and Wilson's Landing. Mr. Turnbull reports good feed for animals on that portion of the new trail immediately south of Gold Creek.

I should have cleared away the snow on the summit to allow pack animals to get across, had I felt justified in incurring such an expenditure as would have been required, but when I found the miners had rushed in too soon to mine, that the majority of these men were without money or provisions, and that little or no credit, even at very high rates, was given by the merchants at the mines, and that the merchants from Colville have also stopped sending up supplies—the last steamer only brought up four tons, and the one that has this moment arrived, has not brought any freight, and as these merchants inform me they will not ship up until they see the miners at work and with money. I did not think it advisable to incur the expenditure as the above men would under any circumstances have been forced to return. I purchased, yesterday at this place, flour at 36 cts.; bacon at 85 cts., and beans at 50 cts., per pound.

There are now many men at all the different points where there are houses, waiting for the mining season to open properly. Some few prospecting parties have been out but have generally been driven back by the snow.
A number of men have returned, both by Seymour and the Columbia river, the large majority of whom have either never been beyond Wilson's Landing, or struck a pick into the ground at the mines, and, not having credit or means to live on, have left, carrying the usual reports of gold seekers.
I cannot see any reason whatever, so far, to alter the opinion I formed of these mines last year, but rather the contrary.

I have learnt from many men I have seen from the Blackfoot mines, that there are from forty to fifty thousand men there, and that many of them think of coming over in this direction.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.
Guatemala had received a proposition from Peru to join the Chile Peruvian alliance against Spain, and had replied stating that, at the same time that the South American Republics had the entire sympathy of Guatemala, it would be quite impossible for that state to join the alliance. This, says the Panama Herald, makes three out of the five Central American Governments that have declined to declare war against Spain, namely: Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica. There is little doubt that Honduras and Nicaragua will follow the example of the other States.

PANAMA.
The news of the glorious triumph of the Peruvians over the Spaniards at Callao, as might be expected, was hailed with unbounded demonstrations of joy by the worthy citizens of Panama—foreign as well as native. Rockets were sent blazing skywards from the Plaza, the band was out playing the national airs of Peru and Chile—the church bells rang out their joyous peals, sedate citizens shouted their Viva! with gusto; in short, everything betokened the receipt of glad tidings. Verily, Panama was last night in a merrier mood than the quiet old city has experienced for many a long day. The occasion was worthy of the enthusiasm.—Bulletin.

RANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—In submitting the semi-annual report of the Bank of British Columbia to the proprietors, at the general meeting held in London on the 19th of April, 1865, the directors state that the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December last, after paying all charges, deducting rebate of interest on bills not due, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, show undivided profits to the amount of £17,286 15s. 11d., which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows: £12,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and £3,125 in payment of a bonus of 5s. a share, making together a division of profits at the rate of twelve and a-half per cent. per annum for the half-year; and leaving the sum of £1,661 15s. 11d. to be carried forward.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[DATES TO THE 10TH].

The number of deaths in the city for the week ending the 9th, was 42.
The Italians on the 9th celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the liberal constitution of Italy, under Victor Emanuel, by a grand picnic at Alameda.

The subscriptions to the consorcio nacional or Italian patriotic fund in California amount to over \$10,000.
There were flattering prospects from the oil district of San Bernardino. New wells are being sunk in which prospects for oil are daily increasing. Several of the flowing springs of that district have been cleaned so the oil would run from them. Larger banks have been built, into which the oil is conducted from the springs. One spring is said to be yielding several barrels per day.

THE MONEY MARKET ON THE NINTH.
Whatever may be the financial state of affairs in London and New York, in relation to which there is anxious feeling consequent on the absence of late telegraphic advices, our money market remains in a comfortable condition. There has been more demand during the last day or two to cover Eastern orders, but there are few evidences of trouble so far as we can discover, the banks discounting all notes freely. The heavy shipment of treasure to-day swept the market of gold pretty effectually. There has been a brisk business in telegraphic transfers on New York within a day or two at 4 per cent. premium.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.
The Speaker took his seat at 1:20 p.m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Ash, Caiswell, Fiddell.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.
Mr. Fiddell gave notice of motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor asking for information respecting the probable receipt and expenditure of the Postal department for the current year.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.
Dr. Ash's motion for an address to the Governor, asking for returns of all salaries paid from the General and Crown Revenues from the 1st January to date was agreed to.

PROBATE COURT.
Mr. Fiddell gave notice of motion that the House resolve itself into Committee at an early day to consider the state of the Probate Court.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.
Dr. Powell gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

FRANCHISE BILL.
Dr. Dickson moved the recommittal of this bill on the income qualification clause, and on the contract clause.

Dr. Trimble said it would be well to define the Government contract clause. He did not believe in selling paper and ink, or in printing a bill for the Government being regarded as a contract. It should be a written contract to make a road or supply goods for a specified period.
Mr. Young seconded the recommittal of both clauses.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the recommittal of both clauses; what the country required was the largest range in the choice of those who were to be the people's representatives, and it would limit the choice if further restrictions were to be imposed.

Mr. McClure twitted hon. members who condemned the obstruction policy of the Upper House, and yet acted in a similar manner in the Assembly. He was also of opinion that in a new country like this the widest area should be given for the choice of the people's representatives, and urged the immediate passage of the bill.
The motions to recommit were lost, and the bill passed the third reading.

STATE OF THE COLONY.
The House then went into secret session on this subject, and adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

STEAMER FIDELITER.—The steamer Fideliter Captain Erskine, as will be seen by advertisement, leaves this afternoon at six o'clock for Victoria. This arrival has been the occasion of much inquiry concerning the privileges of a foreign vessel in American waters. Portland is not a port of entry, as it should be, and we have always labored under the impression that a foreign vessel could not come here, but being a port of delivery it appears that foreign bottoms have the same privileges as American bottoms for delivering and receiving cargoes after passing the port of entry. Consul Francis of Victoria, who is at present in this city, is of the opinion that there can be no question as to the right of foreign bottoms visiting this port, and this is the opinion of others, while again some hold adverse opinions, and seem strongly inclined to the belief that the presence of the Fideliter in Portland is in contradiction of the laws of Congress. If this be so, then the great bulk of all the business done on Puget Sound is in violation of law, as very much of the trade above Port Angeles is transacted in foreign bottoms. In the case of the steamship Fideliter we think an American register might be granted at all events. Her present ownership is exclusively American. She was purchased when a wreck and has been refitted at a much greater expense than is required by law, which was all done by American hands, using wood and iron from American territory. But should there not be an American register granted to the Fideliter, we trust no obstacle may oppose her for the traffic her present owner designs her for. She is well calculated for the trade between Portland and Victoria, and we desire to see her permanently established. The Fideliter was built in England for the purpose of chasing slaves on the African coast, and when in perfect order is said to be very fast. She was brought to Victoria by the Nanaimo Coal Company for towing vessels in the coal trade, and was very useful until sunk by the Alexandria. She is 131 feet in length, 10 feet deep, and has 20 feet beam. Her propeller is driven by two splendid oscillating engines of 28 inches diameter of cylinder, and 30 inches stroke.—Oregonian.

Bombardment of Callao.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

The following highly interesting description of the recent attack on Callao, and the gallant defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Peruvians, which is taken from the Panama Star and Herald, will be perused with much interest:—

The United States flag ship Vanderbilt and monitor Monadnock arrived in the harbor of Panama on the evening of the 12th inst., having sailed from Callao on the 3d.

By these vessels we have the news of the result of the bombardment of Callao.
The 1st of May, the day the attack was expected, proved unfavorable, the weather being hazy, with patches of thick fog, which frequently shut out the view of objects at a distance less than that on which the vessels were expected to engage the batteries.

The day following, May 2d, was hazy, but without fog or anything to prevent the promised bombardment. The Spanish fleet had lower yards were sent down, and, in fact, everything aloft that could be shot away, and that might create injury or confusion by falling on deck was removed, leaving only the hulls, lower masts, and rigging as a mark for the enemy.

About 11 o'clock a. m., a signal was made from the Numancia (flag ship) to get under way, which was soon after done, and some time was taken in arranging the lines of attack, which were in two columns, three ships being in the one to engage the batteries north of Callao, and three those west of the city; the Vencedora taking position between the two lines, in order to render assistance in the event of any of the ships being disabled by the enemy's fire. The ships of the northern line fought the batteries heading to the southward and westward, or with their port broadside; while the others headed to the eastward and northward, and used their starboard broadsides.

The Numancia, Commodore Nunez, took the post of honor, and headed the line to the southward which engaged the most formidable works, viz: batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; battery No. 1 faced the bay of Buena Vista, and Nos. 6, 8, and 9 were those opposed to the three frigates on the north line. About noon the action commenced by a shot from No. 2 battery, the one most to the westward of the city, which was at once replied to by the Numancia, and in five minutes afterwards the whole line was engaged, both north and south.

At first the fire from the batteries was bad but soon began to improve as the gunners got the range, and in less than half an hour the Villa de Madrid set her fore-and-aft sails and stood out, evidently disabled in her machinery or boilers, the steam was pouring out of her ports, and she was unable to use her propellers. She was taken in tow by the Vencedora, and removed beyond the range of the batteries, and did not again go into action. Not long after the Berenguela stood out, and as she passed close to the neutral vessels, it was observed that a heavy shell had entered her port side, near the water line, and exploding as it passed out at the starboard side, had torn a hole which was partly under water. The ship was being careened, and men were over the side endeavoring to place canvas over the hole. She had evidently taken in much water. She had settled very much by the stern, and after coming to an anchor, her pumps not only were used, but men were employed bailing out the water with buckets. She did not go into action again. The Almansa, the only ship left of the northern column, now had to bear the entire brunt of the fire of all the northern batteries. The Blanca and Resolucion, of the other column, both came out to repair damages, which being done they took their old places and continued in them until the engagement ceased.

After an immense expenditure of shot and shell, and after hours of incessant firing, it became evident to the Spanish Commodore that he had found more than he had bargained for, and that driving the Peruvians out of their works was a hopeless job. True, battery No. 3, with two three hundred pounder Armstrong guns was blown up, and the guns disabled; and in battery No. 6, a four hundred and fifty pounder Blakely had been dismantled, but the other works were uninjured, and their fire rather increased in weight and accuracy than diminished, hence, at about half-past four he ceased firing, and stood out the Peruvians peppering away at the ships until they were out of range, the monitor Victoria firing the last gun.

The only ship seriously damaged was the Berenguela; the Villa de Madrid had her steam-pipe cut by a shot that killed eight men, and wounded twenty-one. This was afterwards repaired. All the vessels were hit frequently, the Blanca receiving forty-two shots in her hull; the Almansa quite as many. Eight shot holes were seen in the side of the Villa de Madrid, and she was under fire only half an hour. The Numancia received an eight-rifle shot near her water line, which passed through her iron plates, and partly through the wood backing. As she fought the heavy guns of the fortifications, so as to receive their shot at an angle, she glanced off her sides without penetrating. The Vencedora only used her battery at intervals, and received no damage.

In regard to the killed and wounded, no reliable information can be had; the Surgeons of the United States vessels, who rendered their services to both Spaniards and Peruvians, after the fight was over, could not ascertain the number of casualties. Those wounded in the fortifications were at once sent to the hospitals at Bellavista, and if their friends resided in Lima, they were sent there to be cared for. The Spaniards would give no information as to the loss they had sustained, but from the appearance of the hulls of the vessels, it is the opinion that it has been heavier than that suffered by the Peruvians. The latter are supposed to have had sixty killed, and nearly two hundred wounded. Senor Galvez, the Peruvian Minister of War, was in battery No. 3 when the explosion took place and was blown to pieces, this is the only person of note that we hear of as being killed on the part of the Peruvians. Admiral Nunez was severely injured, having received no less than eight wounds and contusions. He was on the bridge of the Numancia till the casualty occurred, and fought his ships with a gallantry and determination, that might have produced different results, had he not been carried below early in the fight.

As regards the fortifications and town of Callao, they suffered but little. As soon as the fight was over, the Peruvians took a short respite and something to eat, and then went to work repairing damages, which were all completed by midnight, and everything was in readiness to commence again the next morning, should the attack have been renewed. At first they were uncertain as to what would be the result, but having proved to the satisfaction of all, their ability to keep the Spanish ships at a distance and beat them off, they were far stronger on the second day, than when the fight first commenced. It may be well here to say that the Peruvian ironclads, Loa and Victoria, together with three small wooden gunboats, names unknown took an active part in the fight and did very good service, especially the two former. The three eight-inch guns with which they were mounted, telling well against the wooden sides of the Spanish ships.

When the Vanderbilt sailed from Callao, it was reported that the attempt would be again made by the Spanish squadron, but those on board the United States ships, who are good judges, seem to think that it is impossible for them to do so. Indeed it is thought that they have not ammunition enough to make another attempt, and it is very certain that in the way of shell they are deficient, for in the action solid shot was the principal projectile used against the Peruvians; had they possessed shell, the effect might have been very different.

It is hard to surmise what the future intentions of the Spaniards are: the squadron has been badly defeated, and in a great measure used up. They have no point to fall back upon, no base of operation; and with their distance from home, it may, and possibly will be determined upon, to give up the contest and quit the coast. This is surprising, however, for the next mail may bring different news; but one thing is certain, the victory was for the Peruvians, and a glorious one; for they were not only uncertain what the results would be, but the majority of those not interested, thought that notwithstanding their heavy guns, they would be unable to beat the fire of the broadsides of the heavy Spanish frigates, especially so as their guns were on barbette, and the gunners exposed to the shower of shot that was rained upon them hour after hour with scarcely any cessation.

The House of Assembly engaged the present week subject which is at the present most important one the Legislature—the condition of the colony—been various causes assigned, depression, but there is but one ed for the total helplessness under depression—and that is discouraging home industry. Mercantile crises occur in other always some productive interest the vitality of the country a population on the soil, but her the effects of overtrading are everything collapses, and the the absence of any local industry the colony.

We have said the causes of the in the colony are various, but wisely confined its resolutions, the country to those evils which closely connected with our settlement. It states, and we reason, that Vancouver Island intensely from causes attributable measure to the very expensive a ble character of the Government colonies. When we think that of money annually screwed out population of those two countries £200,000, we require no further ruinous expense of our colonial when we consider how little is consulted in the expenditure of we think the House is clearly putting down, among the pro which afflict Vancouver Island British Columbia, the irresponsibility of the Government. To give t authorities, in their consideration question, a clue to guide them in t of the financial burden of a the House states that as the con- ulation of both colonies, exclusiv- does not exceed 10,000 souls, £2 is as much as can be afforded t the heads of departments to be p- tionately small. When we thin- two Governors over this small —this population of a country to- with travelling allowances, consid- £8000 a year—a sum larger by pe- cent. than the salary of the Presi- United States, who rules thirty- people, it really does seem to be- credibility. It is not alone th- of expense, however, which the- anxious to bring forcibly before- tary of State for the Colonies, th- Government is now explicitly sug- a previous occasion when the uni- was introduced, it was thought, at the time, that it would be inj- insist on any particular form of G- while the subject was surround- many apparently hostile elemen- however, everything has change- Columbia is as anxious for- we are, and is as anxious for- system of Government. Accord- resolutions of the House urge t- Majesty's Government the necessi- the representation of the united- based on population and the cont- mode and amount of the taxatio- penditure vested in the people's r- tives. It is stated that nothing- immediate union on these terms- rapid decline of both colonies. T- tions are to be sent to England by- so as to be in time to influence th- of the union question, and Her- Government are requested to repl- ilar manner as to their intention- matter the present session, in ord- the inhabitants from the present- uncertainty and suspense. The B- its action on this subject has done- important work of the session. T- evils are minor ones in compari- those embraced in the resolutions- Home Government will only resp- liberal and friendly manner, and re- reason to doubt it, to the sugges- forward by the Assembly, the "con- the colony" will speedily assume a- as cheerful and as full of hope as i- of dependency.

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The fight is described as a most interesting sight, there being just wind enough to carry off the smoke, so that the line of works and the two columns of ships could be distinctly seen, and their operations minutely watched.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN NANAIMO.

A public meeting was convened at Nanaimo on Thursday evening by Messrs. Nichol and Franklin, the local magistrates, for the purpose of taking steps to form a Volunteer Corps for the defence of the town and the assistance of the Government against the Fenian banditti. The meeting was held in the Court House, which was crowded to the doors, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Cunningham, the member for the district, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. Mark Bate was elected Secretary. The chairman made a few sensible and energetic remarks, urging every citizen, whatever his allegiance, to come manfully forward in defence of the country. Mr. Nicol then proposed that lists should at once be opened and the names enrolled of those who wished to be volunteers before any further steps were taken. Five or six sheets of paper were accordingly laid on the table, and for several minutes there was a perfect rush of eager aspirants to military honors. When all had signed, the chairman announced the gratifying fact that eighty-seven names had been enrolled—a statement which was received with cheers. On motion of Mr. Dunsmyre, seconded by Mr. Brydon, Mr. Nicol was unanimously elected captain, and on motion of Mr. Gordon a meeting of the enrolled citizens was called for Tuesday night to elect the remaining officers. The Secretary was then instructed to make out lists to be left in the principal stores for further signature, and the chairman, Mr. Cunningham, was commissioned to be the bearer of the original list to His Excellency the Governor, with a requisition for the necessary arms and accoutrements to equip the company. The meeting, which consisted of as fine a body of brawny, determined-looking men as could be called together anywhere, was singularly unanimous and enthusiastic, and the demonstration, although fortunately not now to be used against the Fenian robbers, should be accepted as a substantial evidence of the loyalty of the Nanaimites, and a pretty good hint of the kind of reception which would be accorded to any such bands of marauding scoundrels. We hope the movement will not be allowed to drop, but that the formation of a Rifle Corps will be effected, and from personal observation of the gallant Nanaimo volunteers, we can assure their Victorian brethren in arms that both in drill and as marksmen they will soon have to look to their laurels.

SAN FRANCISCO FRUIT MARKET.—Fruit of the smaller varieties, cherries in particular, is becoming quite plentiful and the quality superb. The following list of prices, serving to show the ruling rates in our city at the present time, is prepared by Weston & Co.: Apples, \$2 50@35 ¢ box; dried 1 lb @ 15 ¢; peaches (dried), 12 1/2 ¢ @ 20 ¢; plums (dried), 15 ¢ @ 20 ¢; cherries, 15 ¢ @ 25 ¢; currants, 20 ¢ @ 25 ¢; figs (California, dried), 15 ¢ @ 25 ¢; figs (foreign, dried), 25 ¢ @ 35 ¢; gooseberries, 7 ¢ @ 15 ¢; strawberries, 20 ¢ @ 25 ¢; raspberries, 25 ¢; blackberries, 25 ¢; oranges, \$2 ¢ @ 3 ¢ dozen; lemons, \$2 ¢ @ 3 ¢ dozen; limes, 50 ¢ @ 60 ¢ dozen.—Alta.

DEATH OF GORDON CUMMING.—This notable adventurer and lion hunter, whose marvellous exploits in search of game in the wilds of South Africa created so much interest in England a few years ago, died recently in Scotland.

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Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

The House of Assembly have been busily engaged the present week in discussing a subject which is at the present time the most important one the Legislature can take up—the condition of the colony.

We have said the causes of the depression in the colony are various, but the House has wisely confined its resolutions on the state of the country to those evils which are more closely connected with our system of Government.

It is humbly urged by your petitioners that there are no officers detailed for this special duty, and that scenes daily enacted on the Indian Reserve at Victoria could not possibly have occurred if there had been any proper system of police supervision to carry out the law.

The special attractions said to be imparted to intoxicating liquor by the prohibition of its use, might with equal force be urged in favor of the repeal of all prohibitory enactments; while the argument drawn from the infringement of the liberty of the subject, so often alleged in this question, falls to the ground when it is remembered that the Indians are wards of the Government.

The inefficient execution of the prohibitory law has given sad proof that the natives will barter their finest furs for liquor in preference to any other medium of exchange.

7. But in the opinion of your petitioners the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors would prove most disastrous to such a scheme.

DEFENCE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.—A public meeting was held in the Hyack Hall, New Westminster, on the evening of Wednesday last, to consider the expediency of adopting measures of defence against possible attack from Fenians.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS

The following petition to the Legislative Council praying that the bill now before that honorable body to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians may not become law is now in course of signature, and will, we have every reason to suppose, be very numerously signed.

The Honorable the Legislative Council, the Humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Vancouver Island sheweth,

That your petitioners view with extreme regret and unfeigned alarm the Bill to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians now before your honorable body.

Before allowing this bill to become law your petitioners humbly beg your honorable body to weigh the following considerations:

1. Such a measure as that contemplated in the Bill in question is opposed to the history and experience of the British American Provinces as well as of the United States of America.

2. The effect of strong drink upon the Indians is vastly different from its effect upon the whites.

3. The partial failure in the operation of the present prohibitory law does not prove either its injustice or the wisdom of its repeal.

4. The special attractions said to be imparted to intoxicating liquor by the prohibition of its use, might with equal force be urged in favor of the repeal of all prohibitory enactments; while the argument drawn from the infringement of the liberty of the subject, so often alleged in this question, falls to the ground when it is remembered that the Indians are wards of the Government.

5. The inefficient execution of the prohibitory law has given sad proof that the natives will barter their finest furs for liquor in preference to any other medium of exchange.

6. In the opinion of your petitioners it is the sacred duty of the Government to protect the natives as well from their own desperate and destructive vices, as from the cupid and lust of lawless whites, and that, therefore, while every private effort for their amelioration ought to be warmly supported, a well digested scheme of Indian improvement should be adopted by the Crown and vigorously carried out.

7. But in the opinion of your petitioners the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors would prove most disastrous to such a scheme.

8. In view therefore of the experience of all other British American Colonies of the peculiar and destructive effects of intoxicating liquors upon the Indians; of the slight and inadequate efforts hitherto made to enforce the prohibitory law; of the infallible loss and ruin which would result to the Indians from the barter of their articles of commerce for liquor instead of those things which minister to material progress; of the solemn duty of the Government to protect and elevate the natives; and of the great difficulties which the sale of intoxicating liquors would place in the way of such elevation; your humble petitioners pray your honorable body to reject the bill authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians now under your consideration.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.—The Government received a telegram on Thursday, from Capt. Spalding, at Quaesnelmouth, announcing the return of the prospecting party from Canon Creek with good news.

FROM YALE.—The steamers Onward and Lillooet arrived from Yale yesterday. Very few passengers came by these boats.

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SIoux WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST ENDED

The Sioux war, which was inaugurated in the state of Minnesota by the murdering of over thirteen hundred defenceless men, women and children, has at last been brought to a close by a general amnesty on the part of the United States for all past offences committed by the Indians.

The Arctic Explorer, and Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who visited this city in the fall of '64, having come across the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of exploring a telegraphic route for the Company, has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his distinguished geographical services.

Dr. RAE, LL.D.—This well-known Arctic Explorer, and Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who visited this city in the fall of '64, having come across the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of exploring a telegraphic route for the Company, has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his distinguished geographical services.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—This bank, as we said yesterday, had a paid-up capital of \$5,000,000, and at the close of the half year ending December 31, 1865, the Directors wrote off \$590,000 for losses on their trading in San Francisco, besides a further sum for Indian losses.

How LIONS ARE TAMED.—A Paris letter writer for one of the English papers is facetious. He says:—Somebody has discovered the way in which Batty tames the king of the forest. He gets a lion, you see, and keeps him in a state of starvation for four days; and when the beast is in the extremity of hunger he throws him a Hungarian jacket—a regular full-dress Magyar costume, with lots of frogs, embroidery and buttons.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.—The Rev. G. B. Good, late of Nanaimo, went up to Yale with his family on Saturday, where he has been installed as Rector of St. John's Church of that town.

THE BEAUTY OF CHILDREN.—A WORD TO MOTHERS.

There is no object in the world more pleasant to look upon than a beautiful child. Even the crustiest of old bachelors must acknowledge this in his heart, however disappointed may have soured his temper.

THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION.—Formed by Scotchmen for mutual provident benevolent purposes and social intercourse, and based on the model of the Caledonian Highland Society of Scotland, is now in full working order.

THE POPULAR COLLECTIONS OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

HOME CIRCLE. (Piano Solo.) 2 vols. SILVERCHORD. (Songs, Ballads, &c.) SHOWER OF PEARLS. (Elegant Duets.) OPERATIC PEARLS. (Vocal Gems of the Opera) GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. (Choice Vocal.)

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, The Greatest Family Medicine of the age.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. Applied internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

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THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. MEDICAL NOTICE.—Professional visit of DR. JORDAN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, Edinburgh, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Science, San Francisco.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. UNFADING LOVELINESS. Belongs only to the immortals, but whoever uses the fragrant Sozodont can at least defy them to injure one of the elements of beauty, a good set of teeth.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. GABRIEL ON THE LOSS AND RESTORATION OF THE TEETH.—The above is issued by Messrs. GABRIEL, the eminent London dentists, and as it is written by men who have a high standing in their profession, the work is well worthy the perusal of all who value the preservation of their teeth and wish to guard against the many and tormenting evils to which those useful members are subject.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND. DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING! 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

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Messrs. Culler & Parsons Have now ready at SAVANA'S FERRY,

A BOAT OF 20 TONS BURDEN, And are prepared to Convey Freight or Passengrs To the head of SHUSWAP LAKE.

Storage and a person to take charge at Savana's Ferry For Freight or passage apply to BUIE BROTHERS, Lytton.

Or the Proprietors. Savana's Ferry, February 26th, 1866. m23 1m

HATS, BONNETS, MANTLES!

FOR LADIES & CHILDREN. JUST RECEIVED, Per Steamship Oregon, The Newest and most fashionable assortment of the above goods.

CHOICE FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, AND OTHER GOODS.

MRS. PICKLES, ALBION HOUSE, FORT STREET, V.I.

GREAT SAVING IN DRESSMAKING. Mrs. Curtis' First Premium Models.

BY THEM A LADY CAN, IN A FEW minutes, shape any article of wearing apparel, including the GORED DRESS, BASQUINE, SACK, POSTILLION, GOUATE, GIBBLE, APRON, PANTALOONS, VEST, &c., to fit perfectly without trying on.

The System is Mathematically perfect, hence it removes all anxiety regarding the fitting of a Dress. There will be no ALTERING—no TAKING UP or LETTING OUT, which not only injures the material but destroys the proportions and often ruins the Dress. It is not only exact, but so clear and simple that any person can learn in an hour to cut any garment.

How many ladies of limited means could dress better could they SAVE THE PRICE OF THE MAKING OF A DRESS, which they can do by the use of these MODELS; and how much less anxious would be saved by the wealthy and most fastidious were they certain that the dress being made would fit to please them. It would if cut by this system.

It is not pleasant for mothers to be able to cut, without the least trouble to themselves, all the little jackets, Pantaloones, Dr. Co's, Aprons, etc., while the children are happy at school or at play.

Ladies just try to realise yourselves being able to cut a few hours' attention to this System, every article of a pattern or of 1/2 yard on, and every article of Basquine, Cloak, Circular Cloak and all other Cloaks and indeed every article of wearing apparel to fit every size, from the babe to the largest person, and the cutting to be a delight instead of a trouble. Realise this, and then see if you can get along without these Models.

Applications for instruction, addressed to MRS. WATSON, and left at Mrs. Hein's Millinery establishment, Government street, will receive prompt attention.

Models supplied gratis to those taking instruction, and Fashionable Patterns sold separately if desired. Ladies waited on. m4 1m

Tobacco! Cigars! WELL & CO. 226 Front Street.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF HALF POUNDS, superior to any in the market:

FRUIT BASKET, PEACH OFFERING, PEARL, GOLDEN CHARM, IMPERIAL, CAMELIA.

Besides light pressed Natural leaf of every description. Also, by every steamer, invoices of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in brand or duty paid.

WELL & CO. 226 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

PHILOSOPHY OF Marriage: BY DR. JORDAN.

Proprietor of the Pacific Museum of Anatomy & Science, San Francisco. BEING LECTURES ON MARRIAGE, REPRODUCTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISORDERS OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

These INVALUABLE LECTURES are bound in one Book 100 pages, and plainly show the means of regaining Health and Strength When lost or injured through YOUTHFUL FOLLY! Or from other causes.

The Book is sent Securely Sealed to any address on receipt of postage stamps for Twenty-five Cents. Every one should read the Philosophy of Marriage. All technical phrases are avoided, and the most ordinary intellect can understand and appreciate them. The Folioes and Views of Youth are treated of, and most useful and valuable information gained by their perusal. To be had at Office, James Bay.

coured, and fought his and determination, that different results, had he early in the fight, tifications and town of Peruvians took a short to eat, and then went images, which were all ht, and everything was hence again the next ack have been renewed, certain as to what t having proved to the air ability to keep the nee and beat them off, er on the second day, first commenced. It say that the Peruvian Victoria, together with boats, names unknown the fight and did very lly the two former. guns with which they well against the ish ships. It sailed from Callao, the attempt would be panish squadron, but ited States ships who to think that it is im- do. Indeed it is ve not ammunition ther attempt, and it is way of shell they are ion solid shot was the ion against the Per- sessed shell, the effect ifferent. what the future in- ds are: the squadron ed, and in a great ey have no point to e of operation; and m home, it may, and ed upon, to give up e coast. This is sur- the next mail may ut one thing is cer- or the Peruvians, and were not only uncer- could be, but the ma- rested, thought that heavy guns, they the fire of the broad- rigates, especially en barbete, and the shower of shot that hour after hour with d as a most interest- just wind enough to that the line of work ships could be dis- operations minutely

DEFENCE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

A public meeting was held in the Hyack Hall, New Westminster, on the evening of Wednesday last, to consider the expediency of adopting measures of defence against possible attack from Fenians. The President of the Municipal Council, Mr. W. J. Armstrong, occupied the chair. A Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Homer and Holbrook, was appointed to wait upon the Officer Administering the Government on the subject. The Hon. Mr. Birch gave his sanction to the enrollment of an assistant corps of Volunteers for the present emergency, and gave instructions to Mr. Brew to receive the names of those who were willing to be enrolled. The list was opened on Thursday evening when 30 names were received. A memorial was also to be presented to Administrator Birch asking him to apply to the Imperial Government for a force of soldiers to act as permanent guard to the colony.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Government received a telegram on Thursday, from Capt. Spalding, at Quaesnelmouth, announcing the return of the prospecting party from Canon Creek with good news. The wire unfortunately broke yesterday when the operator was about to transmit our news despatch, so that we are without any particulars. It is reported that a very rich strike has been made on Gronse Creek, but we must await more definite information. There are also reports of further rich strikes on French Creek, which however need confirmation. The Cariboo Sentinel of this week had reached Quaesnelmouth, but contained no news of sufficient importance to telegraph.

FROM YALE.

The steamers Onward and Lillooet arrived from Yale yesterday. Very few passengers came by these boats. The water in the Fraser had subsided, leaving the road above Yale in excellent order where it was submerged, and traffic had recovered its wonted tone. The steamer brought no news of importance. A tea meeting was held in the Wesleyan Church, Yale, on Monday evening. J. W. McKay, Esq. of the Hudson Bay Co. presided. The attendance was good and the proceeds, \$60, went towards paying for recent improvements upon the church.—Columbian.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

Applied internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. Applied EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ring-worm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

A SCHEME FOR THE FENIANS.

We do not know that we are actually justified in finding profitable employment for the Fenians—in fact as things go we would be more commended if we could discover some scheme that would quietly dispose of all the head-centres and their deluded followers that at present threaten the peace of the Northern portion of the American continent. We hate, however, to see even so much filibustering wasted—we hate to see efforts misdirected and energies misapplied. Everyone knows that neither Canada nor Ireland can be wrested from the British Empire by the Fenians—that every exertion made in that behalf is so much time and money and life fruitlessly thrown away. The whole project from beginning to end is a dream more wild than can be found in any child's story-book. While we say this, we do not underrate the power or strength of the Fenians. We know they are, with all their divisions, absurdities, and delinquencies, a potent body for mischief, numbering as they do two or three hundred thousand men. They have, however, unfortunately for themselves more muscle than mind. Their leaders are more remarkable for expending the patriotic funds on their persons, providing themselves with Sybarite luxuries, and quarrelling over the plunder, than for enunciating a practical programme that would turn the organization to good account. In the hands of a really clever and vigorous intellect, Fenianism might, instead of being a source of injury and to a great extent of ridicule, be productive of much good. Instead of being a half-military organization for achieving the impossible—instead of being a huge Don Quixote, without the romance of the Spanish knight, it might have been a great industrial body peopling up some of the uninhabited places of the earth, and erecting an Irish nationality far away from the rule of the "Sassenach." But taking it in its worst light—looking upon it as a gigantic filibustering organization—there was an ample field open to it, a brilliant prospect for a clever and ambitious leader, in Mexican affairs. Here was a country crying out for assistance against European aggression—here was a bleeding victim lying before the chivalrous eyes of the O'Mahonies, Roberts's, Stephens's and Sweeney's—and a victim that could, with a wave of the Fenian sword, have been relieved: Why did not the head-centres cease running the centre of their heads against the British stone wall, and if they were "spillin' for a fight," try their hands with less tough material—with the Emperor Maximilian? They could then have revived that horrible period of English history, when Henry II sent men over to Ireland to succor a certain native potentate. They could have adopted the cunning of the English of that day, and, after driving the European cohorts from the Mexican soil, established themselves as owners of the country. The opportunity has not yet fled. If the pugnacious ardor of the Fenian will only keep a little calm, until Austria and Prussia shall have commenced hostilities and the rest of the European powers shall have become entangled, as they are likely to be, in the web, success is certain. The United States are bound to wink at, if not indeed encourage, the project, and, with Europe in a turmoil, there will be no difficulty in clearing out Maximilian. Then will follow, under a clever man of the Cromwellian stamp, if such is to be found, a kind of republican dictatorship—an anomaly in its way, but a very plausible system of Government immediately after the anarchy and confusion of war. This "head centre" will so dispose of the troops as to make the Fenians really masters of the country. Next will follow great bids for an Irish population. The "Green Island" will be depopulated—the Irish in the States will go to found a new nationality, and in less than half-a-century the Fenians, instead of being homeless marauders, will be a great recognized power in the Councils of the world. The Mexicans, will no doubt take their fate more patiently than the Irish have done,—nothing indeed will or can occur to mar the project. And what a project! England will get rid of the Irish difficulty as well as the active enemy of the Celtic population in the United States, the latter power will get rid of a most mischievous element in the Great Republic, and the Fenians themselves will be able to exchange a small island like Ireland, in which rain and poverty have had competitive struggles, for an extensive, wealthy and magnificent country like Mexico. It will be a general benefit all round. The only question is—has Sweeney or his colleagues the ability to carry out the programme? If they have, there it is—we charge nothing for the suggestions—all we desire is to see the filibustering remove itself once and for all to a more genial climate than that of Canada.

BANK OF LONDON.—A San Francisco telegram says that this bank acted as the agent and correspondent of Donohoe, Kelly & Co., of this city. When suspended, its business was at once transferred to the Consolidated Limited, which will receive remittances and pay all drafts, so that persons who have transacted business in London through Donohoe, Kelly & Co. will sustain no losses.

THE CEDAR HILL ROAD CASE.
THE INQUEST—THIRD DAY.

The adjourned inquest on the death of the Indian Machiel was held before Mr. Pemberton yesterday:
Dr. Davie, re-examined by Mr. Copland— I think the stone produced in Court would have caused the wound; that part on which blood would not be the part of the stone that came into contact with the head of the deceased, but the sharp edge; there were no marks of violence on the body except those described in my former evidence; had the stick produced in court been used there would have been external marks on the body; I should say deceased was 15 or 16 years of age; the external wound would bleed some time after; the wound in the eye was not a serious one, and might have been caused by the blow from a stick or stone or from a fall.

Wm. Fraser, re-examined by Mr. Copland— I have seen the body of the deceased since Thursday, and recognised the same Indian pointed out to me by the Chinaman as having struck him; deceased returned towards town, and about 100 yards off met three other Indians, one carrying a pack; he spoke to the Indians and they all turned off the road and did not return; there was another Indian in a red blanket came past; I said "that Indian is not a good man, he does not belong to my tribe"; he first said he belonged to Nanaimo and afterwards to Quamichan; I see the Indian Chenute in court; have known him some time; I saw him in the ranch over the ferry on Saturday; I saw spots of blood on his blanket; I see them now but not so distinctly; he did not appear to like my examining his blanket; he did not appear to know me; others were with me; he said he was going to help the Chinaman to recover his goods when he struck him in the head; he told me deceased was "no good" and had been in the chain gang; deceased staggered along the road as if half drunk; Chenute was more drunk than the other.

Chenute, re-examined— I did not see the man (Fraser) on Monday last; I saw the Chinaman washing his face at Merriman's house. [The evidence here became too contradictory for publication, witness pretended not to understand Chenute until witnesses stated that they had conversed with him in that language.]

Robert Irving, sworn— I am a laborer residing at Cedar Hill; I remember Monday last; I saw a Chinaman coming down the road from Merriman's, about one o'clock, with his face cut and the blood running; afterwards I saw two Indians; the first Indian was not sober; I saw the body of the first Indian at the dead house; the Chinaman pointed out deceased as the Indian who struck him; Fraser asked him why he did it; he did not reply but went towards town, and soon after joined the other Indians and went over the rocks; Chenute I identify as one of the other two; he was half drunk; I asked him if he knew deceased; he said he did not know anything about him; I gave him a small piece of tobacco; he said deceased belonged to a Nanaimo tribe; when I was going home in the evening I heard the Indians fighting and two shots fired.

Dr. Turner and Haggin considered from the nature of the wound that death was caused by a fall.

Officer Tenniel re-examined by Mr. Copland— The body of deceased was put into wagon on this side of the Oakland Hotel and taken out near the Bridge Tavern; it was taken out and given to the Indians because I did not care to drive a dead body through the town; I looked at the coats but did not examine the sleeves; the coats were at my feet all the time and did not come into contact with the body, there was no blood in the fore part of the wagon; I do not think I said on a former occasion that I was sorry I had not examined the coats before putting them into the wagon; I did not see any blood on the coats before putting them into the wagon; the head of the body was towards the horses; I compared the stone with the wound, and the shape corresponds with the wound; there was no blood oozing from the wound when I first saw it.

Mrs. Merriman, sworn— Corroborated the evidence of Fraser and Irving.
Mr. Snider— I live near Cedar Hill; Hatch was at my house on Tuesday morning last about half-past five or six; he asked me if I had heard the Indians fighting during the night? I said I had, and that I believed by the cries they had killed some one; we went up (Ford, Hutch and my boy); when we got to where the Indians were we saw blood on the road; I saw an Indian and asked him what was the matter? they told me three men had killed their *tilkum*, but did not know who; they saw Hatch with me; I told them to get a doctor; Chenute said it was too far; deceased was not dead then and I told them he would get over; I thought he was more drunk than anything else; they told me deceased never drank whiskey; I joked Hatch and the others about having done it; I do not know who they suspected; I was only joking with the boys and did not for a moment think they had done it; Chenute spoke to me in Chenook.

Nathaniel Loder corroborated the evidence of Snider.
The jury at the conclusion of the enquiry found a verdict "That the deceased Indian Machiel died from a wound on the back of the head, but how caused there has been no evidence to show."
The accused man Hatch, Vincent and Ford will be brought before the Magistrate to-day.

A SPRING DITTY.

What is it swells my laboring breast,
With sharp and sudden pang?
Why do I strike my manly chest,
With this emphatic bang?
Why rush salt teardrops to my eye?
Why does my head so swim?
Why is my lip so parched and dry,
And why my sight so dim?
Why does my voice refuse to tell
The wretched thing I am?
Why does this sudden anguish swell
My tortured diaphragm?
"Why?" do you ask? You shall be told:
The simple facts are these:
Because I've somehow caught a cold—
And don't I want to sneeze!

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, June 11.
Speaker took his seat at 1:15 p.m.—Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Tolmie, Powell, McClure, Trimble, Ash, Cochrane, Pidwell.

STREAM COMMUNICATION.
A message was received from His Excellency the Governor, in reply to a Writ of *Capias* which had been issued at the instance of Mr. Keenan, of the Fashion Hotel, in respect of an alleged debt of \$131, lost stated to have been sustained by Mr. Keenan on the purchase of sundry articles of plate bought by the late Mrs. Keenan at the Assignees' sale of Colverwell's (the bankrupt) effects in June, 1865, when Mr. Scott was auctioneer.

Several legal points were involved in the question at issue, but the two principal matters in fact were whether Scott guaranteed the articles sold to be *silver*, and whether he had made himself personally liable for any loss sustained by the plaintiff (Keenan) Scott having disclosed his principals; on these two grounds the Chief Justice held that the arrest was untenable, and the *Capias* was discharged.

Mr. Rigg, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for Mr. Scott, and Mr. Green (Peakes and Green) for Mr. Keenan.
Mr. Scott has commenced proceedings against Mr. Keenan for damages.

From British Columbia.

GOOD NEWS FROM CARIBOO.
The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from New Westminster with 50 passengers and Dietz & Nelson's Express, bringing a few thousand dollars in treasure.

Among the passengers were Messrs. Robt. Greig, Manager of the Richfield branch of the Bank of British Columbia, Mr. M. G. Phillips, late Recorder at Williams Creek, and Mr. H. N. Steele, who left on the 4th instant. They represent that the prospects of Cariboo never looked so bright, and it is confidently expected that the yield of gold this season will exceed that of last year by over one-half. Mr. Steele, who is an old and experienced miner, and one of the pioneers of Williams Creek, has the most unbounded faith in the country. He considers it the richest mining district in the world, and says where hundreds are now working, in a few years there will be thousands. Every person at present appears to be doing well, and making money on the creek.

The Aurora Company were taking out the biggest kind of pay. They washed up on Sunday week 305 ounces, the result of two days' washing, although the gold was taken out in six hours. Hilton, the foreman, was of opinion they would be able to wash out 1,000 ounces. The company were evidently in very rich ground, which might yield enormously. The Forest Hill Co. were doing very well; on Sunday they took out a piece weighing 339. The Forest Rose Co. had struck what was supposed to be the Prairie Flower lead. The Caledonia was also doing very well. The Davis Co. were taking out big pay, but Judge Begbie was determined to interdict them and had granted a Chancery injunction on behalf of the Aurora. This had occasioned much dissatisfaction, and some trouble was expected. The Bedrock Flume was considered a good thing. Many of the claims were taking out good wages, and there was more genuine mining going on than had ever been seen before. Grouse Creek was turning out much gold, and is considered rich.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONY.

Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that at the next meeting of the House he would move "That the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, forthwith, to consider the condition of the Colony, and especially the advisability of organizing the militia for active operations in case of emergency."
Mr. DeCosmos also moved that the rules of the House be suspended in order that the following address be presented to His Excellency:
"That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate to the House, his views of the probability of a Fenian raid."
The motion was agreed to.

STATE OF THE COLONY.

Tuesday (to-day) was fixed for the consideration of Dr. Tolmie's motion on the condition of the colony.
THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.
The resolution of the House to meet the financial dead-lock at the Treasury passed the second reading.
OFFICIAL SALARIES.
Dr. Ash gave notice of motion for an address to the Governor asking for returns of all the official salaries paid out of the Crown Lands and General Revenue during the present year.

INDIAN LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.
SALT SPRING ELECTION.
Mr. McClure, as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the qualification of Mr. J. T. Pidwell, member elect for Salt Spring Island, reported that the hon. member was legally qualified.

FRANCHISE ACT AMENDMENT.

House in Committee on the Council's amendments to this bill, Dr. Trimble in the chair.
The qualification of members was made: income of \$1500 a year; \$2500 in personal property and \$1500 in real estate; a number of grammatical errors in the Council's amendments were rectified.
Mr. Cochrane rated the Council very severely for attempting to throw restrictions in the way of the representation for the House, while they were themselves under no qualification whatever. The House sustained his views.
After the principal clauses were passed, the Committee reported progress, and the House adjourned till Tuesday at 1 p. m.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 11.
Council met at 2:30, p. m. Present—The Hon. Colonial Secretary (presiding), Attorney General, Treasurer, Surveyor General, Donald Fraser.
WATER WORKS BILL.
This bill was received from the House below, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser passed the first reading.
INDIAN LIQUOR ACT.
This bill also came up from the House below, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Fraser passed the first reading.

CROWN LANDS.
Hon. Mr. Fraser moved for returns of revenue and expenditure of Crown lands.
Hon. Surveyor General explained why it would be impossible for him to furnish some of the information sought in detail.
Hon. Colonial Secretary said, after the expense the colony had been put to by the Crown Lands Committee, which had gone into the whole position of the Crown Lands in the fullest manner, and had furnished the most elaborate report, he could not see the object for calling for these returns. The colony would be ruined if it was to be put to so great an expense every six months.
Hon. Mr. Fraser said his motion might lay over until he had perused the report. He had brought forward this motion as he did not think the information asked by the other House was sufficient. It was necessary to know what the Government had to depend upon from the Crown Lands revenue before the supplies were voted.
On the suggestion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary the motion was agreed to by substituting gross amounts in lieu of details, and omitting the words "pre-empted lands," of which an estimate only would suffice.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Council in committee on this bill, the Hon. Treasurer in the chair. The residue of the clauses were considered, when the committee reported progress and the Council adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM—IN CHAMBERS.
MONDAY, June 11.

Scott v. Keenan—In re arrest of Scott by Keenan under writ of *Capias*.
This was an application by Mr. Daniel Scott, the auctioneer, to set aside a Writ of *Capias* which had been issued at the instance of Mr. Keenan, of the Fashion Hotel, in respect of an alleged debt of \$131, lost stated to have been sustained by Mr. Keenan on the purchase of sundry articles of plate bought by the late Mrs. Keenan at the Assignees' sale of Colverwell's (the bankrupt) effects in June, 1865, when Mr. Scott was auctioneer.

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The damage done by the flood had been chiefly repaired, and the roads and bridges were again passable.
The wagon road to Yale was again open for traffic, the water in the canyons having fallen about 15 feet. Freight trains were met en route to Lytton.

ADDRESS TO ROBT. GREIG, ESQ.
We learn from the *Sentinel* that an address signed universally by every class in the community was presented to Mr. Greig, manager of the Richfield branch of the Bank of British Columbia, previous to his departure, of which the following is a copy:
WILLIAMS CREEK, B. C., 2nd June, 1866.
ROBERT GREIG, ESQ., DEAR SIR—We have just learned that you are about to leave us, and while we regret exceedingly the necessity which will terminate our agreeable social and business intercourse, it affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to your upright, prompt, and manly conduct while Managing Agent of the Bank of British Columbia here; and we hope sincerely that the change in your position will be both agreeable and profitable to yourself, but whatever this be the case or not you will bear with you our best wishes for your welfare and success in future life.
We remain very truly and sincerely your friends,
W. G. Cox, J. P., D. Oppenheimer,
Alexander Jack, Robert Burrell,
M. Hilton, John Brown,
C. Fulton, G. A. Walkem,
Thomas Harvey, J. S. Thompson,
and 400 others.

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C. Fulton, G. A. Walkem,
Thomas Harvey, J. S. Thompson,
and 400 others.

MINN GULCH.
We understand that a company at the mouth of this gulch have taken out good prospects during the last week; the gold is very coarse.
GROUSE CREEK.
The Ne'er do Well Company took out of two sets of timbers, last week \$500.
The Discovery Company took out for two days work 50 ounces, they are busy sinking an air shaft.
The Heron Company have run a tunnel 170 feet into the hill, and sunk three shafts in it, in the last one it was found that the bed rock was pitching towards the creek; they have gone back a short distance and are sinking another.
The Reid Company, 6 shares, have been busy running a ground sluice on the opposite side of the creek to where the channel has been found, they have found the rim rock pitching into the hill; some pay was taken out inside this rim rock last season.

ANTLER CREEK.
The water has risen in this creek, stopping for a time active operations in claims located in the bed of it. Neil & Co. in the bank below the canon will commence to wash next week. Ross & Co. are working on the opposite bank.
Last Chance Company are still working on their drain.
Provisions are plentiful on the creek.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Goods are being freighted from Yale to Williams creek for 170c per lb. Freight will be even lower than this as the season advances.
We understand that Mr. J. S. Thompson has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this District. He holds his appointment direct from Mr. Homer.
A new building, called the "Cambrian Hall," was opened at Barkerville, on Saturday evening. We understand it has been built by a society of Welshmen and will be used as a Meeting House and News and Lecture Room.

The weather has been as pleasant as it could possibly be in the lower country at this season of the year. The effects of this uninterrupted spell of warm weather are to be observed in the increased body of water which now fills the creeks and gulches, everywhere converting streamlets into torrents and creeks into rivers.

[From the Columbian.]
From Mr. R. N. Steele, who left Williams Creek on the 4th inst., we learn that prospects in Cariboo looked very bright. The following claims were doing well:
The Cameron, Moffat, Caledonia, Last Chance and California Tunnel Companies were paying well.
The Davis Company had declared dividends of \$1,100 to the share for a week's work.
The Aurora Company was paying well, on Sunday, the 3d inst., they cleaned up 305 ounces for six hours' washing.
The Morning Star Company had got a large prospect.
The Reid Company, in Conklin Gulch, got \$100 in the bottom of a new shaft.
Provisions on the creek were plentiful and cheap.

LATER FROM BIG BEND.
[From the Columbian.]
From Mr. Hatch, of Victoria, who arrived from Seymour on Monday, we obtain the following information:
There are about 500 men at Seymour, chiefly miners, waiting for the water in the creeks to abate and for more definite results of mining operations. Seymour is now the least expensive place to live above Yale, merchants selling freely at the following retail prices: Flour, 16c; bacon, 60c; beans, 20c; tea, \$1 to \$1.50; sugar, 30c; dried apples, 37c; potatoes, 6c at the stores, but frequently sold as low as 3c by the Indians; butter, \$1; beef, 20c to 30c. Most of those articles occasionally change hands at much lower figures, from parties about to leave disposing of their stores. Improvements are completely at a stand, owing to the uncertainty felt respecting the route as well as to the mines. Some of those who came back to Seymour are turning their attention to prospecting the various creeks emptying into Shuswap lake.
The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Marten is running twice a week between Savana's Ferry and Seymour. She charges \$10 fare and \$20 a ton freight. These charges are considered exorbitant, and the small boats are liberally patronised, most of the miners going by them in preference to the steamer. They carry passengers for \$2.50 up and down, and charge \$15 a ton for freight. They make the trip in four and a half days up and two and a half back.
Mr. Trutch was at Cache Creek a week ago yesterday, and would proceed to Savana's Ferry, taking the steamer to Seymour next trip.
Ex-Mayor Harris, of Victoria, had left for Seymour.
The damage done by the flood had been chiefly repaired, and the roads and bridges were again passable.
The wagon road to Yale was again open for traffic, the water in the canyons having fallen about 15 feet. Freight trains were met en route to Lytton.

ADDRESS TO ROBT. GREIG, ESQ.
We learn from the *Sentinel* that an address signed universally by every class in the community was presented to Mr. Greig, manager of the Richfield branch of the Bank of British Columbia, previous to his departure, of which the following is a copy:
WILLIAMS CREEK, B. C., 2nd June, 1866.
ROBERT GREIG, ESQ., DEAR SIR—We have just learned that you are about to leave us, and while we regret exceedingly the necessity which will terminate our agreeable social and business intercourse, it affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to your upright, prompt, and manly conduct while Managing Agent of the Bank of British Columbia here; and we hope sincerely that the change in your position will be both agreeable and profitable to yourself, but whatever this be the case or not you will bear with you our best wishes for your welfare and success in future life.
We remain very truly and sincerely your friends,
W. G. Cox, J. P., D. Oppenheimer,
Alexander Jack, Robert Burrell,
M. Hilton, John Brown,
C. Fulton, G. A. Walkem,
Thomas Harvey, J. S. Thompson,
and 400 others.

WILLIAMS CREEK.
ROBERT GREIG, ESQ., DEAR SIR—We have just learned that you are about to leave us, and while we regret exceedingly the necessity which will terminate our agreeable social and business intercourse, it affords us much pleasure to bear testimony to your upright, prompt, and manly conduct while Managing Agent of the Bank of British Columbia here; and we hope sincerely that the change in your position will be both agreeable and profitable to yourself, but whatever this be the case or not you will bear with you our best wishes for your welfare and success in future life.
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Thomas Harvey, J. S. Thompson,
and 400 others.

MINN GULCH.
We understand that a company at the mouth of this gulch have taken out good prospects during the last week; the gold is very coarse.
GROUSE CREEK.
The Ne'er do Well Company took out of two sets of timbers, last week \$500.
The Discovery Company took out for two days work 50 ounces, they are busy sinking an air shaft.
The Heron Company have run a tunnel 170 feet into the hill, and sunk three shafts in it, in the last one it was found that the bed rock was pitching towards the creek; they have gone back a short distance and are sinking another.
The Reid Company, 6 shares, have been busy running a ground sluice on the opposite side of the creek to where the channel has been found, they have found the rim rock pitching into the hill; some pay was taken out inside this rim rock last season.

ANTLER CREEK.
The water has risen in this creek, stopping for a time active operations in claims located in the bed of it. Neil & Co. in the bank below the canon will commence to wash next week. Ross & Co. are working on the opposite bank.
Last Chance Company are still working on their drain.
Provisions are plentiful on the creek.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Goods are being freighted from Yale to Williams creek for 170c per lb. Freight will be even lower than this as the season advances.
We understand that Mr. J. S. Thompson has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this District. He holds his appointment direct from Mr. Homer.
A new building, called the "Cambrian Hall," was opened at Barkerville, on Saturday evening. We understand it has been built by a society of Welshmen and will be used as a Meeting House and News and Lecture Room.

To the Electors of East Mal. Gentlemen,—For the third time I self for re-election as one of your representatives in the "Commons" of Victoria. The present political feud has an indisposition on the part of the ser class of importers and middle class to pay a very small share of these traders make this country their but for a few years, after which their departure for other climes, overflowing pockets, and coarse jocosities sneers on their tongues at a society, they label our institutions as our social condition. They also, these organized subsidies, have made paw of the Council Chamber. They, by the same means, won the favor of the press, and have immolated themselves by repeatedly insulting gracious Queen, in the person of our independent Governor.

The aim of this class is to fix the of the taxation on other shoulders than own, to discourage all manufacturers vert the Land Act; and above worse than all, to rob us of the eternal, unbirthright of all free men. This you bank clerk, you shop assistant, you are to be distracted together with him, who wishes to wield the pick—as witness Wm. Stephen at Brighton, and Murray Williamstown, the nominees of this clique, on the question of the mortgage. And remember, my countrymen, have growing up amongst us that class "shoneen," who will strive to upper hand, which, please God, will, so long as we have the power and voting by ballot.

On offering myself for re-election I did so independent of all classes; the time arrived for discussing the of protection I found the Government honest in their professions, I found only in their valuable Land Act, revision of the tariff, they studied the of the people. Then it was I set them with my heart and soul, and entreat to do so until the sole end of raising and spending the revenue country be conceded, without equivocation, to the people's representatives the Assembly Chamber.

When a prudent time shall have I will dun for another instalment of tion; and as soon as possible I hope the pleasure of assisting to shape the of the Chamber so that it shall be real presentative institution. Should honored again by your re-electing promise to bring you back that he shall never be found amongst the r I shall never be found amongst the r a small-minded clique of obstruction that I may ever be in the van, my welfare of the country demands.

In conclusion, I beg of you to wipe your eyes the dust which trickles using when they quote the "Constat For centuries, jurists and political mists of the highest order of intellect disagreed, and will continue to disagree the construction of a sentence or sophy of financial economy. And not presuming, I would say it is for do that necessary and common sense helping to build up for all classes of olation employment suitable to their physical developments.

I am, faithfully yours,
AMBROSE BIDDY

BIDDY AND THE PREMISES.—Some years ago Lord Palmerston visited the estate for the purpose of inspecting improvements which were being made one morning he, with a friend walked their guns many miles over it in se game. They had, however, little sport became tired and hungry. In the Lord Palmerston saw a cabin—a poor cottage, not so good as a stable—to which made his way, in company with his and a keeper, and found the tenement pied by an old woman and her pig lordship asked if she had anything "God bless your honor, sure there's and eggs at your service," was the and while the old woman, without ado, commenced washing the potatoes putting them in a pot, his lordship he would return in half an hour. "What did so, the old woman had prepared substantial meal of potatoes and fresh which, being hungry, he heartily enjoyed. One is naturally in good humor after a however simple it may have been, and Palmerston drew from the old woman she had been many years a widow, worked hard for a livelihood, but when her strength should fail her, she must go to the workhouse; but she fortunately added, "If my husband had lost of the whisky, and kept the money buy a cow, I would have got the age let me the bit of waste land in the and I'd been as happy as the Queen. there's no helping it, your honor, poor lone woman, I'll be, and nobody care whether poor Biddy is alive or d "Suppose I were to speak to Lord Palmerston," suggested her visitor. "Oh, your honor, it's not the like of you that Palmerston talks to," said Biddy. it himself that has dipper with the Q and tells her what she has to do, and he tell the House of Lords, and the P might, and all on'em, what they are Sars it's not yourself that'll get widin' a of him. Take the country all over, it's the biggest man in it; he's equal to Prince of Wales, and perhaps beyond h "Well," replied his lordship, "I am g to London, and I'll try to see him, be you, are, a deserving creature; so I sh give you anything for your hospitality leave Lord Palmerston to reward h said Biddy; "it's the good maning ge man ye are, but it's not Lord Palmer that you'll see." His lordship shook th woman, by the hand, and departed.

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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

has been as pleasant as it is in the lower country at this time. The effects of this increased body of water the creeks and gulches, verting streamlets into torrents.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST MELBOURNE.—Gentlemen,—For the third time I offer myself for re-election as one of your representatives in the "Commons" of Victoria.

The present political feud has arisen out of an indisposition on the part of the Manchester class of importers and middlemen's refusal to pay a very small share of taxation. These traders make this country their home but for a few years, after which they take their departure for other climes, and with overflowing pockets, and coarse jibes and sarcastic sneers on their tongues at colonial society, they libel our institutions and defame our social condition.

The aim of this class is to fix the burthen of the taxation on other shoulders than their own, to discourage all manufactures, to subvert the Land Act; and above all, and worse than all, to rob us of the suffrage. Aye, to rob us of the eternal, unalienable birthright of all free men. Think of that, you bank clerk, you shop assistant, you artisan. You are to be disfranchised, together with him who follows the plough or fields the pick—as witness Wilberforce Stephen at Brighton, and Murray Smith at Williamstown, the nominees of this precious clique, on the question of the manhood suffrage. And remember, my countrymen, we have growing up amongst us that detestable class "absonen," who will strive to get the upper hand, which, please God, they never will, so long as we have the power of voting and voting by ballot.

On offering myself for re-election last time I did so independent of all classes; but when the time arrived for discussing the question of protection I found the Government were honest in their professions, I found that, not only in their valuable Land Act, but in the revision of the tariff, they studied the welfare of the people. Then it was I supported them with my heart and soul, and shall continue to do so until the sole and entire right of raising and spending the revenue of this country be conceded, without equivocation or reservation, to the people's representatives in the Assembly Chamber.

When a prudent time shall have arrived, I will run for another instalment of protection; and as soon as possible I hope to have the pleasure of assisting to shape the Council Chamber so that it shall be really a representative institution. Should I be honored again by your re-electing me I promise to bring you back that honor unsullied, as I have hitherto done; and I trust I shall never be found amongst the ranks of a small-minded clique of obstructionists, but that I may ever be in the van, where the welfare of the country demands.

In conclusion, I beg of you to wipe out of your eyes the dust which tricklers are using when they quote you the "Constitution." For centuries, jurists and political economists of the highest order of intellect have disagreed, and will continue to disagree, as to the construction of a sentence or the philosophy of financial economy. And if I am not presuming, I would say it is for you to do that necessary and common sense act, of helping to build up for all classes of our population employment suitable to their varied physical developments.

I am, faithfully yours, AMBROSE KYTE.

BIDDY AND THE PREMIER.—Some few years ago Lord Palmerston visited his Irish estate for the purpose of inspecting the improvements which were being made; and one morning he, with a friend walked with their guns many miles over it in search of game. They had, however, little sport, and became tired and hungry. In the distance Lord Palmerstone saw a cabin—a poor little cottage, not so good as a stable—to which he made his way, in company with his friend and a keeper, and found the tenement occupied by an old woman and her pig. His lordship asked if she had anything to eat. "God bless your honor, sure there's praties and eggs at your service," was the reply; and while the old woman, without further ado, commenced washing the potatoes and putting them in a pot, his lordship told her he would return in half an hour. When he did so, the old woman had prepared him a substantial meal of potatoes and fresh eggs, which, being hungry, he heartily enjoyed. One is naturally in good humor after dinner, however simple it may have been, and Lord Palmerston drew from the old woman that she had been many years a widow, and worked hard for a livelihood, but feared when her strength should fail her, that she must go to the workhouse; but she fortunately added, "If my husband had taken less of the whisky, and kept the money to buy a cow, I would have got the agent to let me the bit of waste land in the corner, and I'd have been as happy as the Queen. But there's no helping it, your honor. It's a poor lone woman I'll be, and nobody will care whether poor Biddy is alive or dead." "Suppose I were to speak to Lord Palmerston," suggested her visitor. "Oh, faith, your honor, it's not the like of you that Lord Palmerston talks to," said Biddy. "Isn't it himself that has dined with the Queen, and tells her what she has to do, and don't he tell the House of Lords, and the Parliament, and all on 'em, what they are to do? Sure it's not yourself that'll get within a mile of him. Take the country all over, he is the biggest man in it; he's equal to the Prince of Wales, and perhaps beyond him." "Well," replied his lordship, "I am going to London, and I'll try to see him, because you say he's a deserving creature; so I shall not give you anything for your hospitality, but leave Lord Palmerston to reward you." "Said Biddy; 'it's the good maning gentleman ye are; but it's not Lord Palmerston that you'll see.' His lordship shook the old woman by the hand, and departed. In a few days the agent sent down a fine cow, and gave Biddy ten acres of land free of rent for her lifetime. The old woman's delight knew no bounds, and when told that

the person she had seen and shaken hands with was Lord Palmerston himself, her gratification was positively greater than in the acquisition of the land and the cow.

THE FENIAN MONSTER RAMPANT.—FILIBUSTERISM AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Although the U. S. Government have at length been aroused to the necessity of trampling upon this wild and sudaucious Fenian organization, England may have just grounds for calling in question the sincerity of the professions of neutrality made by Mr. Seward, when such speeches as the following were made in the heart of New York, openly avowing the intention of these deluded blood thirsty robbers, to commit depredations, and spill blood on Canadian soil, and no active measures taken to nip the movement in the bud. On the 19th April, a mass meeting of the supporters of Sweeney and Roberts was held at the Cooper Institute, to which the charge of admission was 50 cents. Col. Roberts addressed the meeting in the most inflammatory language that he could command, concluding with the following remarks: "It was not too late to strike a blow for Ireland, and if the Irishmen aided them that blow would be struck as sure as a Sump being over them to-night. (Loud and continued cheering) They were going to fight England three thousand miles away from her base; they were going to fight English Soldiers and Magistrates, and no doubt America would strictly observe neutrality. A distinguished politician said to him the other day in Washington, 'Mr. Roberts, are you going to fight?' 'I replied, 'That question is an insult to an Irishman. Yes we are going to fight as sure as God is in heaven.' (Cheers). 'Well,' said the gentleman, 'go ahead; God bless you; and I can tell you we will be silently neutral.' (Cheers). They were going to commence the battle on British soil, with veteran soldiers, and not raw recruits. They might fail, but it would be with a prayer for the success of their country; and if victory did not favor them it would be entirely owing to the apathy of Irishmen in America.' (Cheers). Another individual named Morrison, next rose, and commenced his harangue by saying he always felt, when about to speak, as if he were guilty of telling England that they were going to strike at her; but it was necessary for the purpose of rousing the proper spirit. But now their last public meeting is being held which will be held under the Stars and Stripes. His speech teemed with such remarks as "They must strike," "They looked upon the English Nation as their enemy," "Vengeance on the battle field &c."

PROSPECTING.—Mr. W. H. Kay writes as follows, from Savana's Ferry Hotel, under date June the 5th, to the Tribune: The following miners have been fitted out by us with provisions, tools, and a boat, to enable them to prospect a creek three miles up the lake, on the right shore, viz.: Messrs. Samuel Merrett and Jno. Merrett, brothers; Thomas Preese and George Clabrough. These men are old Cariboo miners and respectable men. They have represented the country in the neighborhood as very promising, far more so than the Big Bend, and their representations are fully borne out by what I have heard from the miners generally. My object in giving this publicity, is to induce others to give a helping hand to men who are really valuable to the country, and who are obliged to leave it although maintaining a favorable opinion of its mineral resources, simply through want of means. There is no question about it, that if sufficient gold can be discovered to give profitable employment to miners for two or three years, its rich silver mines will do the rest, and permanently build up the country. I sent down, two weeks ago, some specimens of silver-bearing quartz to Mr. Barnard. They are to be tested in New Westminster for Messrs. Laveau & DuPrat.

UNDER CULTIVATION.—From a party who recently arrived here from Soda Creek, by the Fraser River trail, we learn that a very large area of ground is under wheat this year. In the vicinity of Soda Creek Messrs. Elmore & Colbreth have about 300 acres; at Williams Lake there are about 350 acres; Chimney Creek, two Norwegians have 100 acres; Dog Creek, Messrs. Brown & Wagstaff have 100 acres; Canoe Creek, Mr. Kitchie has 150 acres; at the Indian rancherie there are 30 acres planted by the natives; Barney's Creek, Mr. Wood has 60 acres; at the 21-mile post on the wagon road, Mr. Carsons has 200 acres, Mr. Murray 100 acres, Mr. Coy 30 acres, and at the Junction Lorenzo has 300 acres, making a total of 1,720 acres under wheat. It is surprising that some enterprising capitalist does not erect a flouring mill in the interior. About Williams Lake or Soda Creek a mill would pay extremely well.—Tribune.

AN AUSTRALIAN POLITICIAN.—We see by late accounts that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, one of the most celebrated, if not indeed the most celebrated, politician in Australia, has retired from public life, on account of the state of his health. An exchange says; "Many have differed from him frequently on minor topics, but no one can deny that he is the leading statesman of Victoria, and that the residents of that colony are mainly indebted to him for the privileges they now enjoy."

PORT AU PRINCE.—Additional particulars of the Port au Prince conflagration state that attempts were made afterwards to burn down the rest of the city. A case of Obisim is mentioned as having occurred recently, where a party of several persons were discovered feasting on cooked infants.

SMALL POX.—The Puget Sound Weekly learns that small pox has appeared among the Indians on the Tulalip reservation, and that the authorities have ordered all the whites to leave.

How LIONS ARE TAMED.—A Paris letter writer for one of the English papers is facetious. He says:—Somebody has discovered the way in which Batty tames the king of the forest. He gets a lion, you see, and keeps him in a state of starvation for four days; and when the beast is in the extremity of hunger he throws him a Hungarian jacket—a regular full-dress Magyar costume, with lots of frogs, embroidery and buttons. The starving lion rushes at it, tears it and worries it, and finally bolts it. Then comes Nemesis in the shape of indigestion; and then, when the king of the forest has headache, heartburn, and is generally shaky and seedy, Batty appears in another Hungarian costume, just like the *indesta moles*; and the brute creation not, I presume, liking the "hair of the dog that bit you" system, Leo shakes his head, and turns tail. From that moment he is a "gone ooon"—a conquered lion—and learns to lick the hand which beats him."

FROM CHINA.—By the bark Frances Palmer we have China dates to April 13th. The Hongkong Daily Press of April 13th says: An affray took place at Sewchwang. Certain Chinese, whether official or otherwise does not appear, forcibly took possession of a boy in the service of the American Consul; the Consul and some companies proceeded to the rescue, when they were fired upon and wounded. Next day the Consul obtained a force of forty or fifty persons and pulled down the houses of the Chinamen concerned in the outrage, killing three in the affray. A letter from Shanghai states that Mr. Grant had contracted with a Chinaman for the conveyance of telegraphic communication with Europe by way of Kaitsha. Governor McDonnell, of Hongkong, met with a serious accident, by falling, on the 10th of April.

NEW PAPERS.—The first issue of the Oregon Pioneer, a German weekly paper published by Messrs. Walther and Landenberger, made its appearance in Portland on Saturday week and receives a flattering notice from the Oregonian. The first number of a vigorous little journal published tri-weekly at Olympia by Messrs. J. N. Gale & Co., called the Union Guard, and devoted to politics has also made its appearance.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Sergeant Darragh, tried by court martial for Fenianism and planning a mutiny in Cork Garrison, was found guilty, and sentenced by the Court to be shot. Her Majesty however, commuted the sentence to penal servitude for life.

GLADSTONE AND THE FENIANS.—Mr. Gladstone severely denounced the Fenian designs against innocent British colonies, and said if they carried out their diabolical threats, the whole power of England would assist the colonies in their defence.

THE KEANS TOOK THEIR FAREWELL OF AMERICA, at the N. Y. Academy. The audience was large.—Mr. Keam made a touching speech, and said that he should leave the profession in 1868.

THE ELECTIONS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON Territory have resulted in Union majorities in almost all the counties and precincts so far as returns have been received.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, a certain remedy for diseases of the skin—Ringworm, scurf, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases, to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more safe and speedy remedy than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so purify the blood that those diseases are eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure is obtained. They are equally efficacious in the cure of tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. These medicines operate mildly and surely. The cure effected by them is not temporary or apparent only, but complete and permanent.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.

PREPARED BY LEA AND PERRIN, MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, at St. Martin's, Worcester, May, 1857. "Tell Lea & Perrin 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."

Caution. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of cheap imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. were used.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce. Sole Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Messrs. Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. Solely by Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V.I.

Washing made Easy! THE FAMILY WASHING

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's Powder. "Clyoerine Soap Powder." A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap, a least, is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor." Sold in Penny Packets by all Storekeepers, and Wholesale by Harper Twelvete, 25, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island, JAS. MESSRS. JANION, GREEN & RHODES, 115 & 117, Market Street, Victoria, B.C.

BIG BEND GOLD MINES, British Columbia

The Safest, the Shortest and the Cheapest Route to these rich Placer Mines is by way of

Victoria, Vancouver Island. Passengers going this way have not to cross the dangerous Columbia River Bar, and the distance is over One-Third—or 279 Miles—Shorter by way of Victoria than by way of Portland.

The Governments of Vancouver Island and British Columbia have subsidised the following powerful steamers to carry miners from San Francisco to Victoria and New Westminster direct:—

The Hudson Bay Co.'s Stm. Labourer, Capt. Mount. The Cal. S. N. Co.'s Stm. Active, Capt. Thon.

These, or other first-class steamers, will run on this route regularly, and will connect at Victoria with swift River steamers carrying passengers to Yale, a distance of 175 miles. From Yale to Savana Ferry, a distance of 133 miles, there is a splendid Government Wagon Road and Comfortable way-side Houses every few miles; over this road travellers can easily walk, or they can ride in Barnard's Fast Four-horse Stages. From Savana Ferry the Hudson Bay Co.'s new and swift Steamer Marten will run to Ogden City, upper end of Shuswap Lake, a distance of 111 miles. From Ogden City to the Columbia River, a distance of 34 miles, there is an excellent Government Pack Trail.

Miners Going to the Rich Mines of BRIDGE RIVER OR CARIBOO

can do so by the Government Wagon Road from Yale, over which it is easy to walk, or travellers can ride in fast Stages.

The Steamers running from San Francisco for the conveyance of passengers, by way of Victoria and the Fraser River, being under contract to the British Colonial Governments, the Rates of Fare charged are very low, and passengers are expeditiously, comfortably and cheaply conveyed from Victoria to the mines.

Miners going from San Francisco to the British Columbia Gold Mines will derive another great advantage by visiting the FREE PORT OF VICTORIA. In Victoria, Miners can supply themselves with every article they require, free of duty, and 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than they can buy similar goods in California or Oregon.

Distance from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Big Bend, 473 Miles. Distance from Astoria via Portland to Big Bend, 752 Miles.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF DISTANCES, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES. From Victoria, Vancouver Island.

To New Westminster, by steamer 89. Thence to Yale, by steamer 95. Thence to Savana's Ferry, by stages 133. Thence to head of Shuswap Lake, by steamer 111. Thence to Columbia River, at a point 30 miles above the supposed head of navigation, by Government Trail 34. Thence to Gold Creek, by boats 20. 473

From Astoria, via Portland.

To Portland 96. Thence to the Dalles 110. Thence to Walla Walla 100. Thence to Colville 210. Thence to a point where the Trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the Columbia River 216. Thence to Gold Creek 20. 752

Showing that the distance to the Big Bend Mines is 279 MILES LESS BY WAY OF VICTORIA than by way of Portland.

The following Statistics, respecting the probable Time and Expense of Travelling from VICTORIA TO BIG BEND, have been compiled by Mr. F. J. Barnard, the well-known British Columbian Express Agent and Stage Proprietor:— CLASS 1.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 2.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 3.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 4.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 5.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 6.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 7.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. CLASS 8.—By Stage over the Wagon Road, and including Meals and Beds through out, about 9 days. 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The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 15.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A genuine son of the Emerald Isle, named Houllind, yesterday in the Police Court charged three Indians with highway robbery. The complainant stated that on the 4th June he came from Uplands farm, where he has been working for the last four years, to receive his pay from the cashier of the Hudson Bay Co., and on his return, after purchasing sundry articles of clothing and provisions, met six Indians near the residence of Mr. Pearce. The Indians came out from the bush, two being armed with muskets and others with knives; they surrounded him and called upon him to potash or they would take his life. The complainant preferring to keep the latter in preference to his ticks, surrendered his goods. He had seen the ringleader in town. The magistrate, after hearing the man's statement, remanded the case for one day.

PHENIX (FOCA STRAITS) COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Wednesday, to receive the Director's report. The report was considered very satisfactory. It showed that a considerable quantity of coal had been taken out of the mine, and in consequence of the increased demand for the coal it was deemed necessary to put down machinery, and expend other sums of money in opening up the mine. A steam engine is to be used for pumping, and secure moorings are to be laid for the safety and accommodation of ships loading there. It was mentioned in the report that the recent quick trip of the steamer California was attributed to the superior quality of the coal for which a lively demand was arising in San Francisco.

FROM PORTLAND.—The fine steamer Fidelity, under the command of Captain M. E. Erskine, arrived from Portland last night at 10 o'clock, with 18 passengers and 40 tons of freight, having left Portland on Tuesday evening. Among the passengers were Allan Francis, Esq., U.S. Consul, and some U.S. soldiers for the San Juan garrison. The Fidelity on her trip down was detained by bad weather, besides being very foul, but on her return she experienced fair weather and made good time. Her passenger list and manifest appear elsewhere. She appears likely to command a steady trade between the two ports, for which she is well adapted.

CROSS CHARGES.—Two residents at Esquimalt, named Geere and Rabson, preferred cross charges of assault against one another yesterday in the police court, Mr. Bishop appearing for Geere, and Mr. Courtney for Rabson. It appeared from the evidence that the parties met at the boat landing, and some altercation arose respecting an old debt, when Rabson accused Geere of telling a lie, and Geere resented by striking him. After hearing the different statements, the magistrate postponed the case until Monday, recommending the parties in the interim to live on more neighborly terms and to settle their differences amicably.

LOST OVERBOARD.—A young soldier named Kennedy, belonging to it is said to Brooklyn and a passenger on board the steamer Fidelity, was sitting on the bulwarks of the steamer as she was leaving Astoria, and fell overboard. A comrade named Fenton jumped after him and bravely tried to save him, and every effort was made by those on board to rescue the drowning man, but in vain. The poor fellow sank to rise no more, and Fenton was himself saved with some difficulty. It is said that he had been drinking rather freely on shore with some companions.

JACK ASHORE.—A number of sailors on leave from H.M.S. Sutlej amused themselves last evening by parading the streets with an improvised life and drum band, and carrying banners and signs. The jolly tars when the fliers were tired joined lustily in "John Brown's body" and other choruses, appearing to enjoy themselves immensely.

STAMP'S NEW BUILDING.—This fine block is nearly completed and ready for occupation. Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., dry goods dealers of Yates street, are now removing to one of the basement stores, and will open their display of well-selected goods on Monday.

ARRIVED AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Among the passengers by the steamer Golden Age, which arrived at San Francisco from Panama on the 2d instant, we notice the names of Mr. J. Grahamslaw and wife of this city.

THE U. S. STEAMER LINCOLN left the harbor yesterday at 6 p.m. for Puget Sound. She took on board a quantity of coal from the Phoenix Coal and Lumber Co.

ARRESTED.—The police on the arrival of the Fidelity last night stepped on board and took in charge an individual whose description had travelled before him.

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE was received at Portland by the last trip of the Montana.

Saturday, June 16.

THE PORTLAND ARREST.—The young man who was arrested on his arrival by the Fidelity from Portland remains in custody, but we understand has made good his defalcations and will probably be liberated on the arrival of an interested party, who is expected by the Eliza Anderson.

A CURIOUS FISH.—We had yesterday an opportunity of inspecting one of the most extraordinary members of the finny order which we have yet seen on this coast, so prolific in objects interesting to naturalists. This fish is 4 feet 3 inches in length, and of the almost uniform thickness of the arm. The skin is smooth and glistens with iridescent hues of silver and gold, the dark hazel back and raised medial line standing forth in striking contrast to the pale silver tint of the rest of the body. The ventral fins are silvery tipped with black, and placed behind the abdomen, and the anal fins are of a greenish silvery hue. The tail is black, deeply and equally lobed with a circle of golden-colored scales around the root, where it joins the body. The dorsal precaudal fin is black and adipose, and the head pointed a tenth of the length of the body and armed with a set of the most murderous looking teeth; what, however, gives this strange fish the most bizarre looking appearance is the dorsal fin, which extends along nearly half the length of the fish, of the height of six inches, having the slender spines joined with a membrane of the most cobweb delicacy. Dr. Brown, whom we have consulted, informs us that it belongs to Cuvier's order, described in the Regne Animal as Malacopterygii Abdominales. Notwithstanding its very unsalmon-like appearance its nearest Zoological ally is the family Salmonidae, but it forms a new genus and most probably a totally new sub-family of that extensive group. Mr. Robert Homfray, C.E., to whom science is indebted for this addition to its stores, observed the fish in the possession of an Italian fisherman, who caught it accidentally by his hook getting entangled in its belly whilst it was pursuing other fish, but when hauling it out of the water it was seized by the gills by another voracious individual of its own order and considerably damaged. It is now on exhibition at Mr. Ben Griffin's, and will no doubt be described in Dr. Brown's Ichthyology of Vancouver Island, for which that gentleman has accumulated ample materials during his explorations on this coast.

THE LATEST FASHIONS BY EXPRESS.—Just received at VICTORIA HOUSE, a charming assortment of BONNETS and HATS, AS WORN THIS SPRING IN EUROPE; the latest novelties in TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS, CLUNG LACE, rich MOIRE ANTIQUE and other SILKS, and a large variety of NEW SUMMER GOODS, too numerous to particularise. The MILLINERY will be found worthy of special attention. * 2w

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute have chartered the commodious stern-wheel steamer Alexandra for the excursion on the 4th of July to the American garrison at San Juan. There is a probability of her continuing the cruise to Selt Spring Island and Cowichan Bay. Full particulars will appear in the programme, which will be published in the course of a few days.

THE CEDAR HILL ROAD CASE.—Hatch and Ford appeared again on remand yesterday in the Police Court. Mr. J. W. Williams gave Ford an excellent character, and the Magistrate discharged him and placed him in the witness box, but did not elicit anything to fix suspicion upon Hatch. Mr. R. H. Jackson was also examined. The accused was finally remanded.

OUTSIDE.—The ship Helois from Nanaimo was on tide yesterday and another vessel was off Race Rocks. A steamer, supposed to be the Sparrowhawk, was seen passing the English Camp at San Juan Island. The Sparrowhawk is bound to Fraser River.

CRICKET.—We understand a cricket match between the Victoria Club and the players of H. M. Fleet now stationed at Esquimalt, is proposed for Saturday next. The Victorian cricketers will practice on Beacon Hill this afternoon.

CAPTURE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.—Some wag sent a telegram yesterday announcing the capture of the metropolis of the sister colony by Fenians.

REMANDED.—The Indian charged with highway robbery was yesterday further remanded.

Monday, June 18.

A DANGEROUS DOG.—A man named Wright was recently bitten by a savage dog belonging to a neighbor of Mrs. Copperman's on Store street, and his leg was so badly lacerated that he was yesterday removed to the Royal Hospital for treatment. The animal that inflicted the injuries is addicted, we are told, to rushing at people and blame is attached to his owner in an example were made in one or two cases it might be the most effectual means of checking the evil.

MISSIONARY SERMONS.—The Lord Bishop of Columbia yesterday preached two highly interesting sermons at Christ Church Cathedral in behalf of the Missions of the Church of England, in which he recounted the result of his Diocesan visit to Mr. Duncan's missionary settlement at Metlakahla. Collections were made after each service, one half of which will be devoted to the building of a church at Metlakahla.

THE WEATHER.—The fall of rain during this spring has been most unusual, although the frequent evening showers have so far done more good than harm, and the country is everywhere looking beautiful. The hay crop this year promises to be most abundant, and root crops, grain, and fruit are also promising well. The last day or two have brought about a change, and dry weather looks as if it had now set in.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE POLICE?—We are given to understand that three of the most efficient officers of the police force have sent in their resignation for the end of the month, and that others are likely to follow; it would be well for the Executive to enquire strictly into this, as it will not be so easy to supply efficient officers in their places. We fear "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

THE SIDE-WALKS AGAIN.—We would again call the attention of the City Fathers to the very dangerous condition of some of the side-walks in various parts of the City. At the corner of Douglas and Fort streets, and on the east side of Douglas street leading from Fort there are regular pitfalls that might easily cause people to break their legs at night.

STILL ON THE ALERT.—H. M. S. Alert received orders on Saturday evening to proceed outside and anchor in such a position as would enable her to signal with the Sutelej in Esquimalt harbor. Rumors were rife on Saturday night that some message had been received causing the authorities to be on their guard.

FOR PORTLAND.—The fine iron propeller Fidelity, M. C. Erskine, Commander, will leave for the above port on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to Mr. John P. Couch, Wharf street.

NEW SCHOONER.—A fine-looking schooner called the Minerva came over from the Sound yesterday under jurmasts, with her spars on deck ready for being rigged.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—The Volunteers will be inspected this evening at 8 o'clock by His Excellency the Governor, and the members are expected to muster in full force at James Bay at half-past seven.

BEACHED.—The steamer Fidelity has been beached, scraped and painted and is expected now to "walk the waters like a thing of life." As was expected, her bottom was found to be covered with barnacles and grass.

THE SIERRA NEVADA leaves San Francisco to-day for this port.

COMMERCIAL.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 16.

There has been a slight improvement in trade during the past week without, however, producing any material changes in prices.

The arrivals from foreign ports have been the schooner Crosby and steamer Fidelity, bringing flour, grain, sugar, bacon, hams, butter, and other produce, value not specified, and the bark Rival, from San Francisco, with a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$30,600.

The Fidelity will leave for Portland on Wednesday, and it is to be hoped will be the means of establishing a lively and steady trade between the two ports.

Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$8.50 @ \$9.50 per bbl; Superfine, \$7.75 @ \$8.00; Common, \$5.50 @ \$6.00. RYE FLOUR—\$15 do. OATMEAL—\$9 @ \$10 per sack. CORNMEAL—7 1/2 @ \$8 do do. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7.75 @ \$8.00 per bbl. RICE—6 @ \$8 per mat. SUGAR—Raw, 7 1/2 @ \$9 1/2 per keg; Refined do 13 1/2 @ \$15 do per case. COFFEE—25 @ \$28 per sack. TEA—37 @ \$42 per chest. BUTTER—Fresh, 45c @ 50c per lb per case; Salt, 37 @ \$40 do per lb. CHEESE—22 @ \$25 per do case. LARD—26 @ \$30 do. BACON AND HAMS—22c @ 28c do in lots to suit.

BEANS—White, 6 1/2 @ \$7 per sack; Bayos and Pinks, 4 1/2 @ \$5 do do. CANDLES—\$5 @ \$6 per bx. SOAP—\$2 @ \$2.50 do. WHEAT—2 1/2 @ \$2 1/2 per bush. BARLEY—1 1/2 @ \$2 do do. GROUND BARKLEY—2 1/2 @ \$2 do do. MIDDLING—2 1/2 @ \$2 do do. BEAN—1 1/2 @ \$2 do do. POTATOES—1c do do. HAY—14 @ \$18 do per bale.

PUGET SOUND SHIPPING.

PORT ANGELOS, June 16.

June 12—Bark Victor, Greenleaf, master, entered from Honolulu, 21 days out. No papers—no news. Proceeded to Port Gamble.

June 13—Ship Elizabeth Kimball, Banker, master, from Australia, via San Francisco, June 2nd. Proceeded to Port Gamble.

IMPORTS.

Per steamer MYSTERY, from Puget Sound—10 tons oats, Value \$200.

Per steamer LETHIA, from Puget Sound—196 head hogs, Value \$500.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—17 sbs bacon, 1 cs lard, 40 bbls flour, 20 head cattle, 3 calves, 74 head sheep, 1 coop chickens, 2 horses, and 100 bales wool in transit for San Francisco. Value, \$2,300 00.

Per steamer ELIZA, from Burrard Inlet—43 M feet lumber, Value, \$530.

Per bark RIVAL, from San Francisco—43 kgs butter, 62 cs lard, 2 cs cheese, 40 cs oil, 2 cs glassware, 36 sbs coal, 22 trunks, 1733 mats rice, 25 cs tomatoes, 12 bbls beef, 10 cs cornmeal, 2 cs bacon, 1 cs hams, 100 bbs candles, 79 cs boots & shoes, 2 cs rubber boots, 23 cs yeast powder, 609 sbs barley, 14 sbs wheat, 64 sbs beans, 500 sbs bran, 434 sbs flour, 1 pkg children carriages, 1 bale wheels, 2 bbls wheelbarrows, 14 bks champagne, 6 bbls mats, 1 bbl rattans, 2 bbls paper, 2 cs orange, 2 bgs garlic, 6 bales salt, 7 do kigs yams, 6 bbs ground nuts, 6 do salt pork, 7 do bean cake, 25 cs cigars, 250 cs alcohol, 25 bbls whiskey, 25 bbls alcohol, 125 cs tobacco, 60 chests tea, 1 cs gloves, 60 sbs bacon, 100 bbs vermicelli, 14 lbs sugar, Value \$30,940 00.

Per schooner A. CROSBY, from Portland—14 kgs butter, 2 cs lard, 2 cs cheese, 680 sbs flour, 4 1/2 bushels wheat, 2 guinnies, 3366 lbs bacon, 25 doz eggs, 140 lbs butter, 6 bbs apples, 1 chest.

Per steamer FIDELITY, from Portland—1200 sbs mdse, 1 bbl do, 4 coops chickens, and \$4485 in treasure to the Bank of British Columbia.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mr. Stewart, R. Brodick, Hutchinson & Co., Carson & Co, F. Reynolds & Co, T. James, M. Louisen.

Per bark RIVAL, from San Francisco—J. R. Stewart, S. Zinn, E. Stamp, Cunningham Bros, Martin Bros, Sporborg & Rueff, J. W. Wait, Goldstone Bros, Pickett & Co, Tai Soong & Co, Jantou, Green & Rhodes, A. Bunster, Carie & Grancini, Hudson Bay Co, Spratt & Kriemler, R. Cohen, Kwong Lee & Co, order, Openheimer & Co, S. Reinhardt, Wm. Loshe, A. Cassamayon, C. Hanson, R. Doherty.

Per schooner A. CROSBY, from Portland—Jas. Morehead, G. G. Fromm, Wm. Loshe, Leneuve & Co, Wm. Waller, Perkins.

Per steamer Fidelity, from Portland—J. P. Couch, D. Horton, L. Lewis, J. G. S. in diamond, F. Tarbell, Wilson & Murray.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Mr. Gastin, Frank Sylvester, Mrs. Annie and, J. O'Havort and wife and two children.

Per bark RIVAL, from San Francisco—Miss Verry, Mr. Davis, Mr. Kane, Miss Price.

Per schooner A. CROSBY, from Portland—Mr. Landerwass, wife and 2 children, Capt. Waller, H. Garling, John May, John McLaughlan, Mike McLaughlan.

Per steamer FIDELITY, from Portland—Allan Francis, Esq., Miss Martha Gillespie, S. F. Garrison, Mr. Corbett, 4 coops chickens, U.S.A., Lewis Lewis, Wm. Kesselhot, and 8 U.S. soldiers for San Juan Island.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer FIDELITY left Portland June 12th, at 7:30 p.m.; crossed Columbia river bar June 18th at 8:30 p.m.; arrived at Victoria at 8 p.m. June 14th.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTREED.

June 11—Sloop Mystery, Slater, Port Angeles Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles Sloop Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan June 12—Sloop Louisa, Cutler, Chemainis Sloop Mystery, Slater, Port Angeles June 13th—Sch. Goldstream, Hewitt, N. W. Coast of V. I. Steamer Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Sloop Thornton, Warren, Comox June 14th—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

Steamer Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo June 15th—Sloop Northern Light, Delgarino, Port Angeles Bark Rival, Blair June 16—Sloop Propeller, Huson, N.W. coast of Vancouver Island.

June 11—Sloop Mystery, Slater, Port Angeles Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles Sloop Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan Sloop Thornton, Warren, Chemainis Sloop Emily Harris, Frain, Nanaimo Sloop Northern Light, Delgarino, Port Angeles Sloop Propeller, Huson, N.W. coast of Vancouver Island.

June 13th.—Sch. A. Crosby, Perkins, Astoria Bark Rival, Blair, San Francisco Bark Rival, Blair, Dake, Blakely Island Slip Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan June 14th.—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster June 15th.—Steamer Fidelity, Erskine, Astoria June 16—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

CLEARED. June 11—Steamer Otter, Lewis, New Westminster Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster Sloop Lady Franklin, Thornton, San Juan June 12—Sloop Louisa, Cutler, Chemainis Sloop Mystery, Slater, Port Angeles Sloop Letitia, Adams, Port Angeles June 13th—Sch. Goldstream, Hewitt, N. W. Coast of V. I. Steamer Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles Sloop Thornton, Warren, Comox June 14th.—Steamer Enterprise, Swanson, New Westminster.

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MARRIED. At Chehalis Point, Chehalis County, W. T., June 2d, 1866, by Rev. H. O. Rhoads, Mr. Francis Talbert to Miss Leona Luark, all of Chehalis County. On the 27th ult., by Rev. D. Bogley, David H. Webster to Miss Sarah A. Robison, of King Co., W. T. On the 5th instant, at the residence of O. H. White, by E. A. Light, Probate Judge, James Ross to Mrs. Mary A. Settle, all of Pierce Co., W. T. On the 12th inst., at New Westminster, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Duff, of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John S. Clute, merchant, youngest son of John S. Clute, Esq., of H.M. Customs, Pictou, C.W., to Jennie, second daughter of William Clarkson, Esq., of New Westminster.

DEED.

On the 7th instant, near Seattle, Fla., youngest daughter of Seymour and Ann Wetmore, of inf. inflammation of the lungs, aged 2 years and 6 months.

THE PUBLIC.

The amalgamation of the Colonist and Daily Chronicle renders it necessary to state the causes of the change, as well as of the sentiments of the combined establishment.

For some time past the reader could not have failed to perceive that the existence of two papers as paying institutions, was becoming a matter of impossibility, we but write the truth when we say that since the telegraph reached this city both papers sunk a large amount of their owners; that their gciency was therefore fast being paired, and that the public thereby. In this condition it became necessary that a be taken to insure the possession of at least one paper instead of two fading propositions for the purchase of the Colonist plant and good will subsequently entertained. The terms were completed on last, and the paper appeared under the sole proprietorship of the undersigned. A. Harries, a gentleman long known to most Victorian as senior member of the late firm of Harries & Co, sically, our status has undergone complete change; political opinions are unaltered. We a conditional Union of the in the continuance of our policy, with such modification commercial community may to time deem proper; in Government retrenchment and the removal of those services may dispensed with; and in the ment of one Governor of the United Colonies with salary and a smaller staff than ported by either of the present. In discussing the topics of the day we shall to be decided in tone with personal, and to deal with their merits without regard to individual with whom they relate. Our position shall be tofore, independent. We shall servants of no man, party and our columns will be communications on all topics the public welfare without the political views expressed. In dealing with His Excellency we shall endeavor to treat the respect that is due to the position he occupies; but always criticise his official freely. When we believe him in the right, we shall say when we believe him to be wrong, he shall be told so in unmistakable terms. Both of the Legislature shall receive consideration at our hands exist by constitutional right exerts a wholesome check

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