

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

NO. 6.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1865.

NO. 52.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

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AGENTS:  
John Meakin, Nanaimo  
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Quesnelle, B. C.  
Lytton  
Yaawinkie, Richmond  
Barkerville  
Cameronston  
Clinton  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco  
E. Algate, Clement's Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

LORD PALMERSTON.

If we can believe the curt and rather explicit telegram brought down by the Enterprise on Saturday evening, Lord Palmerston is no more. The greatest diplomatist of the present century is dead. When a man arrives at the advanced period of life of eighty-one, we may naturally at any time look for his demise whether he be peer or peasant, and we have no reason to doubt the announcement of the grave event of the Prime Minister's death—more especially as it has been expected, from the nobleman's infirmities, at any time during the last five years. Lord Palmerston, like most great men in political life, requires no eulogy. The history of the country—its glory and its success—is the page of his exploits and his triumphs. His was the foremost figure in the last fifty years of England's existence and he above all English Ministers was the embodiment of England's national sentiment and aspirations. In every act, in every speech he showed that all things were to be subsidiary to the grand but not always profitable idea of making the influence of England felt throughout the globe. And he made it felt. Not a country in Europe but has had in some way and at some time or other to shape its conduct in accordance with the Palmerstonian dictum. Not a nationality throughout the world but has received an impress of his diplomatic power.

Lord Palmerston was born in 1784 and engaged in public life at the early age of 22. In 1807 he was made a junior lord of the Treasury. In 1809, on the resignation of Lord Castlereagh he became Secretary at War, an office which he held uninterruptedly for nineteen years. It was in his position however of Secretary for Foreign Affairs that he became so pre-eminently distinguished. His first great success in this department was in connection with the Belgium imbroglio. According to the treaty of Vienna Belgium had been annexed to Holland in order that a strong consolidated power should oppose the aggressive tendencies of France. But Belgium was Roman Catholic and Holland was Protestant and the union was one in letter rather than in spirit. On the first opportunity, therefore, Belgium rushed to arms to disannul the union, and succeeded in driving the Dutch out of every place but Antwerp. Here was a turmoil likely to draw the rest of the nations into war, for France was doing her utmost to assist the Belgians, in order no doubt, according to the usual mode of great powers assisting small ones, to swallow them at the first convenient opportunity. Lord Palmerston saw at once that to forcibly unite the discordant powers would be simply to postpone the evil day when France on the first disturbance would call the Belgium revolutionary tendencies into operation and make the country an appendage or part of France. He, therefore, wisely guided what he could not prevent and assisted the Belgians in becoming a separate nationality—going even so far as to sanction the final arrangements had been completed, the French driving the Dutch from Antwerp—a feat which the Belgians themselves were unable to accomplish. The natural bent of the Belgian mind was, like the French, republican, but Palmerston succeeded in making the country a constitutional monarchy, placed Prince Leopold the widowed husband of the late Princess Charlotte on the throne, and gained the approval of France by marrying the new monarch to the daughter of Louis Philippe. Every one expected a general European war at the commencement of the disturbance; for all the Catholic powers were ready to espouse the cause of Belgium; but Palmerston as we have shown took the matter into his own hands and guided it to a peaceful issue.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Death of Lord Palmerston.

The Cholera in Paris.

NEGRO RISING IN JAMAICA.

Fenian Excitement in Canada.

DEATH OF LORD PALMERSTON.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown the 19th, arrived this afternoon.

four days out from New York for Glasgow, arrived at Reithmillin with her machinery disabled.

Lord Palmerston is dead! He had been severely ill for some days, from the effects of a cold. His symptoms had been very alarming, but he steadily improved. On the night of the 17th, however, a bulletin was issued to the effect that he had become worse since morning, and that it could not be disguised he was seriously ill. Telegrams were constantly being sent to the Queen at Balmoral. Lord Palmerston would have completed his 81st year on the 20th October.

INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Express prints the following: The Havana steamer arrived at this port this afternoon, and brings confirmatory news of the uprising of the negroes in Jamaica, against the whites. Her Majesty's consul at this port, it is said, is in the receipt of dispatches of the utmost importance. Many revolting murders had been perpetrated by the negroes; a white magistrate had been shockingly mutilated, his fingers and toes were cut off, and he was then murdered, after which a negro woman ripped open his bowels. The mutiny was spreading rapidly at last accounts, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the whites.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

The Paris papers say the deaths from cholera in that city were averaging two hundred per day.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Oct. 28.—Rankin, alias French, the counterfeit was found guilty. During the trial the fact was elicited that nearly 400,000 in counterfeit notes had been sent to Ohio and other Eastern States. Several counterfeit notes on the Bank of New Haven and Fishkill were found on the prisoner.

The Post's special says the President has not yet made a decision in the case of Wirtz.

The President has issued his proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving on the 1st of December next.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

Toronto, C. W., Oct. 27.—The Leader to-day has an article advising the Government to take the arms from the vaults lest the Fenians should get them, and to establish patrols on the frontiers and inaugurate the passport system; a fearful state of alarm exists here.

The jury in Saunders' kidnapping case are still locked up. A raid upon the Canadian banks by Fenians is expected.

KOOTENAY AND BIG BEND.

[Despatches to the Columbian.]

HOPE, Nov. 3.—Several pack trains came in lately from Similkameen. The snow was rapidly disappearing on the mountains, only about an inch left. Packers expect to pack till the middle of November. The news from Big Bend continues very encouraging. The steamer building on the Columbia River, below Fort Shepherd, was nearly completed, and would be running shortly to within three miles of Gold Creek. A great many boats were constantly passing Fort Shepherd on their way to the new diggings. Fort Shepherd promises to be a prominent point for supplying the Big Bend diggings.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

New York, Oct. 31.—A Messilia Mexico letter of 1st, to the Herald, states that Juarez was then at Elparso, and the French were on the way to that place, and expected in a few days.

NEW ISLANDS, Oct. 31.—Gen Steele arrived from Rio Grande to-day. Despatches from Wertzell to Steele of 25th, say: A fight occurred around Matamoras, which lasted three hours. The Liberals succeeded in capturing part of the works, but the Imperialists charged and retook the works, punishing the Liberals severely. The Imperial loss is fifty-nine, taken prisoners, a large number killed and wounded—Gen. Espinola, second-in command of Liberal forces, was killed. Reports from Brownsville, say,

the Liberals, at last accounts, were flying, closely pursued by the Imperialists.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado sailed at one o'clock this evening for Panama, taking 600 passengers for New York, and \$1,141,288 84 in treasure. Among the passengers by the steamer to-day is Chas. Rule, Editor of the California Chronicle, and Moses Ellis, one of the leading merchants of this city. The merchants gave a splendid dinner in honor of Mr. Ellis on Saturday evening.

The funerals of John S. Benton, and Charles H. Belden, two of the Brother Jonathan's victims, took place yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—F. M. Vestvali commenced suit to-day in the 15th District Court, against Maguire to recover \$30,000 damages for an alleged violation of contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The overland line is still down. The case of Vestvali vs. Maguire came up yesterday and was dismissed upon Maguire's promise not to put into execution the threats he had made.

U. S. Internal Revenue Officer of this port has released the 97 cases of matches belonging to Moses Ellis & Co., that were seized last July, as they were about being shipped to the Sandwich Islands, on account of their not being stamped—costs paid by Uncle Sam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The California Steam Navigation Company's new river steamer Pacific will probably be launched on Saturday, from the Potrero. She is said to be the finest river boat on the Pacific coast.

One of the workmen engaged in excavating on the south west corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets came across an old oyster can and a package; the two containing five fifty dollar slugs and quite a number of twenty dollar pieces. The discovery caused quite an excitement in the neighbourhood.

The dome of the Mechanics Pavillion, on Union Square, fell last evening with a terrific crash. The boarding of the pavillion had previously been taken down leaving the dome resting on stilts.

A slight shock of an earthquake is reported to have occurred this morning.

The celebrated dog "Bull Dog" who has figured in nearly every sketch of caricature of San Francisco life for several years, died last night.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "COLONIST."

New York, Nov. 3d.—A Washington special dispatch of yesterday to the Times says: Gen. Briscoe's case is still before the Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Barnum, formerly of the Twentieth army corps, now commanding one of the districts of the East, has been brevetted Major General of Volunteers.

Secretary McCullough and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has tendered considerations regarding a circular regulating trade between the United States and Canada. The circular will be issued in a day or two.

The Times' embassy entertained a large number of officers last night in this city.

The record in the Wirtz case reached the President this evening, but has not been acted upon yet. The Washington special dispatch to the Herald says the conservative people can take heart, the prevalent rumor in reference to the sentence of Wirtz has no foundation. Statements are made that the President has the Andersonville jailor's case under close advisement with a view to mitigate as much as possible his punishment. The Wirtz trial did not bring out as much as was expected to implicate the rebel authorities in the Andersonville atrocities. The trial was a sort of failure according to the reports of the Radicals. Those who know the feeling of the Executive authorities say that Wirtz's punishment will not be death by hanging. The Tribune's special dispatch says Wirtz has lately been fed on hospital diet at the Old Capital, but yesterday he was put back on regular army rations in consequence of the surgeon pronouncing him recovered. When breakfast was presented he flew into the greatest rage, pronouncing the feeding of a prisoner upon such food an outrage upon him and disgraceful to a great nation.

The Freedmen's affairs on the Western frontier of Arkansas are represented as unfavorable. Garratt Davis and Brutus Clay having sued Generals Palmer and Birdseye for abducting slaves. A counter suit has been brought before the Freedmen's Bureau against Davis and Clay for holding blacks to labor without pay in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is understood that Gen. Longstreet arrived in Washington on Wednesday and is anxiously desirous of obtaining a pardon in order that he may be a candidate for Governor of his State or be president of an express company.

One hundred females and twenty four males were discharged from the Treasury Department to-day, partly on account of work and partly to make vacancies for the soldiers. Similar discharges were made yesterday by Gen. Leslie, Chief Paymaster of the District of the East.

The World's special says the Navy department has ordered the sea race to take place between the Algonquin and Winooks, as soon as the former's engines can be put in order.

The Post Office Department yesterday transferred the great southern mail to the

Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac line, by which it reaches Richmond nine hours sooner than by any other route.

G. W. Spinner to-day ordered that the tax upon the deposits of a defaulting national bank ceases the moment it fails to pay its liabilities. Up to the present time but one has failed.

New York, November 3.—The Richmond correspondent of the Herald states that B. Fabian, charged with frauds in the New York Custom-house, has been arrested there. It is alleged that he was connected with recent unlawful shipments of alcohol. Paymaster Binney has been offered the alternative of restoring to the Government certain funds and to be honorably discharged, or to take the chance of a trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3.—The screw steamer Ajax returned from Monterey with the excursion party at an early hour this

morning and thoroughly seaworthy vessel.

One of the crew of the British ship Amita, while working at the main-top-gallant mast-head yesterday fell to the deck, striking the mizzen stay and as he went down. He was taken up injured fatally, and conveyed to the hospital.

Alexander Smith was arrested on Beale street last evening on a charge of incest with his own daughter being a witness in the case.

The grand jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against J. J. Ayres and P. B. Foster, proprietors of the Morning Call and F. Mariotti, of the News Letter, for libel.

A paragraph recently passed the rounds of the press announcing that orders had been received at Mare Island to prepare barracks for 7000 marines. Subsequently the story was denied. We learn from Washington that the Navy Department several weeks ago sent to the Mare Island navy-yard for plans and estimates for the erection of barracks to accommodate 7000 sailors, not marines.

The Monitor Camanche is still at Mare Island ready for service and in condition to be placed in our harbor at six hours' notice should there be occasion for it. Every few days steam is got up in her to test the working of her engines and machinery and to keep everything in proper condition. Target firing is also practiced occasionally to perfect the men in the proper management of the guns.

John H. Seranton, formerly a prominent steamboat proprietor in Oregon and Washington Territory, died at Madison, Conn., on Sept. 30th.

Legal tenders—69½ was bid and 70 asked, showing a slight falling off.

Merchandise Markets—Butter, 50 firkins choice N. Y. sold at 42½.

Coal Oil, jobbing at \$1.60. 900 cases Devons ex-ship Priority to arrive, brought \$1.20.

Market sales 569 kits No. 1 at 33. None held higher.

Soup, the market is heavy and lower, by auction 50 boxes at 21½.

Produce Market—Flour, demand is not quite so brisk, but previous prices are sustained. We quote the range, Extra \$6 62½ @ \$7 per bbl. Latter however on outside figures, and \$6 @ \$6 25 for Superfine in half and quarter sacks.

Wheat—Within a day or two 10,000 sacks have been sold on private terms. To-day 1400 sacks No. 1 sold at \$1.97½ per 100 lbs.

Barley is in brisk demand for export and market remains firm. Sales 1700 sacks prime chiefly for Squigon and N. Y. at \$1½; also 1500 do feed at 95¢ per 100 lbs.

Oats—Sales include 816 chicken gunnies at \$1.47½ @ \$1.45 per 100 lbs. for fair to choice.

Sailed November 3d—Bark Rival, Puget Sound.

POLICE COURT.

[Before A. F. Pemberton, A. C. Anderson, and Thomas Harris, Esquires.]

Saturday, Nov. 4.

A. J. Welch, arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by the Magistrates, was charged that he "unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously did publish a certain libel of and concerning the Bench of Magistrates."

Mr. McCright appeared for the accused.

Sergeant Wilmer sworn—A letter was published in the Chronicle of Friday last, of which I have seen the original and believe it to be in the hand writing of A. J. Welch, who applied for a wholesale license and a transfer of a retail license on Thursday last; and I charge A. J. Welch with publishing a libel which is likely to bring the Bench of Magistrates into disrespect.

Mr. McCright said his client had never intended to cast any reflection on the Magistrate.

The Bench stated that the course they intended to pursue was to bind the accused in bonds to be of good behaviour.

Mr. McCright said his client did not intend the heading of the letter "Ignorance, Impudence and Extortion" to apply to the Magistrates but to the person who objected to his license being granted, as would be seen by the general purport of the letter, which taken as a whole did not cast any reflection on the Magistrates.

The Bench said they had a duty to perform, and that letter, as read by the public would cast a reflection on them.

Mr. McCright said his client was perfectly willing to be bound over to keep the peace, and that he admitted the writing and publishing of the letter.

D. W. Higgins examined—I have the letter referred to; I have no objection to produce it if the Bench say I must do so but I do it under compulsion; (letter produced and read) I received the letter from Mr. A. J. Welch for publication.

The Bench said they did not take the letter personally but against the office they held and it would be as well for them to state that the proprietor of the newspaper publishing the letter was liable as well as the writer.

Mr. Higgins said he published it because he saw nothing libelous or scandalous in it.

The Bench bound the accused over to be of good behaviour for three months; himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each.

captain Thorne, arrested on Saturday bringing passengers published under the e. She brought a English mail, and for the Columbia  
e manifest value of bark Dominga for 0.  
veral vessels were to the straits. Two probably the Jose-bound to this port.  
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eamer Emily Harris, last evening with two west from that quarter. proceed to Burrard In- she sailed.  
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Thorne, master, left m.; crossed Colum- ved at Victoria at  
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f, from Astoria— Brodrick, Mrs Rob- son Potter, Mrs. Wal- lletich, J Jones, J Lacey, N Susans, H hinaman, J Seipp, W Wo, W Nelson, John ths, J Harned, Cham-  
SON, from Olympia okman, Miss Abbey ick, Magher, Carth- S Nolan, J Seipp, W Wo, W Nelson, John ths, J Harned, Cham-  
TS.  
SON, from Olympia ers, 2 bxs eggs, 21 coop pigs, 38 boxes  
VE, from Astoria— wheat, 14 pkgs but- ard, cs boots and s, 462 boxes apples, gs, 198 pkgs mercha-  
T, from Whidby Island  
ERS.  
or Hanolulu—Janion, e & Co, G F Findlay, ndson Bay Co, Lowe Lawrence, Clark &  
ETS.  
or Honolulu—74 pkgs barrels salmon, 5 half uors, 21 sks potatoes, eggs dry goods, 30 tons 21 bars 1 case steel, 0 laths. Value—\$22-  
ELLIGENCE.  
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TH.  
d instant, the wife of W.  
ED.  
at Quolquiz Farm, V. I., 35 years, relict of the late d daughter of Mr. James d  
pital, Honolulu, Sep- Gordon, aged about 1, Scotland, and recently



The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 7, 1865.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A few days ago we recorded the death of a settler at Cowichan, named Hamilton. The deceased was taken so suddenly away that he had no time to make a will, and so he left his farm, and what few household gods a primitive settler like himself possessed, to the tender care of the world in general, and by this time, in all probability, the crops have been taken in charge by the Cowichan pigs. There is no friend to administer the estate, and, in the absence of a public administrator, no person to look after the effects of the deceased. A gun and other articles have been abstracted from the house, and the authorities are helpless to interfere. A crop of potatoes and other agricultural productions lie in the ground, and may be in the course of a few weeks almost totally destroyed; because there is no recognized person to deal with them. In a civilized country this is simply disgraceful; and yet the evil has been in existence since Vancouver Island became a colony. So far as we are concerned we have drawn attention to the mischief, and pointed out its remedy over and over again. In May of last year we gave a list of cases which, although comprising but a fraction of the number of unadministered intestate estates since 1858, was formidable enough to impress upon any Government the necessity of meeting the exigencies of the moment by an act of Legislature. On that occasion we instanced the death of a man named Daniels, whose cabin was robbed while the various officials were shirking the responsibility of touching the deceased's effects; of the death of a man named Miller, from whose body a number of title deeds to lots on View street were stolen; of a Mr. Tannam, on whose person \$250 was found, besides title deeds to valuable property in Victoria, the conveyance of shares in a rich claim on Williams Creek, and deeds of property in San Diego and Mazatlan; of a Wm. Rennie, who had a conveyance of a valuable claim in Cariboo; of a man named Price, who died with \$154 in his pockets; and of another man named Thompson, who had some money and a silver watch. What has become of their property and the many unadministered intestate estates before and since the periods embraced in the above it might be both interesting and instructive to know; that the relatives of the deceased have had their dues, or that their whereabouts have been industriously sought after by the authorities, we are, however, sceptical enough to disbelieve. It has been, in fact, an unfortunate characteristic of that branch of department of the Government into whose keeping the majority of the estates fall, to preserve the most profound reticence on everything pertaining to the financial details. Things are better managed now in this respect than they used to be; but as we have shown there is an utter absence of authority to deal in a proper manner with cases as they arise. A man dies without a will and without friends to-morrow, and his whole personal property may be carried off before an official can get to assume the responsibility of acting without legal authority.

In other countries many of the evils we experience in the absence of a public administrator would be unfelt; for in the great majority of cases there are always friends to administer the deceased's estate. The differences, however, of race, nationality, occupation and sentiment here have raised up barriers and isolation of such a character that men die in our midst whom nobody knows, and for whom apparently nobody cares. It is, therefore, doubly necessary that we should have some definite law that will enable the authorities of the Island to deal, as they do in all other civilized countries, with the estates of intestates. Had we rural-magistrates, which we should have, the power might be given to them in the country districts to take possession of the property of intestates, and hand it over to the public administrator. Where property is perishable, like that of the deceased Hamilton, it should be at once sold for the benefit of the relatives. A bill was introduced into the Assembly during the last session to supply the want of authority which is at present so deplorably felt; but from various reasons it did not become law. We hope, however, that one of the earliest measures that will be passed the ensuing session will be an act to deal in a proper manner with the estates of intestates.

**GOLD DUST.**—During Monday and Tuesday about 2,000 ounces of gold dust, in private hands, found its way into the Government office in this city, for assay. It belongs chiefly to successful Canadian, some of whom are about to pay a visit to their native land.—Columbian.

**A SURGICAL OPERATION.**—On Saturday Dr. Black, assisted by Dr. Jones, amputated the injured foot of John Barber, the young man who received the injury at Chilliwack, on Friday. It was found that the foot was hopelessly crushed. The patient is doing well.—Col.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE HIS HONOR CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM.]

**MONDAY, October 30.**  
Thomas Leaver vs. Daniel Cleal. This was a claim for \$40, 1 month's wages, plaintiff having been discharged before the end of the month. Mr. Courtney appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Bishop for defendant. Defendant and one of his employees were examined proving that the plaintiff frequently got drunk and neglected his duties.

His Honor said the plaintiff had been engaged by the month, and was clearly entitled to the whole month's pay although he had only worked part of it; the law however, stated that a master was empowered to dismiss a servant for moral misconduct or habitual negligence, and as the plaintiff had been proved to have been guilty of both these offences he was not entitled to any portion of the month's wages. Judgment for defendant; Richard Doherty vs. Peter Walsh. Messrs. Peckers & Green for plaintiff, Mr. Bishop for defendant. This was an action for \$226 30, money lent and goods delivered.

R. Doherty, sworn, testified that he had lent defendant \$100; he had also sold 21 rolls of paper to him at 30 cents per roll; also that his wife had told him she had lent Mrs. Walsh \$122 50.

Mrs. Doherty testified that she had left \$120, and a \$24 gold specimen with Mrs. Walsh last Christmas day for safe keeping, and that she had on the 19th February lent her the money. She had since tried to get it back but could not.

Patrick Everett, sworn, testified that he saw Doherty lend Walsh \$100. Walsh's character was very good.

Mr. Bishop, for the defence argued that the action should be for *detenu*, as the money was not lent, but only said to be left with Mrs. Walsh.

His Honor said there could not be an action for *detenu* for money lent; the summons however was wrong as the money was not lent, but had and received, and he would therefore direct the clerk of the court to amend it accordingly.

Mr. Bishop pleaded payment of \$80, and an account set-off of \$20; the second \$100 was never received by defendant, and the \$80 for paper he was prepared to pay into court if found correct.

Mr. Bishop then called Peter Walsh, who testified that he had borrowed \$100 from Doherty, and had paid him \$80 in cash, and \$21 in his account for drinks, which settlement quite satisfied him. Mrs. Doherty came to my house last Christmas; she had been drinking and was quite wet; she said nothing about money; nothing was said about the claim till Sept 5th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green, nothing important was elicited.

Mrs. Mary Walsh, sworn positively that she never had any money from Mrs. Doherty at all; that she was not a friend of Mrs. Doherty's, who was a drunken woman; that Mrs. D. came to her house last Christmas, drunk, and lay all day on the sofa; that she believed the claim was made in spite, on account of the Higgins' affair; Higgins was a friend of ours.

Thos. Picton swore that he saw Walsh pay Doherty \$80 cash, and settle his whisky bill for \$20, in payment of \$100 lent.

After some further evidence had been taken, His Honor said the plaintiff had failed to make out his case, the evidence being of the most miserable description; he would not make any remarks on the evidence, as they might seem harsh, but would give a verdict for \$25, the value of the wall paper at 15 cents per roll.

**Wan Lee vs. Heywood.**—This was an action to recover \$23, the value of a meazey pig.

Mr. Courtney appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant in person.

The witnesses on both sides having been heard His Honor said that although he acquiesced the Chinaman of any bad intention, yet he had no doubt in his own mind, after hearing the evidence of the defendant, that the meat was diseased, and the plaintiff could not recover.

**Chang Ho Fong vs. Chong Lee.**—The plaintiff sued the defendant for \$242 50, damages claimed for an alleged illegal distress for ground rent.

The Attorney General appeared for the plaintiff advised by Mr. Courtney. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Montgomery, for the defendant.

The defence was that the defendant had ceased to have any interest in the property, having sold to another Chinaman.

After wading through the tedious testimony of the Chinamen as interpreted in very broken English, His Honor held that there was no privacy shown between plaintiff and defendant and non suited the former.

CARIBOO CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

**BARKERVILLE, Oct. 23.**  
**GENERAL MINING REVIEW AND PROSPECTS.**  
Though mining operations are yet going on most spiritedly, we may still consider the present mining season virtually at an end. Upon the whole, it has been a good one, and we have no cause for complaint. A few claims have paid largely, some others have yielded good dividends, and many more good wages. Fewer men, compared with former seasons, have been idle; mining operations, momentarily impeded by a tremendous freshet, have been resumed with a fresh impetus, and are still carried on with the utmost vigor. Fewer claims, it is true, have given large dividends during this than previous seasons, but many more have paid good wages. Fewer men have made a "big fortune," but many have gone home with a respectable balance in their pockets, the gold having been more equitably distributed. Three quartz ledges have been tested with most encouraging prospects.

Several parties have gone prospecting during the season; and have returned back. I regret to state, without making any new discoveries; but if we take a thorough, calm and dispassionate view of matters, the conclusion is forced upon us that there is no cause for despondency. Indeed, if we take into consideration the deep nature of the ground, the want of machinery and other difficulties the explorers had to cope with; we are forced to confess that the country has been overrun, but not practically prospected, and I challenge any one to say it is otherwise. As facts speak louder than words, I may mention that on Old Dominion Creek the prospectors stopped short before reaching the bed rock, nor has any one reached it thus far; on North Star Creek the same has been the case; indeed, it is so in nineteen instances out of twenty.

A party, two winters ago, sunk a shaft at Mohawk Gulch to the depth of 134 feet, the deepest in British Columbia, and were unable to reach the bed rock. They found gold on the top gravel and at 96 feet from the surface. This was considered a most hopeful prospect at the time, though it proved fruitless. Who would venture to say, however, that good diggings do not exist where all indications seem to prove the contrary? Let it be remembered that in Australia it was at a depth of over 300 feet that the best pay was found out, and that in some parts of California it is only after three years of hard toil and patience that the prospector is rewarded for his labor. Let it be further remembered that Williams Creek, which has yielded already tons of gold, was christened by the first explorers "humbog creek," and that it was the almost fortuitous finding of gold in the cañon that led to its discovery. Three full seasons elapsed before some of the now richest claims yielded one single dollar for thousands expended. With such facts before us, and facts are stubborn things, can it be said that there is no gold in a country because it has been overrun by half a dozen miners for a few weeks without any good results? Goodness knows how many more creeks that have been pronounced failures on such slight foundation will turn out to be equal to Williams Creek when thoroughly tested. Let us cease to exclaim that the country has "ceded in," as it only begets a despondency for which there is not the least foundation.

A great problem has been solved during the present year: the finding of gold in paying quantities in the hills. This single fact alone is sufficient to lead us to believe that the country is not "going in" yet, and that a turn of "good luck" is still in store for us, sufficient to make us cheer up and look forward with golden hopes to the future!

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The day before yesterday I took a walk up and down the creek visiting almost every claim. I found the miners as a general thing buoyant with hope and in most cheerful spirits, a great change having taken place since the freshet, with a return of good luck. The following companies are at work: Some ten or twelve companies are working above Richfield, some taking out wages but the majority prospecting.

Below Richfield to the cañon, on the side hill the Tontine Company have just wound up for the season. This claim yielded good dividends during the summer.

The Forest Hill claim seems to rank foremost. I was shown several big nuggets, weighing from one to four ounces apiece. They are now cleaning up for the season and will get through by the end of the week. They intend next spring to have the best kind of hydraulic apparatus. That's the way to work it.

The San Francisco and St. Patrick companies have stopped work for want of water. They did not do as well as they expected, having been short of water the most part of the season. But I see no reason why these two claims should not pay as well as the Tontine when they are worked to better advantage.

The Ross claim, below the Forest Hill, is yielding well. They are still at work and will continue so as long as they can.

The Tom King, Tom Brown, and Hyack companies are still at work doing well.

BELOW THE CAÑON.

The Chipp's, Foster-Campbell, and Baldehead companies are at work, the Chipp's doing well, the Baldehead not much, and the Foster-Campbell sinking a shaft.

The Sheepskin Company are doing as well as formerly.

The Iberia Company are working, but not taking out gold.

The Welch Company are doing something above expenses.

The Australian Company have taken to washing a surface stratum, and are doing remarkably well.

The Hit or Miss Co. are sinking a new shaft.

The Aurora Co. have stopped, taking out dirt owing to the great danger incurred by the bad condition of their claim, the whole hill sliding away. They are to let the ground rest and settle down for a few days, and afterwards try to work again. But it is very doubtful whether they will be able to do so or not.

The Ryan Co. are still prospecting, but with no success.

The Wake-up-Jake Co. are still washing gold, but not so much as formerly.

THE CARIBOO CO. ARE STILL TRYING TO BAIL OUT THE WATER FROM THEIR DRIFT, BUT SEEM RATHER DISPIRITED AT THEIR BAD LUCK.

The Watson Co. are getting along finely with their new shaft.

The Yellow Virgin Co. are doing as well as formerly reported. On Saturday last they won a law suit with the Aurora Co. and recovered four hundred feet of ground from which they take very big pay, say from 50 to 100 ounces a day.

The Morning Star Co. are working ahead with the utmost energy and intend to do so as long as the weather permits. This claim pays one ounce a day to the hand on an average. On Saturday last they took out four ounces, and \$3 out of five pans of dirt. Since the freshet occurred they have been greatly troubled with a leak from the surface water. 700 gallons an hour is the average of the water they bail out. To remedy this inconvenience they intend running a tunnel next spring from the creek. The energetic, enterprising foreman, Captain Terry, is the very man to put it through.

The Never Sweat Co. are hard at it, making \$9 a day to the hand.

The Caledonia Co. are averaging from 1 1/2 to 2 ounces washing tailings.

The Moffat Co. have stopped washing tailings, but intend sinking two new shafts, one on each side of the creek, in a month's time.

The Nevada Co. who intend working throughout the winter, are running a new tunnel.

The Beauregard and Confederate Cos. have just commenced sinking a new shaft.

The St. Andrews Co. are driving ahead their tunnel behind the Bank of British Columbia.

The Tinker Co. struck a good prospect on an upper stratum two or three days ago, it is supposed to be the same lead as the Beauregard and Confederate.

A company have laid 120 feet of flume in the bed of the creek to wash tailings, near the Bank of British Columbia. The total length of the flume is to be 400 feet. This new Company is called the Guerilla Flume Company.

The Cameron Company are working in one shaft, taking out from 30 to 40 ounces daily. I was informed by James Cummings, its able foreman, who is a gentleman in every sense of the word, that they have a streak of paying dirt from 10 to 12 feet thick. They intend working the whole winter.

The Last Chance Company are making over expenses. Mr. Davis sold out a few weeks ago one-half interest for \$1100 to Mr. F. P. Fredeen, who received for one single week's dividend \$234. They are reported to have 300 feet left of solid ground, and intend to start an incline very soon to get at it.

The California Company's incline has entirely "ceded in," owing to the pressure from the upper ground.

The Dead Broke Company—I saw their washing the day before yesterday, and, at a rough guess, should say that they had from 30 to 40 ounces of fine gold.

The Ruby claim continues to yield from \$150 to \$200 dividend a week to the interest. They take dirt only from one shaft, and are working a stratum of paying dirt, 12 feet deep, 14 feet from the surface, and 16 feet from the bed-rock. Mr. Mallory, an experienced, practical miner, has charge of the working departments, and is well qualified in every way to push things through.

The Prince of Wales Company make over expenses, and get into better pay every day. They calculate to work during the whole winter.

The Black Douglas Company are over 100 feet into the hill, and are driving their tunnel rapidly ahead. They are to work during the winter.

The Rankin Company are fitting up matters to commence working early next spring.

GROUPS CREEK.

I condense the following intelligence, from a friend of mine, who has just returned from a trip on this creek. Upon the whole things look brighter there than on Williams-Creek. About eighty men are at work, all making wages.

The Bank Discovery Company, who lately staked off their ground, are reported to be making \$50 a day to the hand. They are supposed to be on the old channel of the creek. Mr. Cameron, one of the shareholders, disposed of his interest a few days ago for the sum of \$1000. This is said to be a cheap bargain.

Several other companies who work above the Discovery claim, anticipate striking the lead every day.

A Frenchman sold out lately his interest in one of the bank claims for the sum of \$1000, and is reported to have made \$5000 or \$6000 during the season. My informant, however, cannot vouch for the truthfulness of this report.

The Bed Rock Flume Company are still at work, with what results I am unable to state. Business seems to be as brisk as mining operations on this creek, if we may judge from the fact that a storekeeper sold out a cask of liquor in two or three days; otherwise the miners must be hard drinkers.

LOWBEE, BURNES, AND ANTLER CREEKS.

Matters on these creeks remain unchanged since my previous reports.

QUARTZ LEDGES.

Three different parties have been prospecting for quartz, viz.: the Snowshoe Company, the Williams Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company, who have been sinking during the whole season (it is this company and not the Great Ophir Company, as I erroneously stated in a former correspondence, who sent 2200 pounds of quartz to be assayed at San Francisco two weeks ago), and the Great Ophir Company, whose lead is located immediately above the latter one. Some experienced Washoe miners are much needed here at this juncture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Thompson well known here as an old Fraser river pioneer, was appointed last week by Judge Cox to serve as Sheriff in a particular case. Let the appointment be a permanent one, for a good one it is. Mr. Thompson is well qualified in every respect to fulfil truly, honestly and faithfully the duties of the office.

On my way down I called at Mr. Briggs' store and was most agreeably surprised to see what great changes have taken place for the better in the premises now occupied by the new owner. A large collar is added to the store stocked to repletion with goods of every description.

The LARGEST YIELD OF THE SEASON.—The Ericsson claim ranks foremost as having yielded the most gold during the season. This claim produced from the 29th of May last to the 8th of October inclusive \$189,102. The expenses have been for the same period, \$33,040. Total dividend, \$156,062. Dividend to each interest, \$14,187 45.

The Aurora claim comes next. It gave \$55,000 clear of expenses.

The Saw Mill has yielded so far \$45,000. Next come the Morning Star, Cameron, Ruby, Forest Hill, Tontine and several other claims which yielded good dividends.

ADVICE.—This is the last letter I shall date from Williams Creek this season, as I am going down. Before leaving, I feel it my duty to state here that I am greatly indebted for the information I have laid before your readers, for the last seven weeks, to a few particular friends and the foremen of the several companies who have vied with each other in the most obliging manner to supply me with it. I feel most happy to seize this opportunity of tendering them my heartfelt and most sincere thanks. Wishing them success and prosperity in their undertakings through life, I bid them all a friendly good bye! B. D.

CARIBOO MARKETS.

Present Current Prices.

I am indebted for the following table of prices current to Mr. C. Strauss, of Barkerville, one of the largest commercial firms on the creek:

RETAIL.—Flour 30c, bacon 60c, beans 35c, sugar 50c, coffee 65c, tea \$1 25, candles 65c, apples 50c, peaches 65c, nails 50c, axes and shovels \$5, gun boots \$16 @ 18.

WHOLESALE.—Flour 28c, bacon 50c, beans 27c, sugar 36c, coffee 55c, tea 95c, candles 55c, apples 38c, peaches 50c, nails 32c, gun boots \$175 per case.

DISTURBANCES AT COMOX.—The gunboat Forward, with the magistrate Mr. Franklin on board, left Nanaimo for Comox on Tuesday morning. The Gazette, in commenting on the rumor of Indian disturbances in that settlement published in the Colonist of the 26th ulto, says:—We believe the rumor had its origin a paragraph in our Comox correspondence, relating to the irruption of a number of "Eucalypus" on the potato patches some two miles up the Comox River, and their hostile attitude to the settlers. Since then we have received the following additional particulars: The Indians alluded to above are of the same tribe as those removed by the Forward to Opea Mudge some time back; but now, feeling secure in their increase of strength, they despise the power of the *lewis* gunboat, as they style the Forward, which they allege possesses only twenty muskets to 150 that they can produce, and as the big guns cannot easily be brought up the river, an attack by boats they consider will not be attempted, as the success would be very problematical. They express their determination of remaining where they are, and say that any attempt to dislodge them will be met by the full force of the tribe. The Comox Indians are disposed to be loyal, and the Chief, Walkus, has promised the aid of 50 muskets in case an attack was made.

THE FALL ASSIZE.—According to a notice in Saturday's Gazette, a Court of General Assize and Gaol Delivery will be held at Lytton on Monday the 8th instant; at Yale on Saturday the 11th instant; and at New Westminster on Wednesday the 22d instant.—Col.

Friend. S PILLS. Daughters. Coughs and Colds. Best remedy known in the following diseases: Jaundice, Liver Com., Rheumatism, etc. ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDGES. AMMUNITION. Military Purposes. Simple Dyes.

LEGISLATION AND IMMIGRATION.

In our yesterday's issue we endeavored to show that the immediate want of the colony is good legislation. We are afraid that this is considered by various people in our midst a very fallacious statement. Legislation with these good-natured persons has really little to do with a country's prosperity. Bad laws or good laws, only give us, say they plenty of people—let us have an immigration and we shall all flourish. Well, they get immigration, but they do not see that they might as well expect a continued pouring of water to fill a bottomless pitcher as an influx of people to remain in a badly governed colony. The leakage is too extensive to retain even the sediment. There may be a rush to our shores, rapid and extensive, hopeful and strong, but where every sound political law is set at defiance, the time inevitably arrives when the exodus is equal in volume and intensity to the immigration, and when the strength and hopefulness give way to weakness and despair. Like the unrepentant man with the devil the last stage is then worse than the first; for the colony has not only lost with its population its former prestige, but it has tarnished its good name. Action may be equal to re-action, but no scientific law has yet been discovered that will tell us, when people are driven away in disgust from a country how long they will continue absentees.

We say not this to discourage the most faint-hearted; but rather to draw the attention of the population of both colonies to the fact, that the evils which we are sustaining and have sustained are not catastrophes like the storm or the earthquake, over which man has no control, but evils brought into being and fashioned into shape by the selfishness and stupidity of the Government of the country. Were it otherwise—were our resources diminishing; were our soil, our timber, our fisheries, and our mineral wealth giving indications of immediate and permanent exhaustion, we might well feel despondent and hopeless; but the very opposite is the case. At no time in the colony's history did the natural resources of the Island look more promising and show greater vigor. Everything on the side of nature calls on the flying man to stay—everything says here is a reward for industry—here is remuneration for those who will choose to work. But it is the fair damsel chained by the remorseless tyrant. The prisoner may call upon and implore the wayfarer to rescue her from her imprisonment, but the towering walls and the iron bars mock his efforts. Nature in Vancouver Island is chained, and the people who come to rescue her are met by the walls and bars of fourteenth century government.

We are desirous of immigration, but we want to see the house put in order before the tenant arrives. We want to see no leaky roofs, no dilapidated windows, no cracked walls. Before another year shall have elapsed the united colonies will have an immigration scheme to carry out; they will have to follow in the wake of other and more prosperous colonies and bring people to the country; but these people must be induced to remain. We cannot afford to launch out money for the purpose of supplying our American neighbors with immigrants. If persons are brought here at the expense of the country, the country must have the benefit of their labor. In order to secure this, however, there must be a very different system of legislation, and possibly a very different system of government from that which we now possess. We must have laws that will retain an unassisted immigration before we spend money in assisting those who are less able to cope with new country difficulties. This is the great and all important necessity—everything else is subsidiary. Let us once have popular government—or, in other words, a Government that carries out the "well understood wishes of the people," and the future of these Pacific colonies need be dreaded by none. We need not be at all afraid that our valleys will be long tenanted or our towns an indefinite period blanking up. The intelligence of both colonies in a united Legislature will soon find means to draw population to the country and plant it firmly on the soil. At present in their separate existence neither British Columbia nor Vancouver Island can hope for success in any immigration project. Union, however, will alter this state of helplessness, and those schemes of immigration which are laid down by Mr. Wakefield and other political economists (and which we will discuss in a future issue) as being peculiarly adapted to very young colonies can then be carried out. Nothing is really wanting, but the energy and determination of our people to secure popular government. That obtained, and we shall hear of little complaint; the population which we have will remain, and every month will add its quota of immigrants to the general stock.

AN EXAMPLE.—Mr. G. E. Dennes will meet his constituents at Begg's settlement, Salt Spring Island, on December 23d, to render an account of his parliamentary stewardship.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, Nov. 3.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Anxious that the two hospitals shall have a "benefit" when we can put it in their way, we accept a challenge put forward in yesterday morning's Chronicle as to its circulation, and will double the amount if it pleases; the matter to be referred to any respectable practicing Attorney in this city, whose decision shall be final. The referee to examine carriers, pressmen and other witnesses under oath. The party losing to pay the costs of reference and to publish the award on the second page of its own daily paper for one week, under penalty of an additional sum of \$100. The average daily circulation of the Chronicle for the months of September and October to determine the question. In order to leave our contemporary no loop hole for escape we have deposited the money with J. Robertson Stewart, Esq., of Wharf street, and call upon it to do the same. The public will now have the opportunity of seeing what reliance can be placed on the statements of that highly respectable journal that foment its own disgrace yesterday by trumping up a fabrication about a gentleman who left on the Active, and is therefore unable to refute the falsehood. The Chronicle has now no alternative left but to hand over its money or back down from its own offer and suffer the exposure that will follow.

SUPREME COURT.—Mandamus.—Mr. Ring, instructed by Mr. Courtney, yesterday applied to His Honor the Chief Justice for a rule calling upon the Mayor to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding the Mayor of the Corporation of Victoria to ascertain the decision of the Council upon a question, which was duly brought before it. After referring to the facts on which the application was made the learned Counsel read the joint affidavits of James Fell, Wm. Hibbard and J. W. Carey, and argued briefly thereon. The learned Judge granted the rule returnable in the usual time. It will be remembered that by a vote of the Corporation it was decided that the above application should be made on their behalf, and as the late Chief Justice held that the application could not be made in vacation the rule was moved for on the first day of term.

HOME-MADE CIDER.—Mr. Thomas Pritchard yesterday placed upon our table a bottle of home-made sweet cider, sample of several gallons, the first manufactured by him on Island. The cider has an excellent flavor, and when a little older and more clarified, will form a delicious beverage, especially for ladies who delight in everything sweet. With such fine orchards as Vancouver Island already produces, the manufacture of apple cider bids fair to become a lucrative employment. We wish Mr. Pritchard success in his enterprise.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The sale held yesterday by Messrs. Daniel Scott & Co., by order of the Sheriff, of land in arrear of city taxes, did not pass off as spiritedly as before, the bidding being slow, without much demand. These lots had been published in the Chronicle alone, and several persons whose lots were put up complained bitterly of the injustice of the proceeding, as they were not aware that their property was advertised for sale.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The brigantine Josephine, Captain Bogart, was off the harbor on Wednesday night, and was towed into the harbor yesterday morning by the Diana. She left San Francisco on the 4th October, and encountered head winds and unfavorable weather all the passage, being eight days in the Straits. She brings a miscellaneous cargo, valued at \$18,103, portion of which is for Puget Sound, and portion for Nanaimo. She is consigned to Pickett & Co.

THE UNION HOOK AND LADDER CO.—The regular monthly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Truck House, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following are the names of the officers elect: Thos. Dougal, foreman, re-elected; M. Thain, first assistant, re-elected; F. W. Cave, second assistant, re-elected; G. Grancini, treasurer; A. Peel, secretary; Charles Solomon, assistant secretary; H. M. Cohen, steward.

THE ENTERPRISE.—This fine steamer has undergone a thorough overhauling and renovation, and has left the painter's hands looking as spruce and handsome as when she was new. She will resume her old position today, leaving the Company's wharf at 8 a. m., for New Westminster, with passengers and freight.

THE FIDELITER.—The hull of this vessel, as she lies at Lang's yard, realized at auction yesterday \$160. Mr. P. McQuade was the purchaser, and we understand that it is the intention of the owners to repair and refit her for service. The machinery and gear will also be sold in a short time.

FROM LA PAZ.—The bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, arrived last night in ballast, 39 days from Cape St. Lucas. She sighted Clayoquot Sound on the 25th October and has been 19 days north of Columbia river, having experienced a succession of easterly close reefed topsail gales.

THE STEAMER EMILY HARRIS was again put up at auction yesterday, and was knocked down to Mr. P. M. Backus for less than she fetched at the previous sale.

ALBERNI COPPER CO.—The shareholders in this company who obtained some months ago highly promising specimens of copper ore from their mine, have determined to resume operations. The schooner Kate will leave for the canal to-morrow with five men and provisions and stores for the purpose.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

THE ALEXANDRA AND FIDELITER.—The assessors, Dr. Tolmie and Mr. C. B. Young, appointed to determine the amount payable by the owners of the Alexandra for damage done in the late collision to the Fideliter, were busily occupied yesterday before His Honor the Chief Justice, in Chambers. The evidence of Captain McCulloch, Captain Stamp, Captain Raymur, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. J. W. Trahey and others was taken, and the damages assessed at \$16,340. The total amount claimed was \$21,530, including an item of \$1,500 paid for services rendered by the steamers Emily Harris and Sir James Douglas in carrying the mails and performing the work of the Fideliter. The Judge held that this claim was too remote to constitute a charge against the Alexandra, and the owners of the Fideliter could only recover for the particular voyage which their vessel was prevented from making.

THE DEBTOR'S PRISON.—It is bad enough to put a debtor in prison, and the injustice is somewhat aggravated when that debtor is a woman; but it seems our authorities go a step still farther to make matters more irksome to the unfortunate by denying them the privilege of seeing their friends unless during two hours in the middle of the day. A prominent citizen went yesterday, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, to see Mrs. Woodward, who is incarcerated for debt, but the rule, which has been some time in existence, is that no prisoner can be seen only between 2 and 4 o'clock. However necessary such a rule may be with convicted criminals, we think justice would be in no way aggrieved if it were relaxed in the case of unfortunate debtors.

FROM THE NORTH.—The Russo-American Fur Trading Company's fine iron screw steamer Alexandra, Captain Limshawsky, arrived yesterday morning from Sitka. She is consigned to Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes, and will remain here a few days to purchase goods, when she will proceed to Nanaimo to load coal. The Alexandra is a handsome looking vessel of about seventy horse power and five hundred tons burthen. She was originally named the "Astoria," and arrived from New York consigned to Saunders & Brennan, of San Francisco, who in the interim had failed, and the Astoria having received dispatches outside the harbor proceeded to the Russian possessions, where she was sold to the Fur Company.

THE LEECH RIVER DITCH.—Messrs. Mara, Barnett and Stege were yesterday most successful in their solicitations for assistance towards defraying the expense of this necessary piece of work, having obtained about a thousand dollars towards the object. We are much pleased to find that the merchants and inhabitants generally are alive to the importance of the undertaking, which we recently had occasion to recommend to their consideration, and are responding so liberally to the call made upon them. We truly believe that it is casting bread upon the waters.

ARRESTED.—Mr. A. J. Welsh was arrested last night, we understand for publishing an alleged libellous letter in the Chronicle reflecting on the magistrates who composed the Licensing Court that refused him a license. He was bailed out by two friends, and was soon at large again.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Company's steamers Otter and Enterprise left yesterday morning for Fraser river, with passengers and over 250 tons of freight between them, a considerable portion of which is consigned to Uriah Nelson & Co., and was transhipped from the Sheet Anchor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The third anniversary festival of this church will be held on the 16th instant, in Buckley's Hall. A number of ladies are exerting themselves to make the occasion as successful as possible.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Emily Harris leaves for Nanaimo this morning at seven o'clock.

Monday, Nov. 6.

THE WAGER CLENCHED.—There is nothing like putting a good face on a thing, even if one feels apprehensive of becoming the victim of "misplaced confidence." Our morning contemporary on Saturday screws up sufficient courage to accept our offer to settle the dispute in regard to its circulation by making the stake \$200 instead of \$100, while at the same time it exhibits signs of weakness and wishes to make the question one of issue and not circulation. When taken to task for asserting that it had reached a circulation "never before attained in these colonies," it was prepared to prove that its circulation was nearer eight hundred than four hundred copies. Next that it was nearer seven hundred, and now it seeks to drop the circulation business altogether and to show that its issue is nearer seven than four hundred copies. Of course we have nothing to do with its issue. When the Vancouver Times first started into existence it used to issue 1000 copies and distributed them gratis. The question to be determined is the bona fide circulation as shown by the list of subscribers, and knowing full well what we are about we "pounded" the additional hundred dollars on Saturday forenoon. We shall not be trifled with, however, and we now require the proprietors of the Chronicle to enter into a proper deed of reference. The name of two or three gentlemen from whom they may select the

referee, with the proposed stipulations of the reference on our part, we shall leave to-day with the stakeholder for their approval, and if they really are in earnest the sooner the preliminaries are determined and the award made the better.

THE LEECH RIVER DITCH.—Messrs. Mara and Barnett proceeded on Saturday to Leech river for the purpose of disposing of shares in the company now forming for carrying a ditch through the mines. To-day Mr. Mara will return to resume the canvass of the town for further subscriptions, accompanied by Messrs. Stege and Barnett. Up to the present time about \$1500 worth of shares have been disposed of, and the collectors are anxious to complete the list of shareholders by Tuesday night, so that a meeting of shareholders may be called and the work proceeded with immediately.

HALF-MAST.—We noticed only five or six flags yesterday at half-mast in honor to the memory of England's greatest statesman, Lord Palmerston. When Lincoln died the whole city was draped in mourning, and on the less important occasion of the visit of Speaker Colfax to Victoria the city displayed all its bunting. We can hardly comment on this slight to the memory of the departed Premier by Americans when our own countrymen appear equally indifferent to their national loss.

CITY COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

The Council met at 7:20 p.m. Present: His Worship the Mayor and a full Council.

THE MINUTES.

Councillor Fell objected to the names of those who vote Aye and No being recorded on the minutes.

The Mayor said it had been done on two or three occasions. After some delay in finding a precedent, Mr. Jeffrey moved that the minutes be passed, with the exception of Mr. Courtney's bills, which he thought should be struck out. Mr. Jeffrey said there had been much said about trifling bills, but these were large bills which were unauthorized, and the Council had no right to pay them.

Mr. Smith seconded. Mr. Fell moved in amendment that the minutes be passed, with the exception of the names of those who voted being recorded. Mr. Thorne seconded, and rated Messrs. Smith and Jeffrey for the course they were pursuing. Mr. Thorne took occasion to refer again to the Church Reserve question.

Mr. Carey followed on the same side, and took the opportunity of informing the Mayor that the proceedings in the Supreme Court showed him that he could not dictate to and do just as he pleased with the Council. Mr. Smith's resolution was lost, and Mr. Fell's amendment carried.

STREET CORNERS.

On motion of Mr. Carey the prayer of Dr. Helmsken that the City Surveyor be instructed to define the N. W. corner of Johnson and Government streets, and the east corner of Store and Johnson streets was granted, the expense thereof to be charged to the petitioner.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor to request pecuniary aid to enable the Corporation to meet certain demands reported, that His Excellency, after referring to the financial position of the Corporation and the Government, looked favorably upon the application and did not hesitate to say that so soon as there was a balance in favor of the Corporation in the Treasury from the City tax an appropriation might be made as desired.

Messrs. Smith and Jeffrey gave further explanation of Her Excellency's remarks at the interview, and stated that His Excellency said if a proper request was sent to him he should place it before the Executive Council. Several Councillors spoke on this matter, and it was finally agreed, on motion of Mr. Fell, that application be made to the Executive as suggested for the advance of a sum of \$1,000 or more, and the Committee were discharged.

RENT.

An account was handed in by Mr. Trounce for \$375 for rent, and \$57 75 for interest. The Council thought that although the landlord had met the Council fairly he must feel satisfied under the circumstances to receive the principal without the interest. The item was passed.

CONTRACT WORK.

Mr. Titus attended as requested and explained the nature of his claim for \$1,770 against the Corporation which was incurred in October '63.

Mr. Carey submitted Mr. Titus to an examination and contended that the amount was honestly due to the applicant and the Corporation was liable to pay the claim.

The City Surveyor, Mr. Green, also gave particulars respecting the drain for the construction of which Mr. Titus claimed. The petition asked for a culvert drain from the swamp to connect with another culvert. The entire fall was only six feet. They asked for a drain of certain dimensions (which was too small for the purpose), or of such other size as the Council considered expedient. The drain had answered the purpose for which it was made, as the swamp last winter was dry, with the exception of holes that were below the level of the drain. About 10 of the signatures to the petition were forged.

Mr. Fell and other Councillors denounced in strong terms the conduct and neglect of the previous Council in regard to this matter, and it was agreed that the subject should stand over till the next meeting, and in the meantime the original petition and other papers which had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Drake and Jackson, are to be applied for.

The claim of Messrs. Jeffrey, Bray and Reynolds for \$210 25, balance owing for grading Johnson street, was next considered, and after considerable discussion was also deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Fr. W. Green's charge of \$50 for tracings of plans of Church Reserve and fences, etc., was ordered to be paid, Messrs. Jeffrey and Smith dissenting. Council adjourned till Monday evening next.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—I perused with great satisfaction a letter signed 'A Victim to Colonial Humbug,' which appeared in your columns some days since, and as I happen to be another victim I congratulate myself on being forestalled by your correspondent, and could well afford to "rest and be thankful" on reading his able advocacy of the claims of the working man, and his complete exposure and utter condemnation of the base system which prevails in the formation of mining companies in our colony; but, in an evil hour, my attention was directed to the leader of the Chronicle of the 31st ultimo, on "Cariboo Enterprise" containing some very original accounts of the thriving condition and splendid prospects of mining companies in general and bed-rock flumes in particular. The inevitable result to me on reading this effusion has been *caecoes scribendi*. Having been in Cariboo myself all this season a few remarks may not be out of place. It would trespass too much on your space to take each line in the aforesaid "leader" and repeat it *seriatim*, but it would have been far more *apropos* for the heading to have been "Wharf Street Jobbery" instead of "Cariboo Enterprise." To designate *inter alia* the Antler Bed-rock Flume Company as a "Cariboo Enterprise" is a scandal upon the mining population of Cariboo; a base libel upon the honest, hard-working and independent men who have encountered the dangers and privations incidental to a miner's life, and who by their own labor—which is in itself capital—unaided by stock speculators, have searched for and procured the hidden treasure from the bowels of the earth to the extent of millions of dollars, which have been the means of finding and sustaining the occupants of tottering Wharf street, and the would-be Rothschilds of this mercantile emporium, and which wealth never would have been brought to light but through the indomitable energy of the working man; these men that are now scandalized by the hiring of such jobbery—your contemporary, the mouthpiece of Wharf street speculators. Having said this much, and to qualify the preceding remarks, I quote the following passage from the aforesaid leader: "The cash capital invested in one has been chiefly supplied by residents in Victoria, and the general effect on the public of the Antler Flume having declared no dividend is depressing. This feeling is only worthy of superficial people." The inference to the public on reading the above would be that the working expenses of the flume had at least been paid, and all claims against the company discharged. For the information of your numerous readers I may state that except two persons who sued the company none of the men have received their wages, and that something over \$10,000 is therefore lost to them, some of whom could not even get enough provisions to carry them down country. It will possibly be urged by the "cash capitalists" "Oh! we found the money to start this flume; these men engaged to work on bed-rock pay; besides they are themselves shareholders and equally responsible, and if the flume does not turn out well why can't be paid." Thus, as it were, endeavoring to make the miners prospectors of the flume at their own risk and expense; which, like Mr. A. Fable Hawk in the "Game of Speculation," Mr. B. and Mr. C. are in each other's counting-houses speculating on their labor, buying shares, issuing fresh ones, and selling them *ad infinitum*, but when the flume is cleaned up, *O Tempora! O Mores!* "These workmen are equally liable you know, we can't pay them." For my own part I may state that the whole affair was a trap and a snare; that myself and others had no idea till our accounts were furnished us that shares would be thrust upon us *volens volens* in lieu of portion of our pay, or that we were expected to work on "Bed-rock" for the balance of it. The result was that those whose heads were clear—about five men—sued the company, and Judge Cox gave judgment for the plaintiffs in each case (two of whom have received their money). His Honor severely reprimanded the company, and remarked that none of the principal shareholders in miners' claims on Williams Creek allowed their men to sue for wages but made it their boast that not a single laborer had ever had occasion to do so, and that the case before him was a *disgrace to Cariboo*. The remainder of the men who have not received a cent will, I suppose, be politely referred to the Winding-up Act.

I have now said enough I think in disparagement of Joint Stock Companies, and also in vindication of "Cariboo Enterprise," which latter, however, needs not my pen to make it patent to the world. I have to apologise for trespassing so far on your columns, and herewith forward my name and address in proof of good faith.

Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER VICTIM.

VICTORIA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wretched streets and wooden buildings, without ornament or gilding, filled with folks of tempers various, driving on through life precarious. Parsons, doctors, saints and sinners, broken merchants, new beginners, zealous bigots and free-thinkers, Cobblers, shoemakers, and tinkers, poverty in shining slippers, Churchmen, Methodists, and Dippers, Wholesale dealers, loafers, peddlers, Masons, carpenters, and saddlers, Gentlemen with powdered wigs, Coaches, wheel-barrows, and gigs, Empty paps, more fools than wise men, Bailiffs, lawyers, here you'll find them; Many a beau without a penny, Old sots and drunkards many, Every one his trade pursuing, Some to wealth and some to ruin; Prime-cost shops for ready cash Selling out their lie by trash; Many a bargain if you will but strike it, This is Victoria, how do you like it?

[The paraphrase some truth contains; We cannot laud what else remains.—Ed.]

A BRICK BUILDING is to be erected on Capt. Stamp's property on Government street where the Star and Garter Hotel formerly stood.

"You may take the old adage, 'drink.' Now, sagacious animals thirty as well as in fact bound to be ever taken to did pond who possibility of bent. If the nose in the pond fact to obstinacy the circumstance animal is not their restraint, to induce cosmopolitan hope he will not drink. lation from all of these colonies the fault lie with or the Government destitute of resources, to sustain twelve or fifteen people? Can it be that a tract of cold tudes, covering a unable to feed an English could be a libel on the inhospitable region give a better position of be a general and we have too many the country—the population which or other get rid must lie with the the Government three supposed try—we find both colonies to tion; we have that, if properly employ from to and would turn country millions got lumber out of the whole Pa the South Ame come to mineral posits than are lieve, in any content in the kno that makes a to us more the we might, in the competition." imagination to we want to open of labor. But a desirable object as the wealth opened, and it should have to in his plough, have to burrow take out his cor race that has the obstacles between man and want no such of the Pacific. with her gifts it has been equal says as plainly no tell us that no determined sha This brings We have shown is not the fact cannot make livelihood in Columbia. Th inhabitants fit really got amon and the persist come our nature conscientiously of the country seven years h as hard, as in a population as men have num their sons of as well as e came to make settle upon the they left, and been brought and the water animal was g picture to our be to-day he ly in the hand Let us think holding out ino tler equal to the would have o cultivating sp moment the e and even after a system such possesses—of industries, of mechanical tal let us fancy a

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 7, 1865.

OUR REAL WANT.

"You may take a horse to the pond," says the old adage, "but you cannot make him drink." Now, we believe that a horse is a sagacious animal, and knows when he is thirsty as well as when he is hungry; we feel in fact bound to say that no thirsty horse was ever taken to a limpid stream or a pellucid pond who did not drink if there was any possibility of his carrying out the natural bent. If the animal does not plunge his nose in the pond we must not attribute the fact to obstinacy or ignorance; but rather to the circumstance that the water is bad, or the animal is not thirsty, or he is unable, through restraint, to indulge. We have brought our cosmopolitan horse to the colonial pond, but he will not drink. We have induced a population from all quarters of the globe to come to these colonies, but it will not stay. Does the fault lie with the country, the population or the Government? Are these colonies so destitute of resources that they cannot sustain twelve or fourteen thousand civilized people? Can it be thought for a moment that a tract of country in the temperate latitudes, covering over 400,000 square miles, is unable to feed and clothe the population of an English country town? Surely this would be a libel on the Creation; surely the most inhospitable region in the frigid zone would give a better return; and yet if we look at the position of both colonies it would seem to be a general and tacit acknowledgement that we have too many people for the capacity of the country—that we have, in fact, a surplus population which we must by some means or other get rid of! We have said the fault must lie with the country, the population, or the Government. Taking the first of the three supposed causes of failure—the country—we find we have got land enough in both colonies to feed millions of a population; we have got coal seams already known that, if properly worked and developed, would employ from twenty to thirty thousand men, and would turn into the general wealth of the country millions of dollars a year; we have got lumber enough to supply the wants of the whole Pacific; fish enough to feed all the South American republics; and, if we come to mineral wealth, more extensive deposits than are to be found, we firmly believe, in any other country of the same extent in the known world. In every element that makes a nation great nature has been to us more than bountiful—even in climate we might, in tradesman's phraseology, "defy competition." Nothing has been left to the imagination to be wished for, unless indeed we want to open out the latent wealth of the country without the primeval punishment of labor. But we think even that is hardly a desirable object; the energy of man as well as the wealth of a country has to be developed, and it is just as well that the farmer should have to wield the axe before he puts in his plough, and that the miner should have to burrow in the earth before he can take out his coal or gold. It is a miserable race that has not been obliged to war with the obstacles which nature interposes between man and her greatest treasures. We want no such people in these British colonies of the Pacific. If nature has been lavish with her gifts in this part of the world she has been equally rigid in her exactions, and says as plainly as her universal language can tell us that none but the vigorous and the determined shall reap where she has sown.

This brings us to the subject of population. We have shown conclusively enough that it is not the fault of the country that people cannot make an honest and a comfortable livelihood in Vancouver Island or British Columbia. The question now is—are the inhabitants fit for the position? Have we really got among us the industry, the daring, and the persistency that are required to overcome our natural obstacles. We believe as conscientiously as we believe in the resources of the country that we have—that the last seven years have seen in these two colonies as hardy, as intelligent, and as enterprising a population as ever trod the earth. These men have numbered, in that space of time, their tens of thousands; they brought capital as well as energy into the country; they came to make money and, if encouraged, to settle upon the soil; but after a short stay they left, and left disgusted. The horse had been brought to the pond—he was thirsty and the water was tempting; but the poor animal was gagged and muzzled. Let us picture to ourselves what we should have been to-day had the country been left entirely in the hands of its practical inhabitants. Let us think of a land system that, while holding out inducements to the bona fide settler equal to those afforded across the Sound, would have crushed the hopes of the non-cultivating speculator; let us fancy for a moment the effect of this in 1858, and '59, and even after the rush of '62; let us fancy a system such as every other new country possesses—of fostering the growth of home industries, of giving a stimulus to native mechanical talent as well as to agriculture; let us fancy a Homestead law that would

have attached every new comer to the soil, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt that would have encouraged and retained the most energetic of our population instead of disheartening and driving them away; let us fancy again a liberal code of mining laws and an energetic exploration of the two colonies, and what would have been the result? Is there a man who has lived on the Island during the last six or seven years but would answer—a most successful one? Would we not have been able to-day to count our population by thousands instead of by hundreds? Would families have been obliged to leave because the fathers had to flee to escape imprisonment for debt, incurred in nine cases out of ten in trying to develop the latent wealth of the country or in starting into being, against adverse Government, some home industry? Would men have left the colony because they were unable to obtain land within reasonable distance from Victoria, on account of all the good pieces being in the hands of uncultivating speculators. We think not. We think the practical experience of the population would have passed such laws as a new country requires, and would have compelled the settlement of the Crown land question—that colonial incubus—in double quick time. It is through the melancholy fact that the population had really nothing to say in the Government of the past that we are now chronicling the disproportionate exodus to our immigration.

We are shortly to enter into a new phase of existence, when the two colonies, for the first time in their history, will be one. Let us begin our career afresh, and build on a substantial foundation. Let us insist, as we would for our daily bread, on broad and liberal principles in the government of the country; let us in fact determine that the opinions of the population shall be carried out at all hazards; and we guarantee that before many years shall have elapsed, Victoria will be boasting of its fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, and the united colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia will be the most prosperous of all Great Britain's dependencies.

"HAVE YOU A STRAWBERRY MARK?"—Everyone is familiar with Box's interrogatory by which he recognises Cox as his long lost brother, but the *Columbian* has discovered in a Canadian paper a more extraordinary case of mistaken identity that befel a Cariboo miner on his return to his home, which is worth republishing: "A few days ago a young man, formerly a resident of the township of Whitby, returned home after an absence of several years spent in California and British Columbia. Before leaving British Columbia he was requested by a person with whom he had become acquainted to call on his wife, who was living in Prescott. This the young man promised to do. Arriving in Prescott, he stepped into a hotel and inquired if this lady was living in the neighborhood. The landlord said that she was, and that she happened to be in the house now. The lady, hearing that a returned Californian was inquiring for her, came into the room where he was, looked at him for a moment, and declared that he was her long absent husband, and embraced him as a loving wife would be expected to do. It was to no purpose the astonished man denied being her husband; for, thinking he was joking, she only resumed her embraces. After repeated denials she, fearing he intended to desert her, burst into tears and asked how he could be so cruel as to deny being her husband, or ever having lived in the town, where his father and mother were still living. Seizing upon this piece of information, he said he should settle the question of his identity, for if his father and mother said that he was their son, he would acknowledge himself to be her husband. She assented to this; a buggy was at once obtained, and they proceeded to the residence of the old folks. Getting there, to his increased embarrassment, they as firmly claimed him to be their son as the lady had claimed him to be her husband. He told them that before leaving Canada he had always lived in Whitby, and that he had never seen them before; but he could not make them believe it, and he was finally obliged to steal away from them. Indeed, so thoroughly were they mistaken in regard to him, that even after his departure they were hardly satisfied, for a day after he arrived home he received a letter from his wife—who he was asking if he really was not the person she supposed him to be."

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS.—The Editor of the *Columbian* occasionally and unconsciously no doubt makes his most serious efforts result in chaff. In an article on Dr. Helmecken's address to the Metochin constituency he says:—"If we carry our imagination away back into the future—as a Yankee stump orator said—we find the press and the politicians united in support of their Free Port—never tired of lauding its benefits and blessings, which had made Victoria the 'Venice of the Pacific,' and no end of such *infantile* gasconade. But while the press and the people were thus unitedly singing the praises of their incomparable fiscal system, which was destined to carry them on to unbounded commercial and maritime greatness on flowery beds of ease, the fourth estate was equally united and hearty in its opposition to, and denunciation of, a certain monopoly commonly known as the 'Hudson Bay Company.' If we follow these parties to a later period we find that a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The oldest and most influential journal discovers that the fiscal system is a deception, and the free-port a shadow; and it discovers about the same time that the company of fur traders aforesaid are not such a bad set of fellows after all—at least that their gold isn't bad to take.

This unholy alliance gives birth to a new party with 'Union and Tariff' emblazoned upon their banner." We plead guilty to having denounced the Free-port myth, but if the writer of the article is aware of any gold having been promised to be paid to us by the company of fur traders, he would much oblige by furnishing us with particulars, in order that we may send in "our little bill."

LICENSING COURT.

(Before the Stipendiary Magistrate, A. C. Anderson, Esq., and Mayor Harris.)  
Mr. Copland applied for a license for Wm. Reed for a house on Humboldt street. The Bench refused the application on the ground that there were sufficient houses in that neighborhood.

Mr. Green applied for a license on behalf of Eugene Thomas for brick building on Yates street. Mr. Michael Carey opposed on the ground that Mr. Thomas had not given up possession of the house he now occupied nor had he transferred the lease and license. Mr. Green said his client was quite willing to transfer the license and to make over the lease; possession of the house he had given to the trustees. After the transfer was made from Thomas to Michael Carey the Bench granted the application as there was no opposition, but said that it was an exception to the rule as the Bench had decided not to grant any more licenses in the town.

WHOLESALE LICENCES.

Eugene Thomas, granted. A. J. Welch refused.  
Application for transfer of license of Everett's Saloon from Everett to A. J. Welch. Inspector Welch said he opposed the application on the grounds that since A. J. Welch had been in possession of the house, it had been the rendezvous of all the whisky sellers and bad characters in town.

Sergeant Wilmer said he had called the attention of Mrs. Welch to the fact of there being whisky sellers and thieves in the house, and that he had overheard a conversation between A. J. Welch and John Livermore to the effect that they were carrying on a brisk trade there, and the boys were getting scared as it was dangerous; he (Livermore) directed A. J. Welch's attention to some holes in the boards which he promised should be made so that there are a number of shanties in the rear of the premises inhabited by bad characters, one of whom was convicted last Saturday of whisky selling.

Serg. Farrell and another officer corroborated the evidence of Sergeant Wilmer; Farrell said he had counted a large number of well known whisky sellers around Welch's house.  
Mr. A. J. Welch denied the truth of the statements made by the police. Mayor Harris said this was the worst report he had heard of any house, and the Bench unanimously refused the application for transfer.

COURT.

Mr. Copland appeared for a transfer from Peter Lind to W. H. Porter for a house at South Saanich. Granted.  
Mr. Bishop applied for a license for Peter Lind for a house at Saanich beyond the old house lately occupied by him. Mr. Porter opposed. The Bench refused the application on the ground that there was not enough business for more than one house on the road.

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONS BY JOHN BISSELL.

(Per favor of the BRITISH COLONIST.)  
LIEN LAW.  
This is a species of mortgage which Dr. Ash says requires "some consideration." The only consideration I can see required is to make it comprehensive enough to include all wages and material for any kind of buildings, vessels, machinery, implements, live and dead stock, or any thing else which is bought on credit, and on which a lien can be made. It will have to limit the time for doing it. In the United States it is generally about 30 days; the claim can be made in any of their courts of law. The fees ought not to be too high, or it will prevent the law being made any use of.

STAY LAW.  
This is an American law. Its object is to prevent a creditor from selling the goods of a debtor after he has got a judgment against him, and to give him time to get the money and pay the debt off. The lowest sum you can stay is \$5, and the time varies from 30 days to 10 months according to the amount. The debt is on interest, and the debtor has to give good security that it will be paid when the time expires.

HOMESTEAD LAW.  
This seems to me like swindling, for an honest man don't want it, and a dishonest one has no claim to its privileges. Its advocates say that they have seen many cases where it has saved many a family from ruin. Very true, yet some one was cheated by it, and I am in favor of every one paying his lawful debts. Mr. Elliott says that he would rather trust a man with a homestead than one without. I don't know whether he ever had any experience in the Homestead law or not; I have for 17 years, and I know that it was very difficult to get any credit at all, unless you signed a note drawn up after this fashion, with a good backer on it:—  
Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of John Doe \$25 for value received, without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws.

RICHARD ROE.  
This made the Homestead law nugatory.  
IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.  
There seems to be some dispute about doing away with this law; perhaps it might be arranged somewhat as the American law on this subject, that is—that no person shall be imprisoned for debt unless in cases of fraud. For instance, if a person is clandestinely removing himself or his property away to avoid paying his lawful debts, any one of his creditors can make an affidavit of his case and have him arrested, and if he can give good security that his debt will be paid he is then set at liberty, if not, he goes to prison; and to get out he gives up his property and takes an oath of his insolvency; then he is discharged though any property he may afterwards become possessed of is still liable for his debts. I certainly can see no use in keeping a debtor in prison, for it is at some one's expense, and he has no chance to make any money there towards paying his debts if he was ever so much inclined to do so.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

Stimulated by the success that attended the late theatrical benefit for the Royal Hospital, the Ladies' Committee of the Female Infirmary determined upon effecting some arrangement by which they could aid the funds of that charitable institution. His Excellency and Mrs. Kennedy kindly offered the use of the ball room at Government House for a concert and the novel idea (in this colony) was conceived of having an afternoon performance. A number of musical ladies and gentlemen were accordingly invited to meet at Government House and perfect arrangements, and the result has been that not only did a most successful and agreeable entertainment take place on Saturday afternoon, but what is better still, the funds of the Infirmary will be benefited to the extent of between \$300 and \$400.

The hour fixed for commencing was 2 p. m., and the rapidity with which every seat was occupied showed with what assiduity the ladies had labored to dispose of the tickets. The company as may be supposed included all the rank and fashion in the colony. Among those present besides the Governor and his family were Admiral and Mrs. Denman, Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Hills, the family of the Hon. Chief Justice Needham, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Young, the Hon. Attorney General, Mrs. Woods and family, the Hon. Surveyor General and Mrs. Peares, the Auditor General and Mrs. Wakeford, the Hon. Hy Rhodes and Mrs. Rhodes, Dr. Tolmie, M.L.A., Dr. Powell, M.L.A., and Mrs. Powell, Capt. Coode, R.N., Comdr. Sullivan, R. N., Comdr. Porcher, R. E., Sir Lambton Lorraine, R. N. and officers of the Fleet and the families of the principal residents in and around Victoria.

The performance opened with Kent's Chorus of "Thine O Lord is the Greatness," which was effectively rendered by a full chorus of the united choirs of Christ and St. John's Churches, followed by Handel's duet "O, Lovely Peace," sang by Mrs. Rhodes and Mr. Pocock, which we did not admire as much as the second duet, "The Swallows," sang by the same lady and gentleman accompanied by Mr. Rhind, which was well received. Mrs. Rhodes, who was suffering from a cold, sang with taste as she always does. The gentleman, who is a good musician, has a sweet though not a powerful voice, better adapted to a drawing than a concert room. Mr. Hill next gave Handel's grand recitative from the Messiah, "The People that walk in Darkness." He has a powerful and a good voice though his nervousness gave him the appearance of affectation. Spohr's lovely sextette, "As pants the Hart," was very well rendered by Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Willis, the Misses Lester and Messrs. Bagnall and Elliott. Mrs. Higgins and the Misses Pidwell gave Curschman's trio "O, Hear our Prayer," admirably. The former has a good contralto and the latter rich soprano voices. Haydn's noble chorus "The Heavens are Telling," beautifully sang by the entire chorus concluded part I.

Part second commenced with the pretty pianoforte movement from the Corsican Brothers by Mr. Hill. Our old friend Mr. Lumley Franklin, then produced a sensation in Donizetti's divine air "Fra Poco." We have heard this gentleman in better voice, but never heard him sing with such consummate taste and judgment. He was loudly applauded. "Where art thou beam of Light?" a delicious quartette by Bishop, given by Mrs. Willis, Miss Pitts and Messrs. Bagnall and Emery, accompanied by Mr. Whittaker, also received loud and deserved applause as did also the succeeding duet from Il Trovatore, "Home to the Mountains," by Mrs. Seaby Miss Jessie Pidwell, accompanied by Mr. and D. Palmer. One of the gems of the day, Pauer's pianoforte solo "La Cascade," performed by Mrs. Willis, followed, the audience being quite entranced by this lady's exquisite and highly finished execution. An encore being demanded she favored her hearers with another artistic display of her prowess. Mr. Elliott was well received in the fine song of The White Squall. The plaintive melody by Miss Lindsay set to Tennyson's well known words "Home they brought her Warrior Dead," elicited a rapturous encore. Mrs. Seaby has a mellow contralto voice and sang with considerable taste. She belongs to a highly musical family. The pianoforte solo Nocturne by Miss Pitts was another gem. This young lady has evidently had the advantage of the best masters. She belongs to the florid school and combines a fine touch with brilliant execution and refined taste. In obedience to a loud call, she performed the "Band Passes" with equal ability. Mr. Wilson's cornet solo with variations from Massey's Violin Solo Op 40, accompanied by Mr. Palmer, was a delightful *morceau* executed in that performer's best style, and loudly encored. He then gave "The Exile's Lament," a fine solo by Koenig, with equal effect. This gentleman also performed two choice cornet duets with Mr. J. B. Harries of selections from Mendelssohn and Verdi's works in a charming manner, eliciting hearty applause. Hatton's sweet quartette "Ah could I with fancy stray," by the same ladies and gentlemen who sang the first quartette, was equally creditable. Before the concluding chorus of "The Chough and Crow," which was rendered by the full chorus with great effect, Mrs. Kent gave the pretty air of "Madoline," accompanied by Miss Pitts, and deservedly received loud applause. Although this lady in common with two or three others was suffering from a cold, she sang most pleasingly and with much taste. After the National Anthem by the full chorus, the solos being taken by Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Willis, and Mr. Hill, the Lord Bishop rose and thanked the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly lent their services in aid of the good cause, as well as the Governor and his amiable family for enabling them to enjoy so successful an entertainment. His Excellency made a brief but happy response, and the company then dispersed. We must not omit to state that to Mr. Hill, who conducted the vocal performances, and to Mrs. Rhodes and the members of the committee, much of the success of the concert was due. Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Harris, the Misses Kennedy, and other ladies, and the Rev. A. C. Garrett and other gentlemen also worked indefatigably in its behalf.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Columbian* has the following later news from Cariboo:—The weather was very cold on the creek, and mining operations had been suspended in many of the claims. Mr. Hilton, who had returned from Old Dominion Creek, spoke very highly of that region, and expressed confidence that a large breadth of ground will pay from moderate to good wages. On Williams Creek flour had risen to 30 cents a pound. Other articles remained much the same as last quotations.

At Lillooet the Bridge River mines continue to be the all absorbing topic. The Government Surveying party started out on Sunday morning. Judge Elliott accompanied them. Several boats were being built for the purpose of conveying supplies up Bridge River, which is understood to be navigable for small boats a considerable way up.

The Telegraph Company's steamer Union arrived at New Westminster on Friday morning. She was unable to engage Indians to pack through from the head waters of Skeena River.

Mr. Dewdney has returned to New Westminster, having completed the trail to Kootenay. Anniversary services were to be held yesterday in St. Andrew's church, in which Rev. Messrs. Somerville and Duff will engage.

BRIDGE RIVER.

(From Correspondence of *Columbian*.)  
Nothing later from Bridge river excepting an occasional arrival of a nugget of a few ounces weight. A day or two ago I saw in the hands of E. Woo & Co., a Chinese firm here, a very nice piece, weight 2½ ounces, pure gold, from the lower part of Bridge river. In the claim it was taken from they found one piece 30 ounces and one of 12 ounces. A Chinese company intend putting in a flume, about twenty miles up, and from prospects got at the same place last winter there is no doubt that they have a big thing; at that time they put in a wing dam, and when they got down they could see the gold. But their flume was small and could not carry all the water and broke down; but from last winter's experience they are sanguine of success. There is no better opening in the colony for capitalists to invest in than in fluming Bridge river, and universally it is deemed to be practicable. The Chinamen are coming here in droves, and it is expected that 1500 will winter in the vicinity of Lillooet. Nearly all the whites in town are employed, and the parties sent up to build the bridge would find it difficult to get any extra hands. Those Ashton, one of the Bridge river prospectors, with L. M. Allen and Edward Jenkins, have gone to Cadwallader's creek to winter. They took whip-saws, mining tools, &c., and intend mining while they can, but when it gets cold they will saw out lumber. They will send one of the party back about January next to report how they are doing. If the Government had taken any active part towards making a trail when we, the inhabitants of Lillooet, memorialised for it, and with a recommendation from A. C. Elliott, Esq., our worthy magistrate, there would have been a number of men in here this winter. And even now, instead of putting men at work on it and availing themselves of the favorable weeks we may have; an attaché from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works Office is sent up to survey and report and when it is "red-taped" six or eight times they will conclude to build or make a trail to the Bridge river mine—just when it will be impossible to work at anything. Men cannot depend on getting their winter's provisions in with them now, as the brush and trails are bad and they cannot take animals over half the way. The weather here is cool and clear. All the crops are harvested, and you can hear the thump of the flail all around. What is the order of the day; everybody wants to buy, and everybody wishes to sell. But they neither buy nor sell; the first fearing they may give too much and the latter that they make too little. The completion of our fine grist mill, at a cost of about \$15,000, will give this commodity a stability. I have seen some specimens of gold and silver bearing quartz found on Cayoosh creek, near the mill. Specimens were sent to the Government by our magistrate.

LATER FROM KOOTENAY.

From Mr. Crouse, who left Wild Horse Creek three weeks ago, we have obtained the following information:—There were about 500 miners at work on the creek, mostly doing well. The diggings, so far at least, are shallow or surface diggings, none of the operations having yet reached the bed rock. The Fisher claim averaged from 100 to 150 ounces a day, and several others nearly as much. Many of those who rushed over to the Blackfoot diggings were returning. The provision market was well supplied and prices ranged low, flour 25 cents and other things in proportion; Several men had gone over to the Saskatchewan mines, the journey over being easily accomplished on horseback. Quite a number of small boats were going up to the French creek mines loaded with supplies. The steamer was being pushed forward, and it was expected would make a trip this fall. Washington Eldrick, formerly of this city, is the engineer. Commissioner O'Reilly was very popular on the creek. He was to leave for New Westminster in a few days. Mr. Dawdney's trail was completed, and is represented as being a very good one, so much so that the American packers call it "a young race track." Large numbers of Chinamen continue to mine on the bars of the Columbia and Roek creek, and appear to be doing well.—*Columbian*.

MADE AND WORMALD were going to bruise each other for the champion belt of England on the 1st of November.  
ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Germanis Sing Verbin have leased Mr. Huskinson's roomy Hall for their meetings.  
EXTRADITION.—Despatches dated New York the 2d inst., reached us on the 4th.

AMERICAN DESIGNS

In our yesterday's issue we gave a summary of the principal ideas contained in the significant report on Canada issued by the most widely circulated paper in America. As we have already implied, the report is something more official in its character than ordinary newspaper correspondence, and represents, we have not the slightest doubt, the sentiments of the Washington authorities. We are told that so long as Canada is a dependency of Great Britain, or forms part of her military power for offence, the United States will be open to attack in their only vulnerable part. Hence the recent attempts to turn the attention of Canada to annexation. The notice of terminating the Reciprocity Treaty, by which, it is naively asserted, the British Province will be commercially ruined, was one great lever; the notice of the termination of the treaty in respect to the number of gunboats which England and the United States were to keep on the lakes was another to impress more forcibly on Canada the melancholy fact that she might at any time become the innocent battle ground of two great contending nations. Now we have the rumors of some gigantic Fenian disturbance. It would be folly to think that these are merely incidental occurrences. They are one by one links in a chain, or strands in a cable which the Government of the United States, with no less energy and persistence than the directors of the Atlantic telegraph, are determined to lay for the purpose of connecting two foreign countries. We have said, in the language of the report, that one of the principal objects of annexation on the part of the United States is to close up her northern border, and by sealing up the entrance of the St. Lawrence keep her inland waters forever free from invasion. But there are other and scarcely less important advantages. "She would" according to the report, "put a quietus upon the presumption of European Powers which seek, in their arrogance, to stretch their armed hands across the Atlantic and plot and intrigue against republican institutions. She would wipe out at once her whole system of border excise, would substitute legitimate trade for organized smuggling; would secure internal channels of communication with her western lands, which enterprise would soon convert into vast highways of commerce; and would open to the energies of her people a country that would speedily be rescued from poverty and made to pour its wealth into the nation's treasury. No longer under the necessity of providing against a border foe, she would turn all her resources to her marine, and become the undisputed master of the seas." This is no American bombast. The same sentiments have been entertained and are still entertained by most of the statesmen and journals of England. Long before the late war which has made a great military power out of an eighteen thousand standing army, the London Herald stated that "so soon as the Canadas are incorporated with the United States, so soon do the United States become the first military maritime power in the world." The London Times at a similar period, and when it had evidently a greater idea of the importance of colonial connection than it has now, said: "If the people of England think they can do without Canada, then, and then only will they give up Canada. But in surrendering Canada they would take care not to surrender one jot of sea or land the possession of which really and effectively concerns the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain. They will not cede Cape Breton. They will not cede the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic. In losing her hold of Canada, England would take care to lose only the responsibilities and expense of her retention." In all this the report endeavors to show how important, in a military point of view, is the possession of Canada, whether she becomes independent or an integral portion of the American Republic, we hear the counterpart repeated by some of the American statesmen and a portion of the American press. "But in the midst of all this seeming indifference, we have England striving with might and main to bring about a federation of all the North American Colonies, and the United States working secretly and openly for annexation. One of other of those things must come and that is speedily. If we have not a federation in a very few years, annexation cannot be avoided, and Great Britain knows this. She knows also that the only way to check the northern aggressions of the Republic, and to take away the frequent incentives to war with herself is to make out of the now scattered and isolated colonies an independent nation. This would close up the danger which America dreads of being attacked on the flank and rear by Great Britain, and would afford in time of war between the United States and the former power no opportunity for the latter of wreaking its enmity against

England by devastating Canadian soil. With the responsibility of defending the North American colonies on her shoulders, England would become the most impregnable as well as the most powerful nation in the world. While she could do infinite damage along the extensive sea-board of the United States, the latter power could not hope to inflict much injury on the compact and well guarded coast of Great Britain. View the question in every aspect the only prospect of the North American colonies is independence. This, however, cannot come in a day; federation—the only great scheme that will facilitate independence and prepare the people for the new political existence, requires, from the discordant sentiments of the various colonies, considerable time. It is the duty, however, of every British subject from the Atlantic to the Pacific to second the mother country's designs in this matter, and make that time as short as possible. Every day that sees the colonies separate witnesses the danger of their absorption either through intrigue or "gentle compulsion" by the United States.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The following contributions have been made to the Mineralogical Cabinet now being formed at the Mechanics' Institute: Specimens of quartz from the Snow Shoe Gold Quartz Company, Bald Mountain, B.C. San Francisco assay, \$315 40 to the ton. Specimens of gold quartz from an unworked lead on Bald Mountain, B.C. Specimen of marble carbonate of lime, useful in reducing metals, from Swamp river, B.C. Nodule of iron pyrites from Antler creek. Specimen of alkali from B.C. Presented by Mr. H. L. Jones. Specimen of quartz from Williams creek Gold and Silver Quartz Co. Presented by Mr. Pilkington. Fossil bone found in the Grotto claim at the mouth of Keithley's creek, 300 feet in the tunnel and 50 feet from the surface, and about two feet from the bed rock. Presented by Mr. J. H. Page. The Librarian will gladly receive similar contributions from miners and others having specimens in their possession.

THE CARIBOO ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR,—In all probability we are on the eve of an election of a representative for Cariboo West owing to our present representative in name holding an appointment under Government. It is however rumored that our paternal Government, have determined for reasons known to themselves, but nevertheless, suspected by us, that Van Winkle, the head-quarters of the mining portion of this district, and the surrounding neighborhood, of which it is the centre, are to be to all intents and purposes disfranchised for one year and deprived of a voice in the coming election. To better illustrate our present position I may mention that during the elections of '63 and '64, all the mining community, West and South of Jack of Clubs Creek were an integral part of Cariboo West and voted as such at both elections, in the latter the representative was to hold his seat for two years, and although many abstained from voting either way at the last election, considering that neither Dr. Black nor Mr. Moberly were qualified or entitled to the confidence of a mining population, still the latter having been elected was for the time being representative of Van Winkle and district as much as he was representative of the country west and south of Cottonwood. But in case there be a vacancy before next session and the above mentioned arrangement carried out we shall have no voice whatever in the next and most important session since the foundation of the country. We see a deep laid design in all this, but despite that the Government nominee will be sent wheel about. The new arrangement will give the whole of the mining community of Cariboo on whom the entire country depends, only one member, while that portion previously belonging to Cariboo West will be altogether ignored for the present. Go on Westminsterites and your tools at the Camp, your tricks are too transparent; tighten the string a little more and see how soon it will break. A MINER. Van Winkle.

FREEDMEN.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in an address explanatory of the objects of the Freedmen's Bureau and his present visit to the South, delivered in presence of Mayor McGrath, the Common Council, and prominent citizens of Charleston, made some important announcements. The General spoke of the hostile feeling towards the Bureau in Charleston. The Mayor acknowledged it, and said that he had no hope for the country until Civil Government was restored. The General said this was the clamor of the "politicians," but he had generally found the planters favorable to the continuance of the Bureau. He himself, as well as the President, wished that civil law should be again untrammelled by military power, but the negroes having lost the protection of their masters, need some guarantee for the safety of their interests, and until the State allowed freedmen to testify in the courts, he was free to say that the Bureau would continue. The President, he said, would be very clear of surrendering the State to civil law until a stop was put to the outrages on the blacks. The General gave encouraging replies to the planters who are seeking the restoration of their property; he said he hoped to see who the laws guaranteeing the rights of freedmen passed by the Legislature, and the present difficulties between the two races settled. He announced the purpose of establishing courts to consist of one army officer and two citizens, to take cognizance of present complaints by or against the colored people. Gen. Howard subsequently addressed the negroes, and then took his departure for the Capital to confer with Gov. Perry.

TELEGRAPH CABLE ARRIVED!  
Line to be completed to Victoria.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COLONIST.]

The following important dispatch, announcing the arrival of the ship Southern Cross, from England, with the submarine cable to connect the main line with Victoria, reached us yesterday from Puget Sound by the Eliza Anderson:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1865. Arrived—ship Southern Cross, with submarine cable for the Victoria, V.I., telegraph line, which will be re-shipped to its destination by first opportunity, and submerged as soon as possible thereafter.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

[From the Oregonian.]

ACCIDENT TO THE OWYHEE.—The steamer Owyhee, on the downward trip from Wallula to Celilo, on Tuesday last, burst her steam chest. Nobody was hurt, and the injury to the machinery was unimportant. This is the nearest to an explosion that has ever occurred on the Columbia river, and this arose, as we are informed by the Dalles Mountaineer, from some defect in the material which had escaped the most rigid scrutiny. But two explosions of steamboats have ever occurred on Oregon waters—the unfortunate occurrences both being on the Willamette—that of the Gazelle at Canemah, in 1854, and the Elk, in the year 1858, at some point below Canemah. There was a frightful loss of life by the explosion of the Gazelle, some fifty-two persons being killed, but no losses of this character resulted from the explosion of the Elk.

NAVIGATION ON THE WILLAMETTE.—The People's Transportation Company are determined that so long as there is water in the channel of the Willamette to float a boat they will continue to run their steamers to Salem, and as much further beyond as they can ascend. The Relief and the Enterprise were dispatched yesterday. One will leave Canemah to-morrow, and another on Monday next. The Echo and Active are also running. So far there has been no very material interruption to the navigation of the upper Willamette this year, and now that the rains begin to descend, fall wheat and navigation will flourish alike. The first water was let into the great basin improvement at the falls yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Captain Thorne, reached her wharf yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, thirty-six hours from Victoria, having in the meantime touched at Fort Vancouver, landing a company of troops, with their baggage, etc. She made the run from Victoria to Astoria in just twenty-four hours, from Tuesday evening to Wednesday evening. Her passengers were mostly for San Francisco, and were placed on board the Orizaba. She brings 30 tons of freight, consisting of drugs, ales, and porter, besides 11 tons of salt. The duties on the present cargo will not be as high as those paid on the last, which were \$2,250.

GENEROUS.—The steamship Active landed Captain Orandall's company of Volunteer Infantry at Fort Vancouver on Wednesday night, from Fort Steilacoom, where they have been stationed for some months past. They were relieved at the latter post by a company of veterans, who had accompanied Sherman when he took the "heart" out of the late rebel Confederacy. Before leaving Steilacoom the troops under Captain Orandall held a meeting and turned over, by a unanimous vote, their entire garden and fields of winter supplies, valued at several hundred dollars, to the veterans. The latter, under command of Col. Ross, thanked the volunteers for their generosity, and accepted of the substantial gift.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The monster serpent seen in the slough below this city recently, has again shown his head above water, but, as usual, the man seeing him had no weapon to assure the destruction of the reptile. Woodmen should travel armed in that section, and boats would do well to carry bait for the ugly customer. Hooks are to be arranged on buoys, and an effort made to capture his snakeship. When seen last, a few days since, he was still in the slough, not far from the place first discovered.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

In several speeches made by Mr. D'arcy McGeie, that gentleman has let drop allusions which go far to prove that in his mind the Provinces ought to be independent. A few days ago, in the Canadian Legislature, Mr. McGeie, in defending the Government of which he is a member from the charge of having accomplished nothing, attached great importance to the fact that they had brought the Provinces to the "very threshold of independence."—We have not been able to discover how or in what way the Provinces are nearer "independence" by Confederation than they are at present; but we are convinced that some of the framers of the Quebec scheme believe that it is so. The people themselves, cannot fail to note the strange anomaly of one set of the advocates of Confederation declaring that its accomplishment will attach us more firmly to the British Crown, whilst another set boasts that the little that has yet been done towards the general adoption of the measures has brought us "on the very threshold of independence." How can this great difference of opinion be reconciled?—St. John Globe. (Anti-Confederation.)

An Indian has been arrested and taken to Toronto, charged with killing, roasting, and eating his own child.

SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN PRINCE.—We observe, by our Toronto exchanges, that Captain Prince, chief of the police force there, has been suspended by the commissioners. The chief, it appears, seems to think that the commissioners or any magistrate have no right or power to direct a constable to obey their orders, but that all such commands must come through the chief himself. The commissioners think otherwise, and have consequently suspended the chief. An investigation is to take place and in the meantime Sergeant Major Cummings has been appointed chief of police. There appears to be the devil to pay among our Canadian police force at present.

MORE ABOUT THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."

A gentleman from Crescent City, which is situated on the coast, near the scene of the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, informs us that portions of that ill-fated steamer were strewn along the beach for a distance of 40 miles. Immediately after the disaster several citizens, among them our informant, put to sea in a small boat, although a strong north wester was blowing at the time, and proceeded to the vicinity in which the calamity was supposed to have overtaken the steamer, in the hope of rescuing some of the ill-fated passengers from a watery grave. No one was found alive. On the return trip of the party the wind changed, and before reaching the beach it appeared probable that another disaster would be recorded on the heels of the loss of the Brother Jonathan. The wreck is supposed to lie about seven miles from the beach. No part of the vessel thus far has come ashore but the upper works.

Among the many mournful incidents connected with the loss of the Brother Jonathan we learn the following: A gentleman from Napa, who had two daughters passengers on board the steamer when she went down, visited Crescent City immediately after hearing of the disaster, hoping to obtain some intelligence of his missing children. For near two weeks he was incessant in his efforts to procure their bodies. During this time he scarcely ate or slept. Frequently, after retiring to bed he would, after tossing about in agony, get up and walk his rooms for hours. But so far, the ruthless waves have refused to yield up his dead.

Our informant adds that 43 bodies have been buried in Crescent City. Of these only one or two have been recognised. None of the remainder have been claimed.—S. F. Bulletin.

CANADA.

THE REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.—The Quebec Mercury says a quasi-official intimation has been given to-day to some of the Public Departments, to hold themselves in readiness to remove to Ottawa about the 25th of September. This shows that the determination of the Government on the subject remains unaltered, but if there be any doubt it will probably be set at rest by a more positive order within a short time.

LONDON OIL SPECULATION.—Gentlemen largely connected with the oil interest in the United States continue to arrive in this city in order to be satisfied of the indications of petroleum which have already given London a name. Professor Merrill, the State Geologist of Illinois, was here recently, and with others made an exploration of the valley of the Thames for some miles west of London, being in every way confident that before long the earth will give forth her treasures in reward for the energy of those who may dig for it. Many gentlemen of wealth have leased and bonded hundred of acres. Among these we may mention James Osgood and B. E. Russell, of Illinois, who intend shortly to commence operations. Oil may not be met with in one well or two, but there seems to be a settled confidence in the minds of experienced oil men that the article will yet be discovered it searched for.—Free Press.

CALIFORNIA.

The charges made against Captain John T. Hill, of 6th Infantry, are denied by his friends. They state that the body of an Indian woman was found by Captain Hill's command, while on the march in Nevada, that with it was found a child about four weeks old with a bullet hole through its body, exposing its heart and in the agonies of death, that one of Hill's men, from motives of humanity, threw the child over the bank to put an end to its misery; furthermore the act was committed without the orders of Captain Hill.

A meeting of the workmen engaged in different branches of manufacturing machinery have called a meeting for Friday evening next, at Dashway Hall, to protest against the repeal of the Specific Contract Law and endorse the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the same.

The Fenians of this State have recently held a convention in San Francisco. The State officers are as follows: State Centre, John Hamill; Alexander County, State Treasurer, Miles D. Sweeney; State Secretary, T. F. McCarty; San Francisco; State Organizer, Jeremiah Dougherty; San Francisco; State Central Council, M. O. Smith, Captain A. Hughes, Martin Tarry, Francis S. McGirr, San Jose; Michael Colbert, Allison's Ranch, and James McGuire, Sacramento.

Legal Tenders, 70% @ 70%. A suit is on trial in the 12th District Court, before a jury, the result of which will settle a point of interest to the mercantile community. In July last the firm of Wilson and Stephens negotiated, through a broker, a loan for five thousand five hundred dollars of J. R. Whitney & Co., the latter firm is to suffer the loss, which principle J. R. Whitney & Co. combat by bringing the suit, now on trial.

Russ Hoffmann, a private in Company D, 2nd Artillery, committed suicide on Tuesday, by shooting himself through the head with his rifle.

M. Mayer, lately a banker at Virginia, Nevada, filed his application in insolvency in the County Court; total liabilities, \$32,500.

A man named Jewell, an employee at Hayward, Coleman & Co's oil works on Townsend Street, was severely burned this morning by an explosion of gas in the still.

A dispatch has been received at headquarters, stating that Captain John T. Hill, who is charged with murder, was arrested yesterday at Saffin, by Major Moreton. He will immediately be brought to San Francisco and be tried by Court Martial at the Presidio.

The Mining Stock Market is devoid of interest and limited. Business at the morning Board was at lower prices. Legal tenders 71 @ 61 1/2.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30. The Council met at 7:15 p.m. Present—The Worshipful the Mayor and a full board.

MUNICIPAL ROLL.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary was read stating in answer to an application from the Council that the Treasurer had been directed by His Excellency the Governor to permit a copy of the roll to be taken. The Mayor remarked that with the kind assistance of the Treasurer the Clerk had been for some days engaged in making the copy.

On motion of Councillor Smith the communication was received and placed on file.

CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Finance Committee was read recommending certain bills for payment, and others for consideration of the Mayor and Council, also recommending the appointment of Messrs. Lindsay and Bayles as auditors.

Messrs. Carey and Thorne objected to the wording of the report which passed certain bills instead of recommending them.

Mr. Smith explained the meaning of the report and suggested that the report be amended to meet the objections.

Mr. Carey moved that the report be sent back to the Committee.

Mr. Thorne seconded.

On putting the resolution no Councillor voted, and the Mayor suggested that as the Council did not seem disposed to do any business they had better adjourn.

Mr. Jeffrey moved an adjournment which was not seconded.

The motion to receive the report was then put and carried.

ACCOUNTS TO BE PAID.

The following bills were passed by the Council and ordered to be paid when funds are in hand: Clerk, \$800; Messenger, \$240; Langley Bros., 62c.; Seary, \$1; Hibben & Carswell, \$21.38; COLONIST, \$45.50; Kavanaugh & Co., \$20.50; Vancouver Times, \$17; Chronicle, \$30; Wallace & Stewart, \$15.62; G. Jeffrey, \$1.50; Wait & Co., 2.75.

H. C. Courtney, \$261.90 and \$139.38. Upon this item there was some discussion. Mr. Carey moved that the bills be passed and deferred paid. Mr. Smith moved that it be ordered.

Mr. Carey's motion was carried, Messrs. Smith and Jeffrey voting against it.

Mr. Troncess' bill for rent was ordered to be sent back to be amended as it did not include the amount due to date.

A claim of \$1772.90 for contract money due Mr. Titus since '63 for constructing the View street culvert produced a lengthened debate, Messrs. Carey and Thorne being of opinion that the Council were not liable and that a right of action lay against the Surveyor for giving the improper grade which enabled the property holders to successfully resist payment of their pro rata shares.

The Mayor and other Councillors considered the Corporation liable.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was agreed that the account should stand over until next meeting when Mr. Titus and the Surveyor will be requested to attend and explain matters.

An account from Mr. F. W. Green for preparing plans, &c., was also deferred till next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Carey Councillors Smith and Jeffrey were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor to solicit an amount from the Executive to pay the liabilities of an amount sufficient to discharge the claims for rent, salaries, &c.

Council adjourned till Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

REPUTATION.

We are aware of the abhorrence with which the general public view newspaper squabbles; but, inasmuch as we are taxed with stating what was untrue, in placing the daily circulation of our morning contemporary at less than 400 copies we may simply observe that we did not rely upon the first time that we printed the Chronicle after its own press broke down (although we have the actual number on that occasion) but we based our statement upon a positive knowledge of the number of copies issued when the whole of the next issue went through our press. The pretext about our having only printed one half of the paper is therefore a paltry subterfuge intended to deceive. The melancholy fact is that the Chronicle has so perfectly lost ground and subscribers from its tergiversation and constant opposition to the public interests that would it be induced to state honestly what its circulation really is the result would be more humiliating than even we were disposed to make it.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Our evening contemporary has been furnished with the following particulars of the British ships of war on this station under Admiral Denman:

- Flagship Sutlej, steam frigate, 35 guns, 3068 tons, 500 horse power; Clio, steam corvette, 22 guns, 1472 tons, 400 horse power; Devastation, paddle sloop, 6 guns, 1058 tons, 400 horse power; Sparrowhawk, steam gunboat, 4 guns, 676 tons, 200 horse power; Grappler, do. 3 guns, 60 horse power; Forward, do. 3 guns, 60 horse power; Beaver, surveying ship, 3 guns. The following ships are cruising in the South Pacific; Tribune, steam frigate, 23 guns, 1570 tons, 300 horse power; Leander, steam frigate, 39 guns, 2760 tons, 400 horse power; Cameleon, steam sloop, 17 guns, 952 tons, 200 horse power; Columbine do, 5 guns, 659 tons, 150 horse power; Shearwater do, 11 guns, 669 tons, 150 horse power; Mutine, do, 17 guns, 822 tons, 200 horse power; Alert, do, 17 guns, 751 tons, 100 horse power.

NEW DEGREE'S STRUCK.—The party engaged in the construction of the telegraph line, while setting posts, a few days ago, three miles up a creek which empties into the Fraser, 15 miles above Quesnelmouth, struck dirt prospecting from 75 cents to \$1. to the pan. As soon as the news reached the Mouth a number of persons went out to the new diggings.—Columbian.

SHARES SOLD.—Messrs. Daniel Scott & Co. yesterday disposed of 50 shares in the Queen Charlotte Coal Company for \$2 per share, and 100 shares for \$2.75 per share. The stock was owned by Mr. C. Houselov.

THE LONDON NORTH AMER

The relations between her colonies and the counterpart of the children. In the assistance there was with the inclination when they were disobedient. As to a different and more assumed by Great Britain still held in a kind. Now it would appear manhood has been obliged to deal with her equals. alluding to the recent Canadian delegation, acknowledge the colonist is at all that a dependence the complaint" say statement that will received with distrust habits of the Crown were passed visits to this country cognition than a Secretary of State happens a dinner at any rate, has no she sent envoys, very faithfully phases of opinion They were received representatives, Cabinet was appointed Not only so; they with unusual diffidence in a most that is the more a question of conciliation, but rather province believing jeopardsy. These radical change in mother country is from subjection a thing much more and equality. W tary one." With the Tim be salutary; at lating the Thund on colonial mat was only on Tue extract from ou which it was as England think then and then on up." This, of years ago, and statesmanship a British press, be been the change authorities now left to her own views may be As we have said altogether in her ference. Engla row besailing American colon and relief ever; but she v the absorption she has expended by the United pride, a national profit to of power" to b tinent—and it tain is unable what her form consent to load of the America fer nationality power of choo coming an inte or remaining England know new nationalis sors guard w change; and when British untrammelled bar of the A of Great Brit retrievably by We have all ations between country; and metamorphosis journal goes anything that in fact, so fa the money w to expend in any invasion country. It the recent ne Delegates the almost unlim ada is strugg on her should tions and em countries eve independent besides, "has

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 7, 1865.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The relations between the mother country and her colonies have been to some extent the counterpart of those between parent and children. In the early stage of colonial existence there was the patriarchal despotism, with the inclination to punish the offspring when they were presumed to be wicked or disobedient. As the colonial infant grew up a different and more liberal position was assumed by Great Britain, but the youth was still held in a kind of domestic bondage. Now it would appear the age of colonial manhood has been attained and England is obliged to deal with her offspring as if they were her equals. The London Times, in alluding to the recent negotiations between the Canadian delegates and the British Cabinet, acknowledges with a sigh of relief that the colonist is at last treated more as an ally than a dependent. "It has always been the complaint," says the Times "of colonial statesmen that while every other nation was received with distinction in London, the inhabitants of the foreign dominions of the Crown were passed over on their periodical visits to this country without any other recognition than a hurried interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or perhaps a dinner at his residence. Canada, at any rate, has no such complaint to make. She sent envoys, solemnly appointed, and very faithfully representing the different phases of opinion in the colony, to England. They were received and recognized as her representatives, and a Committee of the Cabinet was appointed to confer with them. Not only so; they were received in London with unusual distinction; they were, in fact, feted in a most remarkable manner. And that is the more noteworthy as there was no question of conciliating a discontented community, but rather of granting a favor to a province believing itself to be in no little jeopardy. These things seem to announce a radical change in the relations between the mother country and the colonies—a change from subjection and dependency into something much more closely resembling alliance and equality. We think the change a salutary one."

With the Times we believe the change to be salutary; and we cannot help congratulating the Thunderer on the transformation on colonial matters of its own opinions. It was only on Tuesday last we published an extract from "our London contemporary" in which it was asserted that "if the people of England think they can do without Canada then and then only will they give Canada up." This, of course, was written some years ago, and was then the policy of British statesmanship as well as the opinion of the British press, but it shows how complete has been the change of sentiment when the same authorities now insist that Canada shall be left to her own predilections, no matter what views may be entertained by Great Britain. As we have said before, we do not believe altogether in this apparently passive indifference. "England would, no doubt, tomorrow be willing to clothe the British North American colonies with all the powers of a nation and relinquish her sovereignty forever; but she would not willingly consent to the absorption of these countries, for which she has expended so much blood and treasure, by the United States. There is a national pride, a national prestige, and even a national profit to be maintained—a "balance of power" to be kept on the American continent—and it will only be when Great Britain is unable, by force of arms, to retain what her former prowess won, that she will consent to lose it through the aggrandizement of the American Republic. Of course to confer nationality is to give the colonies the power of choosing their own destiny—of becoming an integral part of the United States or remaining an independent nation; but England knows that there are charms about a new nationality which will make its possessors guard with jealousy any attempt at change; and even should the time arrive when British North America, as a free untrammelled power, should become a member of the American Republic, the prestige of Great Britain would not as now suffer irretrievably by the combination.

We have alluded to the change in the relations between the colonies and the mother country, and have instanced the remarkable metamorphosis of the London Times. That journal goes much further, however, than anything that has yet been written. It goes, in fact, so far as to suggest the idea that the money which the Canadians will have to expend in defence will crush more than any invasion the material prosperity of the country. It blames the English Cabinet in the recent negotiations for promising to the Delegates the credit of England in borrowing almost unlimited means at a time when Canada is struggling hard with the debt already on her shoulders; and prognosticates irritations and embarrassments between the two countries even after "Canada has become an independent state." No paper, it says besides, "has yet been produced to the people

of this country which offers any satisfactory answer to the grave objections urged against the possibility of defending Canada against an invasion from America." It will be recollected that this is very nearly the position assumed by Mr. Lowe (one of the editors of the Times) in the House of Commons. Canada in his eyes could not be defended, and it was therefore useless to expend money on her fortifications. This is a remarkable phase in the character of the leading journal of England. To tell the British public that it is much better to leave the North American colonies to gravitate towards the United States than to take steps for their protection is an advance in the progress of materialism which we were unprepared to witness. "If Canada must contract a loan" says the Times "it would be far better to make it for the purpose of facilitating a reform of her tariff than for defensive works." Why Bright and Cobden never, in their most non-belligerent vein, went so far as this; but probably neither Bright nor Cobden had so much at stake in Canada as the gentlemen connected with the London Times. Many thousand pounds of the Thunderer's money are sunk in the Grand Trunk and many thousands in other Canadian investments. All have proved unfortunate, and if there is any subject in the world upon which the leading journal of England is more sensitive than another it is Canadian finance. It dreads any increase to the present large debt, because it fears colonial bankruptcy. It dreads a war with the United States, because the Grand Trunk dividends would be rather problematical after the railway had been destroyed. Keep debt away, says the Times, in substance, encourage population, and if there is any danger of war with the neighboring Republic submit quietly to annexation, and thus save your homesteads and English investments.

The English and Irish papers to September 6th, extracts from which are received by Overland mail, are full of articles concerning Fenianism, which had just become the sensation at that time. The telegraph has given us the leading facts with sufficient particularity; but a few fresh points of interest are afforded by these extracts. Drilling was going on with more or less secrecy all over Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant had proclaimed the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork and Kerry—a measure equivalent to the declaration of martial law, to a certain extent. Under the laws which authorize this proclamation he may order the seizure of arms, search of premises and even the arrest of all supposed members or leaders of obnoxious orders. He may also forbid persons being out after a certain hour at night, and, in effect, institute martial law and the rule of the curfew to all practical purposes. Other counties have since been proclaimed, and numbers of arrests and seizures have been made. The Fenians do not appear to have been prepared for resistance, if they offered any, and we hear of their having no arms in any quantity except the rude pikes that some of them were making. The English papers made light of the movement, and seemed to believe that it would result in nothing more serious than an opportunity for the display of British "cleverness." There were many traitors among the Fenians to betray their secrets, and the authorities claimed to know the whole extent and objects of the organization. The London Times affects to believe that the whole conspiracy originated in the United States, but the American Fenians assert that their organization is an effect, and not the cause of the Irish movement, though the hopes of the latter undoubtedly hinged upon American co-operation. "The most remarkable fact is the opposition to the movement of the Roman Catholic clergy. On this point we cannot do better than quote the following from the Dublin correspondence of the London Post, written September 5th: "The most bitter enemies of the Fenians are the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the priests. In the People, the recognized organ of the brotherhood, there is long account of a controversy between one of its agents in the provinces and his Bishop. Finding the agent would not give up selling the People, the Bishop denounced him from the altar, comparing him with some of the great sinners of history; but, as it is part of the creed of the Fenians that the clergy have no authority over them except in things purely spiritual and doctrinal, the agent paid no heed to the Bishop's denunciations. The Bishop then sent for the agent, when the latter curtly informed him that he knew where he resided if he wanted him, and excused his seeming rudeness by alluding to the threats of the Bishop. This led his lordship, finding the stubborn character he had to deal with, to visit the agent, who positively refused to stop selling the paper. A wordy contest ensued, when the Bishop, losing his temper, called the agent many names, and told him the flesh would drop off his bones, as it did from those of a Fenian in a neighboring parish, for thus defying the Church. His lordship wound up by telling the agent to become a Protestant at once. The priesthood have themselves to blame for what is now occurring; for their own purpose they kept the country in a state of agitation for years, and now the more ignorant of the people have taken the bit between their own teeth.

Perhaps the true secret of the conflict between the priesthood and the people is to be found in the fact that the former have meddled actively in the elections for the purpose of securing the return of Catholics to Parliament, whereas the general people believed the sending of representatives to the English Parliament did them no good, and was besides an odious acknowledgment of British supremacy.—S. F. Bulletin.

TRADE LICENSES.—Several tradesmen were summoned in the Police Court yesterday for trading without a license. The cases were disposed of in the ordinary way.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

New York.—A special despatch to the Express, from Philadelphia, says about 500 delegates were present at the National Convention of Fenians. They were sitting with closed doors, and John O'Meara is presiding. Additional delegates are arriving. The Liverpool correspondent of the London Times says: The Fenian agitation is still rife in Liverpool; there being no special vigilance on the part of the police, drills and meetings for discussion are conducted with comparative freedom. During the present week numerous meetings were held; they were attended not alone by persons of the lower ranks but by men of considerable means. At these meetings resolutions were adopted to support the Fenians' object and organization by money, and by prejudicial aid if it is necessary. The question was discussed of the purchase of vessels and the formation of an armament for privateering purposes; the idea of preying upon the British commerce seems to be relished; a resolution to carry out objects of this kind was put and carried with enthusiasm, and much violent language. As proof that the resolutions were not mere froth, a call was made for subscriptions, and in a few minutes £200 were laid down; the proceedings were orderly. The minutes of previous meetings were read, and a memorandum was made of the resolutions above set forth by the person who acted as Secretary.

It is feared with regard to the Royal Naval Reserve that the Fenian disaffection has spread considerably. A strong feeling is entertained in town in favor of a vigorous and prompt canvass of both the volunteer and naval reserve forces, in order to discover the recreants. The Liverpool Post says:—In accordance with orders from the Government, on Monday, there was an investigation of her Britannic Majesty's steamship Eagle, with a view to ascertain whether there was any disaffection among members of the naval reserve at this post. We are glad to find that not a single case of Fenianism has been traced to the naval reserve. The Fenian Book which came into the possession of the police on Monday, is a little page book; its title runs thus:—"Proceedings of 1st National Convention of Fenian Brotherhood, held in Chicago, Illinois, November 13, 1860." Many of the names are those of officers in the Fenian army.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

A CHILD WITH THREE TONGUES.—On Wednesday the wife of John Crawford, Slater, Ewe and Lamb Close, Dumfries, gave birth to a son who exhibits the rare if not unprecedented peculiarity of having three tongues. We saw the child and found it to be seemingly in excellent health, of full size, and in other respects well formed. The middle tongue is the largest of the three; it is rounded at the top, and is fastened to the lower part of the palate in such a way as to prevent the child sucking readily. Each of the tongues is separated from the other, and those on each side do not appear to cause the infant much inconvenience. The curious malformation does not, so far as appearance goes, result from any disease. The child has been seen by Dr. McCulloch and Dr. Thomson, and they are of opinion it would be advisable, after he is a little older, to liberate the middle tongue from the palate by an operation. Meanwhile the infant is suckled by means of a bottle.—Dumfries Standard.

THE LEECH RIVER DITCH.

To the EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST:—Sir—Some few days ago I observed a letter from "Stice Fork" in your paper urging the construction of a ditch on Leech River. Since then I have paid a visit to the Sooke Diggings, and am confident, from the prospects obtained from the benches, that the speculation would pay well, as most of the Hydraulic hills, the only method to make such diggings profitable. Whatever may be doing in Victoria with regard to raising the \$1500 (the amount necessary in provisions or cash) I can only say that when the miners get the water to work with on the benches, you will hear of good returns from Sooke; I could instance several paying claims in Cariboo that do not prospect nearly so well (worked by sluices) as the ground on the benches around Leech River.

Hoping that the people of Victoria will not neglect the chance of showing to British Columbia that good paying diggings are to be found on Vancouver Island, I remain, A CARIBOITE.

A LEAF FROM THE MARRIAGE REGISTER.—In England in the year 1863, for which the marriage returns are now completed, 11 men were married who were neither bachelors nor widowers, and nine women who were neither spinsters nor widows. Half of these 20 marriages of divorced persons took place in London. The returns state the exact ages of nearly two-thirds of the couples married in the year, and generally there is nothing remarkable in the disclosure. More than three-fourths both of the men and the women were under 30. But there are some entries that certainly are rather remarkable. For instance, two men above 80 married spinsters who were not 35; and a girl of 16 was married to a man over 70. Two hundred and twenty-eight girls were married who were only 16 years old, and 30 without waiting even till they were 16. Six youths of 16 must needs take to them wives, all rather older than themselves. The days of our years are three score years and ten; but this return shows us 177 men and 49 women who made what is called a new start in life after they had passed that boundary. Eight of these men were bachelors until after attaining the age of 70 they were married, and three of the women spinsters; 14 of the men had seen 80 birthdays. Among the whimsies may be noted a man of 92 marrying a woman of 81.

Adelina Patti gave a concert at Osted on the 19th instant, and met with a very enthusiastic reception. Among the audience were the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

The cheap dinner movement, which has done so much for Glasgow and other great towns, is extending in London. On the 28th the Dining-Halls Company open a fourth London establishment at the former Portuguese Hotel, in Fleet street, which has accommodations for dining 4,000 persons daily.

Sporborg & Rueff,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Groceries, Provisions,

Boots and Shoes.

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN

50 & 51 SOHO SQUARE LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer

of the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLANTAIN SEED OILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with CORROSION, or any other injurious matter, and they are, therefore, in a quality to those supplied by their rivals.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preser paHams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Sole, Bologna Sausages, Feringa la Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRIN'S; CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCES; Carriest's Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauce, Bish's and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mullingaway Paste, Grimwade's Dissolvent Milk, and for Messrs. French Chocolate.

Dinnerford's

FLUID MAGNESIA!

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY FIVE YEARS, uniformly recommended by the Medical Profession, and universally adopted by the Public as the

BEST REMEDY FOR

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

and as a Mild-Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP.

It forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in all cases, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured by

DINNERFORD & CO.,

172 New Bond street, London;

Sold in Victoria, V.I., by

W. M. SEARBY,

Chemist, Government street.

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S

Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

Only Good Sauce,

and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY OF

DIET.

EXTRACT OF ALLIUM

from a

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

at Madras,

To his Brother at

Worcester, May, 185

"Tell LEA & PERRIN'S that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most useful, Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea & Perrin's

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. are not unlike the regular use of L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have entrusted their correspondents in all parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrin's Sauce.

••• sold Wholesale and for Export by the Pri- prietors, Worcester: Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Janion, Green & Rhodes,

Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

No Piano is Complete Without

Copies of the following Elegant Works.

"THE HOME GLOBE." A coll. of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowa, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, Four Hand Pieces and Piano Gems 2 vols. ••• "THE SHOWER OF PEARLS," a collection of choice Duets, with Piano Accompaniments. ••• "THE SILVER CHORD," a collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c., with Piano Accompaniments. ••• "OPERATIC PEARLS," a collection of Gems from the Best Operas, with Piano Accompaniments. Price of each, plain, 2s 5d; cloth, 3s 0d; Full Gilt, 3s 6d. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. PUBLISHED BY SILVER, DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

For sale at HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S and WAIT & CO.'S Bookstores. s2207rd

Michael Fitzpatrick.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, a native of New York City, who left Clayton, Contra Costa County, California, two years ago last August. A little more than year ago he was in Victoria, V. I., intending to go to Sooke River. Information, addressed Patrick Fitzpatrick, post office San Francisco, California, will be thankfully received by his father and sisters. 6010 1md&v

Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOLUNTARY AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful ESSENTIAL ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.B. Ch.B., (ex-Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was communicated to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounced it INVARIABLELY effective in any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Earl Russell has graciously favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, B. M. Consul at Manila, dated Sept. 17, 1864: "The remedy most efficacious in the effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," December 31, 1864.

From W. Vesaluis Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used this Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Extract from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I ascribe my restoration to health after six weeks' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles, having the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the wrapper. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. J. E. W. M. SEARBY, Agent for Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

DAY & MARTIN'S

REAL JAPAN BLACKING!

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording nourishment and durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

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

In Bottles and Tins at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

CAUTION.—D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their MANUFACTURES and LABELS.

\*Orders through Mercantile Houses, &c.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGE'S

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

COLEMAN ST. LONDON.

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete list ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

As the latest fluctuations of the market are always noted, this list is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

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Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist, Government street.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS

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

Sold in bottles at 1s., 2s., 3s., and 1s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World.

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Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous PEPINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and strongest substitute for the Gastric Juice. It is used as follows:—DIRECTIONS.—

Sold in bottles 4s. and 16s. oz., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPINE LOZENGES, POWDER, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON;

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, London;

\*Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

Washing made Easy!

THE FAMILY WASHING

May be speedily accomplished, to the great delight of the Housewife, by using Harper's "velvettes"

"Glycerine Soap Powder."

A Clergyman's wife says, "one half of Soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labor."

Sold in Penny Packets by all Storekeepers, and Wholesale by Harper, Trelatrestree, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

Wholesale Agents for Vancouver Island.

MESSRS. JANION, GREEN & RHODES, July 17th

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, November 7, 1865

COMMERCIAL

BAR EMILY BANNING.—This vessel having loaded at Puget Sound, anchored near the mouth of the harbor last evening, for the purpose of taking on board passengers for San Francisco.

FOR ALBERNI.—The schooner Kate sailed yesterday morning with men and provisions for the Alberni Copper Mining Co.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

VICTORIA, Nov. 4, 1865.

We have little to note this week, trade generally being more depressed than ever. The imports during the past two weeks have been from San Francisco the brig Sheet Anchor and Josephine, with miscellaneous cargoes valued at \$39,853 81. A small freight per Active from Portland, and the usual stock and produce per Anderson and other coasting craft from Puget Sound.

The Exports have been to Honolulu per schr. Alberni, miscellaneous goods, consisting of iron, steel, liquors, salmon, lumber, and general merchandise, valued at \$22,998; to San Francisco per bark Dominga, liquors, steel, iron, oil, deer skins, cranberries, and other goods, valued at \$37,700. Jobbing rates as follows: FLOUR—Extra, \$10 00 per bbl; Superfine and Common, \$8 80 do. RYE FLOUR—\$7 50 per 100 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$7 50 per 100 lbs. CORNMEAL—\$7 50 per 100 lbs. OATMEAL—\$9 00 per 100 lbs. BEANS—White, 4c do; Bayas and Pinks 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 per lb sack. RICE—7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 per mat. SUGAR—Raw, 9 @ 10 1/2 per c; Refined, 14 @ 15 do per bbl. COFFEE—22 @ 25 do per sk. TEA—35 @ 40 do per chest. BUTTER—Fresh, 45 @ 47 per lb doz; Salt, 40 @ 45 do per firkin. BACON AND HAMS—Prime, 25 to 27 1/2, and Ordinary 18c to 22c do. In lots to suit. WHEAT—3 do per sk. OATS—2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 do. BARLEY—2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 do. GROUND BARLEY—2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 do. MIDDLING—2 1/2 @ 3 do. BRAN—2c do. POTATOES—1c @ 1 1/2 do. ONIONS—4 @ 4 1/2 per lb sk. HAY—1 @ 1 1/2 do per bale.

PASSENGERS.

Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—Dan Miller, Mr. Todd and two children, Mrs. Norn, F. D. Seeley, Mrs. Ruth, Jos Ruth, J. Corry, Mills, Carson, Major Tilton and family, Mrs. Brown, Captain Stanton, J. Reaney, Burt, W. McDonald, Andy Cort, Klutch and baby, H. T. Parten, J. Garrison, H. A. Webster, Captain E. S. Fowler, Durham.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig SHEET ANCHOR, from San Francisco.—J. R. Stewart, Hudson Bay Co, P. McQuade, G. Suro & Co, T. O. Nuttall & Co, L. L. Hoteller, John Dickson, Fellows, Roscoe & Co, Braverman & Lewis, Watson & Edwards, U. Nelson & Co, J. S. Soong & Co, C. H. Lowy & Co, G. Bossi, Ed. Aime, T. T. A. Cassamayo, N. Solomoni, J. Garbutt & Co, Henry Nathan, T. Dean, Miller W. W. Order. Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—H. C. Hutchison, Order, Dickinson, Reynolds, Huff, Franklin. Per JOSEPHINE, from San Francisco.—Cohn, Perazza, Cunningham, Pickett & Co., Hodges, L. Hoteller, Davies, Marvin, Cross-fellows & Roscoe, Casamayou, M. Goodhead, Stronach, Yan Wo Sang, A. Loshe, Langley, Boscowitz, Austin, Promis, Smith, Kwong Lee & Co., Mayer, Nanaimo; C. Bros, New Westminster.

IMPORTS.

Per schr SPRAY, from Port Angeles.—120 bushels potatoes, 40 bushels oats, 9 tons hay, 11 hogs, Value, \$480. Per schr SWEEPSTAKES, from San Juan.—7 1/2 tons barley. Both to R. Brodick. Per schr ELIZA, from New Westminster.—42 M feet lumber. Per str ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—1 melodeon, 5 bxs butter and eggs, 20 bxs apples, 258 sheep, 47 head of cattle, 7 calves, 45 sks oysters, 1 coop chickens, 100 hxs bread. Per sloop THORNTON, from Burrards Inlet.—33 M feet lumber. Value \$400. Per schr THORNDIKE, from San Juan.—2 tons potatoes. To R. Brodick. Per boat HARRIET, from San Juan.—2 tons oats. Per JOSEPHINE, from San Francisco.—1 bale bags, 371 sks barley, 130 do beans, 22 cs boots and shoes, 140 sks brans, 30 cs bread, 10 doz brooms, 90 bxs candles, 6 cs cigars, 1 cs cigar boxes, 100 bxs coffee, 1 pkg codilage, 8 cs dry goods, 17 cs drugs, 1 ble do, 24 cs fruits, etc, 4 hf bbls apples, 656 hf sks flour, 2553 qr sks do, 8 pkgs furniture, 1 csk glass, 1 bbl do, 3 cs hardware, 9 pkgs do, 4 cs hats, 34 bxs macaroni, 35 bles matting, 55 pkgs Chinese mdse, 298 sks middlings, 100 kegs nails, 140 sks oats, 11 cs coal oil, 1 bble paper, 2 cs bacon, 3 bbls hams, 25 kms butter, 5 cs cheese, 2 cs lard, 1400 sks rice, 24 sks salt, 17 cs soap, 200 kgs sugar, 10 kgs syrup, 2 bbls do, 2 cs tobacco, 20 nests trunks, 24 ps wagon material, 2 cs yeast powders.—Value \$18,103 67.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Table showing value of exports from Victoria V.I. to American Ports for August, September, and October. Includes totals for each month and year-to-date figures.

IMPORTS

To the Port of Victoria, V. I., for the month ending October 31st, 1865.

FROM ENGLAND.

Table listing imports from England including Groceries, Sundries, Stationery, Hardware, Iron, Merchandise, Medicines, Oils and Paints, and various other goods with their respective quantities and values.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Table listing imports from San Francisco including Gas Fixtures, Hardware, Instruments, Leather, Lamps, Miscellaneous goods, and various other items with their values.

FROM PORTLAND.

Table listing imports from Portland including Flour, Beans, Bacon, and other goods.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Table listing imports from British Columbia including Hides, Fish, and Lumber.

FROM SAN JUAN.

Table listing imports from San Juan including Beans, Oats, Potatoes, and other goods.

FROM HONOLULU.

Table listing imports from Honolulu including Coffee, Sugar, and Syrup.

FROM CHINA.

Table listing imports from China including Rice and Lumber.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table of total imports from all sources, including Grand Total and values for specific categories like From England, San Francisco, and others.

COAL EXPORTS.

Statement of Vessels departed from Nanaimo, V. I., during the month of October, 1865.

Table listing coal exports with columns for Date, Name of Vessel, Master, Tons, and Destination. Includes vessels like H.M.S. Devastation, Stmr E Harris, and others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Entered: Oct 30—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffler, San Juan; Schr Spray, Crosby, Port Angeles; Schr Eliza, Middleton, New Westminster; Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster; Brig Sheet Anchor, Pike, San Francisco; Oct 31—Canoa Mary, Weston, San Juan; Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Sloop Thornton, Warren, Burrards Inlet; Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles; Sloop Louisa, McGregor, Salt Spring Island.

Schr Gazelle, Gollacer, Nanaimo

November 1—Schr Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan

Nov 2—Stmr Diana, Wright, Burrard Inlet; Brig Josephine, Bogart, San Francisco; Slip Josephine, Brown, Port Angeles; Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster; Schr Indian Maid, McIntosh, Nanaimo; November 3—Bk Metropolitan, Howard, La Pas, Mexico

Stmr Alexander, Lamashijsky, Sitka; Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan; Stmr Diana, Wright, Burrard Inlet; November 4—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffler, San Juan; Schr Gazelle, Gollacer, San Juan; Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo

Oct 30th—Schr Lord Raglan, Collins, New Westminster; Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster; Slip Josephine, Brown, Port Angeles; Schr Spray, Crosby, Port Angeles; October 31—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffler, San Juan

Canoa Mary, Weston, San Juan; Stmr Active, Thorn, Port Angeles; Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles; Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan; Sloop Leonede, Smith, New Westminster; November 1—Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan; Nov 2—Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster

Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster; Brig Sheet Anchor, Pike, Port Angeles; November 3—Ship Cyclone, Bruce, Port Angeles; Schr Kate, Honey, Barclay Sound; Schr Eliza, Middleton, Sanich; Schr Eliza, Middleton, Sanich; Stmr Emily Harris, Chambers, Nanaimo; November 4—Schr Sweepstakes, Keffler, San Juan; Sloop Alarm, Hollins, Nanaimo

MARRIED.

On Sunday, October 29th, at the residence of Mr. J. Ehrenbacher, the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Dr. Cohen, B. Simon, Popper, of the Mouth of Quesnelle, B. C. to Miss Sarah Keckstein, of this city. San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

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Bendixon, L A Balmain, C; Bewley, J Baxter, W; Begg, J Beatty, Miss E, 2; Barnes, J S Bulfinch, J or T; Burke, E F Beline, Miss S 3; Borthwick, R Bunney, J; Byrnes, J Butler, S J; Black, J Ballantine, D L

Coffin, L A Cattran, G; Clark, J Charity, C 2; Carter, T Corbiniere, M; Cafery, T Clifford, Capt S; Clay, L A Crote, W; Casamayou, A Cohen, H M; Claridge, R J Campbell, J; Canlier, H S Charley, J

Dennes, Mr Dandridge, J; Doyle, M Davies, J; Davison, W Douglas, J; Devere, H N DeNonvain, F; Davis, Capt S Dibblee, F; Dodd, W Y Drabble, W; Dunlop, S Dechante, C; Dunoon, D

Ereque, M F Evans & Co; Eyre, Mrs E Everard, L; Evans, Mrs B English, J; Edwards, B Eden, J

Foster, W Fisher, T; Fowler, N 2 Field, W; Fabian, M Fitzgerald, G; Fielding, J S Flett, J

Greenbaum, J Gilbert, J; Gartrell, H Guegan, P; Gill, A Gilfillan, J; Gowing, C Gossett, J

Harrington, J Hall, W; Harrison, W Hoerchner, C; Hermanos, S B Haire, W H; Hicks, Mrs 2 Hurley, Mrs; Hunter, Joseph 2 Harris, A M; Harmischfeger, J 3 Haughenvaugh, J O; Hicken, G Houghton, F; Harding, Capt T Hathaway, O

Isaac, W Irvine, J C; Jeffrey, W Jenner, M; Jenkin, J E Johnson, W C; Jaques, J or G Jones, C; Jenner, D Jones, W; Joyce, J Jeffrys, Mrs; Joze, S J Jenkins, W H; Jones, P

King, W C Kelly, F 2; Kellog, O E Keohan, W W; Kurtz, D Kern, H; Keen, W H Kendal, G; Knott, D

Lachapelle, J Lewis, J; Layzell, R Lamkin, S M; Littlejohns, W R Leak, J; Leon, M Laumeister, F; Lang, J Leckie, J L; Lyall, A

Murphy, P McBride, J; McLennan, R G McNamara, P; McWhinnie, W Manson, W; McKinnon, A Messerean, R; McKinnon, D McFarlane, D F; McNaughton, A 2 McGrath, O; McKee, S Milby, N; Marshall, Mrs A McFarland, G F; McDonald, J N 2 McMullen, J; Murray, J Moses, D; Marwick, J Muntz, P M; Newton, H G Nicholson, J; Norbury, S Naismith, J; Ovens, D 3

Piaggio, W Pelkey, H; Parsons, W H Pearcey, S; Perpeno, M Payn, L; Peat, H & A Philbrook, N; Petherick, G

Reece, Revd Reynolds, O; Rowland, M Richardson, A G; Randall, H Richot, J; Richardson, R B Richardson, G; Roberts, R Rosman, E J

Smith, J Stewart, J 2; Stone, J Shepherd, F; Stemmler & Co Sloman, B 2; Smith, W Shapard, L J; Smith, A Scott, F; Smith, A Swinarton, T; Smith, A J Sevenans, A C; Taylor, J G Titus, M M; Towas, C

Vaughan, W Wright, J H; Waddington, A Webb, J; Weekes, T J Widdowson, F; Walls, W Warne, H H; Wren, C Willis, J S; Ward, W 2; Welcker, W T

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, G. E. DENNES.

Langley street, Victoria, 4th October, 1865. no6

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