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VOL 12.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

NO 31

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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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NEWS! NEWS!

The "British Colonist" is the only newspaper published at Victoria that receives the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches, as a comparison will prove. Late Telegrams appearing in any other paper are copied without credit 24 hours after they have appeared in the British Colonist. The circulation of the British Colonist being greater than that of any other paper, it offers the best medium to Advertisers.

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The Railway Survey.

The presence of the vanguard of the railway surveying party for the Pacific will, it is hoped, have a tendency to strengthen the weak knees of those amongst us whose power of belief cannot outrun the organ of sight,—those who would not believe the Canadian Government sincere until they saw the surveyors, and who, in all probability, will only believe in the railway when they hear the whistle of the locomotive—nay, faith, not till they see the locomotive itself; for they are firm adherents of the doctrine that "Seeing's believing." But the presence of these surveyors will also have the effect of causing to crop up once more in the public mind the question of route and terminus—a question of great interest to the Dominion at large, but especially interesting to this part of it. The cogent reasons of policy which would carry the railway to Esquimalt have already been so very fully and, as we venture to think, so conclusively presented in these columns, that it will scarcely be thought necessary to fatigue the reader with a recapitulation of them in the present article; but the fresh interest occasioned by the arrival of the surveyors would seem to suggest a few thoughts upon the subject. There is reason to believe that the Canadian authorities fully realize that the railway must be carried to Esquimalt if there are no insuperable engineering difficulties in the way. We employ the word "insuperable" in a modified sense; for we know very well that in this age of engineering and scientific triumph the word would be inapplicable in its unrestricted signification. But what we mean to say is this: The railway must be carried to Esquimalt if the engineering obstacles to its progress are not such as to involve a money expenditure wholly disproportionate to the objects to be attained in seeking that magnificent harbour. This much granted, let us proceed to look at the matter in a practical way. It is known that no engineering difficulties present themselves on the entire route between Esquimalt and Seymour Narrows. The country through which that portion of the railway would pass is not only singularly favorable in an engineering point of view, but it is highly favorable as presenting a range of agricultural and mineral lands of sufficient presumable value to defray the entire cost of the enterprise. In respect of the route on the mainland, enough appears to be known to justify the conclusion that the Rocky Mountains can be more readily reached from opposite John-on's Strait than from any other point; and as for the Rocky Mountains, well informed men have long since ceased to think of them as presenting any serious difficulty.

The great question would appear, therefore, to reduce itself to the following very simple proposition:—Can the railway be carried over or under the waters which set off Vancouver Island from the mainland at a money expenditure at all within the bounds of reason? We say "over or under," because in this age of tunnels it is by no means certain that "under" would not be the better course. And this is the great question to be answered—the problem to the work of solving which we hope to see the engineering skill of Mr. Sandford Fleming and his staff earnestly and impartially applied. The way, as we have termed it, of the engineering force for this coast proceeds at once to the Rocky Mountains and will work towards the Pacific; but Mr. Sandford Fleming will still have to work the other way.

are led to believe, at once address himself to the solution of the problem already adverted to. In our simplicity we had fallen into the belief that the initial step should have been to decide at what point the seaboard should be reached, and that the whole work of exploration would have been begun and conducted with Esquimalt as the goal, should it have been found practicable to cross to Vancouver Island. And we still must regret that Mr. Sandford Fleming should have found it necessary to lose so much time in reaching this coast, where the engineering work undoubtedly lies. But, of course, we are consoled with the reflection that Mr. Sandford Fleming and the eminent engineers on his staff must know better than we can possibly do when, how, and where to begin the work. At any rate we beg to reassure the public mind thus far: Although the parties now amongst us will repair without delay to the several passes in the Rocky Mountains and work westward, there is not the slightest reason to conclude that, therefore, "The surveys the present year will be confined to the country between the meridian of Fort Kamloops and the foot-hills of the east side of the Rocky Mountains." It is, as has been stated, intended that other parties shall be at work on the coast, and it is quite in accordance with the programme of the Dominion Government that the preliminary survey shall be completed this year, and the result placed before Parliament at its next session. We are quite aware that, in carrying out the survey and in making his report, Mr. Fleming will be guided by his instructions and by his own judgment; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that, as the location of the route and terminus on this side of the continent most largely and directly concerns this people, they have a natural right to expect that they will, to some extent, be heard where they have so much at stake. It should be remembered, too, that with all his eminent professional ability, Mr. Fleming will be stranger on this coast, and will, doubtless, be thankful for any light that may be shed upon the subject. How the object we should all have in view can best be promoted it is not the object of the present article to point out; but these crude thoughts have been presented with the hope that the public mind may become prepared for intelligent, concerted action at the proper moment.

Tuesday, July 11th.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEY.—By the Prince Alfred arrived the following gentlemen connected with the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway: George Wait, commissary and paymaster, Sherwood Hall, assistant do do; Walter Moberly C. E.; R. McLennan, C. E.; James A. Mahood, C. E.; J. Dickey, C. E.; L. N. Rhéaume, C. E.; F. C. Gillette, C. E.; J. Ireland, C. E.; and A. McMillan. Mr. Moberly will be remembered as the former Assistant Surveyor General of British Columbia (mainland). He was subsequently engaged as engineer on the Central Pacific and other railway lines. Mr. R. McLennan is latterly of the Intercolonial Railway, and has had large experience on lines in the United States. Mr. Mahood was Assistant Government Railway Engineer for New Brunswick, and has also had experience on public works in the United States. Mr. Gillette is an old British Columbian and has just left the service of the Central Pacific to join the Canadian party. Messrs. Dickey, Rhéaume and Ireland are lately from the Intercolonial Railway. The party come well provided with instruments of the latest pattern; but all the supplies and animals will be purchased in the colony. A number of men are wanted to accompany the expeditions and applicants should present themselves at the Office on the second floor of the Colonial Buildings. The party will be divided up and take different routes, details of which will be arranged in a few days. We believe Mr. John Trutch will join one of the parties.

The Olympia will sail at 8 o'clock this morning for San Francisco. The fare is \$30. She will be commanded by Capt. Gregory and will carry a mail and the following passengers:—Hon G. H. Grow, R. Martin, A. Camm, a Lyons and daughter, Bettman, Peters, G. S. Wright, Rutherford, Mr. Gordon, Wade and wife, Phelps and wife, Miss Patterson, Ross and wife, W. Whitworth and wife, Mrs. Finch.

FOR COMOX.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, sails for Nanaimo and Comox this morning. Mr. Austin goes up with her to settle up all outstanding claims connected with the Government. The Douglas will go to Comox again next week, where Mr. Surveyor General Pease will go upon business connected with his department.

WELLS-FARGO'S EXPRESS Co has appointed Mr. Nat Crosby Messenger to carry their Express regularly over the Sound route on the North Pacific. All orders and commissions will be promptly fulfilled.

Cariboo News.

The following condensed summary is gleaned from the Cariboo Sentinel of the last issue: The mining intelligence is very meagre. The Forest Rose, on William Creek yielded 200 oz for the week, not working full time. On Lightning Creek the South Wales Co washed up 176 oz for the week. Quite a number of companies on these two creeks were making wages and upwards. On Lowhee Creek the Black Bull Co were in dirt yielding 15 oz to the set of timbers. Fred's Waters, a native of Cornwall and aged 30 years, died at the Hospital on the 29th June, of effusion of the brain. Capt. Martin, of the steamer Victoria, was taken ill with a paralytic attack. He was attended by Dr. Bell, who ordered him to go to the Lower Coast. Mr. James Leighton, a native of Scotland, was killed by a large mail. Mr. Taylor, yours, had our thanks for the correct thing. The steamer will sail at 12 o'clock to-day.

POGET SOUND ITEMS.—Captain Finch and family were serenaded at Olympia on Friday night by numerous friends. Mr. Taylor is giving entertainments for the benefit of the Beauty family, who are destitute. Miss Cora, the female magician, is creating a sensation across the Sound and is coming to Victoria to "sensate" shortly.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.—The star Prince Alfred from San Francisco, the star Enterprise from New Westminster, and the bark Otago, from Honolulu, all arrived on Sunday. The Otter sails for Skeena mouth on Thursday. H. M. S. Fawn is being relieved of her guns. She will go on the beach. Capt. Gregory will take the Olympia to San Francisco.

BIG BEND.—The Big Bend gold-field from which such big things were expected a few years ago would, indeed, appear to have dwindled down to the little end of nothing. At latest accounts but three companies were at work, only one of which was taking out anything worth while. It must not, however, be inferred that there is not plenty of gold in that region, which may be struck when the water goes down.

CHILLIWACK.—A correspondent of the Guardian says that although the usual season for mosquitoes has arrived and the waters have sufficiently abated, the pestiferous insects have not made their appearance, and the settlers are congratulating themselves upon immunity therefrom.

FIRES AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—On Monday last week the old revenue station at New Westminster, occupied by the late and escaped destruction. The same week the latest caught fire from some defect in the stove-pipe; but fortunately the fire was discovered in time to avert serious consequences.

AMERICAN VISITORS.—Mr. Paul Remington of Iliou, New York, the inventor of the Remington gun, and wife, Mr. Philo Osgood, of the same place, Mrs. Green of Amsterdam, New York; Dr. Lathrop of Minnesota, arrived on the Prince Alfred on Sunday. They are making the tour of the Pacific Coast.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, was celebrated at New Westminster by the American residents with becoming decorum. Mr. Scott's saloon was illuminated in the evening, salutes were fired, and obsequies were given for President Grant and for Queen Victoria. There were also games and sports during the day.

DEATH OF DR. O'BRIEN.—Dr. O'Brien, who for many years was a leading physician on Puget Sound, W. T., died a few days ago, at San Jose, California. The Doctor was an excellent man and a thorough gentleman and physician.

WOLVES ARE OUT.—A few days ago Mr. Vina of Pedder Bay found ten of his fine sheep laying dead, the appearance of the bodies indicating that the work was done by wolves.

COMOX.—The sale of McNish's stock and implements was largely attended and the prices obtained were very good. The crops all over the district look fine and a very large yield is anticipated. The weather is clear and warm.

"THE WILLOWS."—Yesterday Mr. Thomas Argyle, keeper of Race Rocks Lighthouse purchased the beautiful and well-known property on Cadboro Bay Road known as "The Willows."

CRAGFLOWER PICNIC.—This interesting affair will place on next Saturday. In addition to dancing and other amusements the committee have made arrangements for a boat race to come off about 2 o'clock. The net proceeds of the picnic will be devoted to repair the of the schoolhouse, which is in a dilapidated state.

THE SKATING RINK.—Owing to some repairs being made in the hall it was not opened yesterday afternoon. Last night there was quite a crowd present and all went merry as a marriage bell. We learn that there will be a number of ladies in attendance this afternoon.

The North Pacific arrived at 9 last evening, bringing 60 passengers, among whom a large mail. Mr. Taylor, yours, had our thanks for the correct thing. The steamer will sail at 12 o'clock to-day.

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"THE WILLOWS."—Yesterday Mr. Thomas Argyle, keeper of Race Rocks Lighthouse purchased the beautiful and well-known property on Cadboro Bay Road known as "The Willows."

THE star Prince Alfred sailed for Nanaimo yesterday morning. She will bring down 800 tons of coal.

CANADIAN GOODS.—Dalby, Wilson & Co received their first consignment of Canadian goods yesterday.

THE U S revenue cutter Reliance will sail from the outer harbor to-day for Sitka.

Government Inspector of Steamers.

VICTORIA, July 10th, 1871.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether there is any officer appointed by the Government to inspect the hulls and machinery of steamers which are in the constant habit of carrying

vessels, in fact the greater part of them, would not be allowed such a privilege in any of Her Majesty's colonies. Why they are allowed to do so here is a mystery to many. Just take a look at them, Mr. Editor, you will observe they have no boats, nor anchors, chains or accommodations that the law of England require for such vessels; and it is time the Government should look after the lives of our fellow citizens. This is given merely as a hint to those in authority. From V. W. [Such matters will fall peculiarly within the province of the Dominion Government to regulate after Confederation.—Ed Colonist.]

French Relief Fund.

LONDON, June 6th, 1871.

Mr S DRIARD, Victoria:— We have received safely your letter of the 6th of May, by which you have remitted to us a draft on London for £270. 16s. at 60 days. You tell us that this sum is destined for the French Relief Fund, and following your wishes and on the application of Mr Ernest Beck, Secretary of the Society of Quakers at London, we have delivered to him the above draft on account of the French Relief Fund. We present to you, Sir, Our best wishes, N M ROTHSCHILD.

Dominion Mail Summary.

The Hon Mr Holton had been elected over Mr Carter to represent Montreal Centre in the Quebec Legislature by the extremely narrow majority of seven. The "Grit" organs are magnifying the political importance of this circumstance. Mr Holton is a member of the Opposition, although not of the extreme Grit party, while Mr Carter, a talented Ontario lawyer, is a Ministerialist. Mr Holton is a member of the Liberal party, and his return is doubtless to be accounted for on commercial rather than political grounds.

Sir George B. Cairns, Minister of Militia, was visiting the various military camps and schools, and was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. Generally the distinguished minister expressed himself greatly pleased with the efficient condition in which he found everything connected with the department.

The Rev W Morely Panoshon left Toronto on the 21st en route to England, where he was expected to remain about three months.

On the 21st Mr John Robertson of the Toronto Telegraph, was married to Miss Maria Gibbel.

The 21st of June being the 122d anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was observed in that city as a general holiday, and was celebrated with considerable enthusiasm.

The Hon Mr Vail, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, was at Ottawa arranging the difficulty about the provincial buildings with Sir John A Macdonald. It was understood that the matter was to be settled by arbitration.

Surveying parties for the Canadian Pacific Railway were leaving Ottawa, and Mr Selwyn, head of the geological department, was about ready to leave for British Columbia.

The Dominion Sabbath School Convention was in session at Ottawa. The attendance was large and the interest very great.

The crew chosen by the citizens of Halifax to represent them in the aquatic carnival arranged to take place there in August, consists of Geo Brown, Nickerson, Hayes and Gray. They are practicing daily and a boat is in course of construction in which they are to pull the race.

It is estimated that the property of the French Church in the Province of Quebec is worth \$100,000. At the recent Wesleyan Conference a resolution was adopted in favor of the union of Wesleyan Methodism in British North America. The matter of union with other branches of the Methodist Church was discussed; but, while unanimously agreeing upon the general question, there was considerable diversity of opinion respecting details. The discussion resulted in the whole subject being again referred to the original Union Committee for further and more mature consideration.

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church was sitting at the city of Quebec. Amongst other things it has been decided to send out two more ministers and a professor for the proposed Presbyterian College to Manitoba. Mr John Thompson of Barrie, was selected for the professorship. The subject of union occupied the Assembly a long time, but did not make much progress. The total membership of the Church was stated to be 50,000 and the financial disbursements for the year close upon half a million dollars.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABRAHAM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist. Shaving 12 cents Hair Cutting 25 cents, Shampooing 25 cents That Original Cheap Shaving Shop stand on the sunny side of Johnson Street.

Y. IS LIFE.
FACHER'S
Batteries.
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and the Imperial Faculty,
Paris are confirmed by Royal
decrees of cures effected. (See
book.)
Good sense of every sufferer
and curative progress
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electrician, MICHAEL FLA
DICO-GALVANIC CHAIN
about the side of medicine
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occupations, in the following
cases:
Eczema, Erysipelas, Rheumatism,
Ulcers, Piles, Hemorrhoids,
Sciatica, Paralysis, Dropsy,
Spina, Epilepsy,
Complaints of the Nervous System,
Functional Disorders,
Headache, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Rheumatism, Paralysis,
Epilepsy, Dropsy, etc., etc.
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Prunes
Spices
Etc. Etc. Etc.
P. PICKETT & CO.
1871

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 12th 1871

The Tariff-Question Again.

It would really seem to be a mere waste of time to discuss the tariff question or, indeed, any other question with our local contemporary; for, instead of argument we are met with shuffling and misrepresentation. For instance, we are charged with having said 'that the member for Victoria district held that the Canadian Government would concede, if asked, the power to make our own tariff.' Now, what we did say was this: 'The member for Victoria District held a very different view, claiming that the Canadian Government would, if asked, concede the power to deal with our own tariff.' To the cursory reader the difference between the two verbs we have put in italics may appear to be trifling, but a little reflection will show that it is vital. For instance, the very resolution offered by the member for Victoria District in the session before the last, asked power to deal with tariff questions, although it did not ask power to make our own tariff. Last session the member for Victoria district joined the senior member for the city in asking the Canadian Government to consent to a certain reduction in the rate of duty on flour, grain, and spirits, with a view to retaining our present tariff so altered. Lord Lisgar said in effect that, the Terms being in the nature of a Treaty, no change could be made at that time, but the question would be a proper one for Parliament to consider after union. Subsequently it was promised that the matter would be laid before Parliament, and Sir Francis Hincks gave it as his opinion that Parliament would be disposed to give the question favorable consideration. That opinion, diplomatically given, may be taken for what it is worth; but we have no hesitation in saying that, after the hard struggle experienced in carrying the Terms as they were, Parliament would be little disposed to turn round at its very next session and consent to changes in those Terms which would make them still more favorable to the Pacific Province at the expense of the Federal revenue. But our contemporary is not now content with the changes which were asked for last session. We are told that 'the member for Victoria District stood exactly where he does now, and he always maintained, and was the advocate of it, that the Canadian Government could make a tariff to suit this country.' It is difficult to believe that any public writer at all familiar with the Dominion constitutional system would seriously advance such a wild idea. Doubtless the Dominion Government possess the power to make a separate tariff for every Province; but the mere notice in political economy must know that a uniform customs tariff for the Dominion must be regarded as a constitutional necessity. While, therefore, there is no disposition to deny that the Canadian Government could make a special tariff for this Colony there need be no hesitation in asserting that it will do nothing so admirably calculated to break up the whole system of Confederation. In truth, our Delegates were at once met with this when they went to Ottawa last year. On no point were they more persistent than that of endeavouring to get power to deal, either directly or indirectly, with tariff questions. But 'I cannot be' was the prompt and firm reply; and they were informed that the most that could be done was to delay for a certain period the extension of the Dominion tariff to British Columbia, thus permitting her temporarily to retain her local tariff as it existed at the time the basis of union was negotiated. It is, therefore, idle, it is worse than idle to encourage the people of British Columbia to expect that the Canadian Government is going to recede from that position now and make a special tariff for the Pacific Province. But, even if there were reason to hope for such a thing, we repeat that the Canadian Tariff, with its long and ever extending 'free list,' and with its gradual but sure tendency towards free trade and light taxation, is well suited to the circumstances of this country, and, moreover, that the great body of the people want that tariff. Why should the people of the Pacific Province pay thousands, say, millions of dollars into the Federal exchequer in excess of what the people of the other Provinces pay and in excess of what there is the slightest occasion to pay, solely in order that some half-dozen articles may be more heavily taxed here than elsewhere, and these articles comprising the workingman's living? It would, indeed, be difficult to conceive of a proposition more absurd, and the man who would propose such a thing would lay himself open to the suspicion of being either a knave or a blockhead. This country wants population, labor, development; and, in order to secure these, the workingman's food and raiment must be freed from all undue taxation—

especially from taxation the evanescent accruing from which would, as in this instance, be taken away to Ottawa. Let the people take a firm stand upon this question at the next election, and not permit unscrupulous and self-seeking political demagogues to ride the tariff hobby-horse at the expense of the people any longer.

The New British Empire.

It affords us much pleasure to observe that the Press of Canada is beginning to realize the true idea of a Confederated Empire in North America, as the following article from one of the most influential newspapers of the Dominion (the Toronto Telegraph) will show:—The British dependencies cost the Mother Country about \$10,000,000 a year, and for that sum she has command over a domain almost boundless in resources and national wealth. The Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who inhabit our vast United Kingdom have but a vague idea of the extent of the territory which they possess on this continent alone. While they are crowded and penned up in their island homes, and groaning under that hunger for earth which takes up every available foot of ground and leaves the poor man without heritage or tenure, few of them reflect that they have a mighty but almost empty empire on this side of the Atlantic where land can be had for asking, and almost without money or price. In the city of London, which covers an area of seventy square miles, 3,250,000 persons are huddled together, at least a million of whom are in absolute want, with a poor prospect of keeping body and soul together for the allotted period of human existence. The rest of England contains a population of about 250 persons to the square mile—more densely packed than any other country in the world, with the exception of Belgium. Although reformers in Government, religion and law, the people of England are rapidly conservative in the matter of staying at home, and persist in the notion that eating unleavened bread in their own land is sweeter than revelling in foreign flesh pots. The Scotch are cosmopolitans; the Irish flee from the suspended habeas corpus in thousands, but the English cling to the old roof-tree with the black wolf at the door until sheer exhaustion and the common instinct of self-preservation compel them to surrender unconditionally. It is not patriotism, by any means, that inspires this hungry devotion to their native land. The Scotch love their country just as strongly, and the Irish leave Roche's Point with tears in their eyes, which refuse to be banished by any bright thoughts of the El Dorado in the West, and which falls over in decades after their exodus. The Englishman's tenacity in hogging his country while a corner's jury is sitting on his starved-to-death wife or family arises chiefly from his belief that England is the greatest country the world ever saw, and that she is immeasurably superior to any foreign straid. Without denying his first dogma, we take strong exception to the second. Superior in power, in trade and in wealth she undoubtedly is; but national trade and wealth do not pay the outcher's bill or give the poor man accommodation at the baker's. They are the noble testimonials to the character and credit of a nation, but to most of the individual elements of the nation, they are little else but vexation and vanity. The inmate of the casual ward is but little cheered by the information that the sun never sets on the British empire; the wain-faced Spitalfields weaver takes but small interest in the gigantic export returns, and the mechanic with an empty cupboard, is more intent on the commissariat of his social circle than on the efficiency of the British navy, or the bulletin reports of the Bank of England. Hunger and patriotism are not incompatible—as is evidenced by Ireland—but a sensible man is more apt to leave home for his stomach's sake than to die in the ditch like a dog for the sake of having a grave in the land of his fathers. The inhabitants of the United Kingdom can leave it, its workhouses, soup kitchens and poor laws, without deserting the flag under which they are born. British North America affords a home with plenty, and fairness for ten times the population of the Old Country, under a more liberal Government, without the bickerings attendant on the junction of Church and State, and without laws made expressly for the aristocrat and the merchant prince. While England, Scotland and Wales have a population of 250 persons to the square mile, Newfoundland has three; Nova Scotia has 21; New Brunswick has 11; Prince Edward Island has 44; Quebec has 6; Ontario has 15; the North West has 1 to every fifty square miles; British Columbia has about one to every five square miles. This will give a general average of about one soul to every square mile. Although we cannot boast of iron-clads, or of East India docks, or of a Lombard street, we can say that no soul was driven from its Canadian tenement by hunger, that 'hard times' and 'out of work' are obsolete phrases

among us, and that there is an honest day's pay for an honest day's toil for us all, and for hundreds of millions more. These are considerations which outweigh all others.

OMINECA!

(News to the 13th June.)

WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT MAY BE DONE!!

[FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER, June 20th, 1871.

I have just returned to here after a long, tedious and difficult trip. I happened to have set out in the worst stage of the season, having to contend against thawing snow, which was rendered almost impassable by continuous rains, for two-thirds of the way, and on that part of the route where the snow had disappeared the down timber and underbrush were so thick that we had to climb our way through them. From Babine to Tahlah we had no trail or blaze, but Mr Dewdney, however, has since blazed the trail all the way from about Forks to Tahlah, and Mr Woodcock has commenced with a large number of Indians and some white men to cut and grade. So far as we have gone he is making an excellent trail eight feet wide which is fit to pack or sleigh over. The country is much better than Cariboo to make a trail through, as the ground is hard and firm for riding, and the abundance of Bill Moore has, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting through to Babine one trip with his train. It will start again to-morrow on the second trip. In the mean time Messrs Sterling & Smith are sending their goods forward as soon as possible. They have sent out in three days over two hundred Indians packed. Each Indian has taken more than 100 lbs, so that the two hundred have taken about 12 tons. They charge for packing 10 cents per pound, a distance of about 50 miles, 10 cents per pound. If Messrs Sterling and Smith can have their goods taken through in this way to Tahlah landing, the junction of the two routes—cheaper than if they had had them forwarded by the Quesnelle route, how much cheaper can goods be brought through by this way when pack trains can run over a good trail? I left Garmansen Creek on the 13th of June, and up to the time about 700 men have arrived on the Creek. I met on my way here about 100 more going in. I think there are now about 900 in the diggings. Owing to the high stage of water no mining has been done in the creek. Two or three bench claims were being worked and others were prospecting. The creek was staked off for some 12 miles. Some litigation having begun, and a good deal more was expected by Representing Day (15th of June). Judge O'Reilly had arrived, some days before, got by the Salmon river route. The First Discovery and the Second Discovery Companies are situated some ten miles apart; the first near the lower end of the creek, and the second about the same distance above. Before the freshet set in the First Discovery Co had been making from \$50 to \$60 per day to the hand. The Second or Upper Discovery have been taking out an average of 200 lbs per day to three miles above, there are, however, day to three miles in the company. The ground between these two points, so far as it had been prospected, gave highly satisfactory results, so that the impression is that the Creek will pay well for that distance; and it thought by many that it will pay for over 20 miles. However, outside of what has been actually tested, all speculation as to future results is only a guess, as nothing whatever can be done towards prospecting until the water goes down, which will be late in July. Everything in shape of supplies on the Creek was scarce and dear. Flour was retailing at one dollar per pound, bacon \$1 50, sugar \$1 50, and tea \$5. Mining tools could not be had at any price. On my way out I met the first pack train between Tahlah and Omineca, which was by this time things were more plentiful and prices lower. The miners supply with them. It is thought, however, that nearly 200 men will have to leave for want of means to stop. But up to the 13th none had gone out and all had confidence in the place. I shall leave here to-morrow on my second trip and will return in two weeks. I can now make two trips per month owing to the better state of the trail and knowing the mountains. When the trail is cut I will be able to make three trips a month from here, as I will use a horse. Mr John Quaghiotti has arrived by the Giscome Portage with the machinery for a saw mill, but the timber in the mountains around Garmansen Creek is small, burnt and unfit for saw logs. He can, however, raft his timber down the Omineca river. The Forks of the Skeena will, I think, soon become quite a place. There is now three business houses here, Messrs Cunningham & Hankin, Mr Woodcock and Messrs Farron & Mitchell. There is no doubt that the Skeena will be the route of supplies to the Omineca country. The miners to a man are of that opinion. For instance, flour is now selling at Tahlah landing for \$35 per 100 lbs, and bacon 70 cents per lb. Messrs say they cannot sell flour less in consequence of high freights. Flour can be bought here, only 75 cents per bushel, and a good country to make a trail over, at \$7 per cwt., and bacon 30 cents. A river steamer can run up the Skeena to the Forks at any stage of water much easier than the steamer Forty-Nine runs from Colville to Big Bend, so that time will soon obviate all this.

Letter from Garmansen Creek.

Ma J. F. W. DEAR SIR:—The Express leaving here to-night A— requested me to write a few lines to you as he has no time himself.

We left Quesnelle April 18th at noon, in a boat bound to the mines. There were 11 of us, each paying a fare of \$16 and taking 300 lbs of provisions, and blankets, tent and tools. We arrived at Fort George on the 26th, having been detained 1 1/2 days by the ice at Cottonwood cañon. Next day the boat left and got to the mouth of the Little Salmon on the forenoon of the 28th and arrived at the Portage, about 25 miles up the river at noon on 3d May. The Little Salmon is a very bad stream. At high water there is no chance to tow, and at low water it is only about 6 inches deep. The portage is between 3 1/2 and 4 miles across and not at all difficult, as we got our boat and six canoes over in a day and a half.

The Summit Lake was frozen over and we had to wait till the 13th before we could leave. After crossing the lake we went down Crooked River 20 or 25 miles. Just imagine a stream the size of the Bonaparte, five times as rapid and ten times as crooked, and you have some idea of Crooked River. However we all got down safe, and after going down several rivers and crossing four or five lakes, got to Peace River—or Parano River as it is now called—on the 13th at 9 o'clock a.m. We arrived at the mouth of Findlay River at 9 a.m. next day got to the mouth of the Omineca on the 17th at 11 1/2 o'clock, and arrived at the landing above Garmansen Creek on the 22d early in the afternoon. After we got into the Omineca we were detained about a day on account of the rain.

From the mouth of the Omineca to the landing is called 60 miles, the lower 50 of which is very bad water being nothing but a succession of rapids and riffles. At one place we had to make a portage of the boats and traps for about 150 feet.

The earliest arrivals by the Skeena route were four days ahead of us, but as they were only about a dozen and they had no provisions but what they packed on their backs, they had not much to boast of. There were about 70 of us got in by the Little Salmon route, with about two or three months' provisions for each man. Our safe arrival rather astonished the natives as they were not aware of any coming that way.

The supply of provisions was rather small when we got here and the prices very high. Flour \$1 per pound, sugar \$1 50, bacon \$1 50, there was none of the latter until our arrival, tea \$2 50, yeast powders \$1 25, and so on with the rest of things.

Garmansen Creek comes near being a young river at the present time. I should judge it is about the size of Quequele Creek, bank of Fort Hope. We are located at the mouth of the second cañon, about 7 or 8 miles up the creek, having dug into some claims and taken up others; but it will be two months before we will take out much pay, if any, as we all have to wait till the water goes down to enable us to work the bed of the creek.

The Payne Co has been taking out good pay this spring, also two companies about 6 miles above us, and a few other men are making a little, but a large majority are doing nothing. I have much of an opinion of the creek at present as the diggings are not very lasting and the season is so short, but the general impression is there are better creeks somewhere in this part of the country. There is a good deal of prospecting going on and something ought to be found this summer.

John Fraser was at Babine Lake when we last heard of him, but that was some time ago. George Hyde and Harry Greaves got here by way of Stuart Lake about ten days ago.

Yours Respectfully, H. J. HARTNELL

Garmansen Creek, June 8, 1871.

H W BESCHER IN TROUBLE.—A few days ago the noted women-brokers, Woodhall & Claife, of New York, instituted a libel suit against Henry Ward Beecher, and the publishers of the Christian Union, laying their damages at \$250,000. The ground of the action is the publication in the Christian Union, of which Beecher is editor, of Mrs Harriet B. Stowe's new novel, 'My Wife,' in which two female characters figure which it is alleged are intended to represent Mrs Woodhall and Mrs Claife. The characters are drawn with the utmost freedom and are presented as types of a class with which no man would care to be identified. This litigation promises to afford scandal-mongers a small matter for gossip.

How SARGASTO.—In a local print the editor of this journal is alluded to as a 'defeated of Nansimo' and the like. Now, it is perfectly true that Mr Robson was defeated at the last election by a majority of 11 votes! But then, it is equally true that Mr DeCosmos was defeated at the previous election when his opponent (the Hon Dr Helmsley) beat him by a majority of 235 votes!! We might therefore, with great reason, continue to designate Mr DeCosmos as 'the rejected of Victoria,' but that practice is altogether too contemptible for a respectable journalist to indulge in.

GOVERNMENTAL MOVEMENTS.—It has been fully decided to adhere to the original programme as announced in this paper a few days ago. viz:—Governor Musgrave and family will sail in H.M.S Sparrowhawk on the 25th inst. for San Francisco, where they will meet Lieut Governor Trutch on the 30th inst. The Sparrowhawk will sail for Esquimaux on the 2nd, bringing the Lieut-Governor and Mrs Trutch, and will reach here about the 7th ult.

DEATH.—Samuel Sheldon, a native of Canada, aged 43 years, died at the Royal Hospital yesterday morning. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

It is rumored that Wm Stephens was drowned in Omineca River recently; but our latest letter from the locality does not mention the circumstance.

OMINECA.—Our traveling correspondent's letter will, we think, be read with a feeling of interest. The news, although a week later, is necessarily meagre in consequence of the high stage of water. Before this date however, the water must have commenced to fall rapidly, and we anticipate the reception of stirring news by the next arrival.

HEAVY LOSS.—A \$100 bill of the Bank of British North America was lost yesterday by Mr M Humber. Payment has been stopped and there is comfort in knowing that if an unprincipled person has picked it up he cannot pass it, as the number is known. \$20 reward is offered and no questions will be asked of any person returning the note.

THE OMINICA POLLING DIVISION.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Act, the Governor has extended the time allowed for making out the Voters' List from the 20th June to the 20th July, in so far as the Polling Division of Omineca is concerned, there not having been time to prepare said list before the former date.

THE SKATING RINK IS GROWING IN POPULARITY.—The number of visitors increases daily and nightly and the Afternoon Sessions are graced by the presence of ladies, who seem to acquire a knowledge of the accomplishment much more rapidly than the sterner sex. The Rink will be open daily and nightly until further notice.

FROM SAN JUAN.—The steamer Emma arrived from San Juan last evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, bringing as passengers Capt and Mrs Delecombe, A Hofmeister, Esq, and two or three others.

The steam-yacht Leviathan, Capt Baker, will make regular trips between Victoria and San Juan twice a week. See the advertisement.

The bark Robert Jones was laid alongside of Janion, Rhodes & Co's wharf yesterday afternoon.

NEITHER the Enterprise nor the Prince Alfred had put in an appearance up to the hour of our going to press.

The steamer Olympia will sail at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning for San Francisco. Passage may be secured on board.

Rev Mr MCGREGOR will preach at the Methodist schoolhouse this afternoon.

A LARGE SHIP, supposed to be H M S Zenobia, was seen off Race Rocks last evening.

The California passed Rocks at 9 o'clock yesterday morning bound for Portland.

THE TIGER was out for a wash yesterday.

A Very Sensible Suggestion.

VICTORIA, July 9th, 1871. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Two of my lady friends having met with accidents occasioned by large nails sticking up in the sidewalk, I would suggest that occupiers of stores and houses should examine their sidewalks at least once a week and drive all nails in. Sidewalks around vacant lots should be attended to by Mr Dawson, (I'm afraid he would snap at me if he thought I was hinting at more work for him). If this notice is not attended to, the only alternative will be for the ladies to go out armed with hammers and drive the nails in themselves, as I was told some ladies once did in a Canadian town. I believe they were not allowed to drive many.

DINNA FORGET.

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of 'Worcestershire Sauce' to their own inferior brands, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and to see that their names are upon the wrapper label, some, and bottle. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their rights may be infringed. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and Retail by Messrs Proprietors, Worcester, Green & Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Groceries and Oilmen universally. AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—Janion, Green & Rhodes. July 13th 1871.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

HAVRE, June 2.—There is every indication that the radical Republican candidates, Gambetta and Lerrisse, have carried the election here.

PARIS, June 2.—Picards appear in all the public places this morning proposing the candidature of Gambetta for the Assembly on the platform of a continuance of the Republic, with Thiers and Gambetta as its leaders.

The army of Gen Vinoy is dissolved. The army of Versailles is divided into 6 corps. General L'Admiral is appointed Governor of Paris.

The German troops commenced leaving yesterday in conformity with the Treaty of Frankfurt.

Orders have been issued from the German headquarters forbidding officers of the army of occupation from entering Paris.

BOURDEAUX, July 2.—Four Republicans are elected, receiving 60,000 votes. The imperialists 16,000. The Royalists 10,000. Faidherbe and Lasterne, Republicans, are elected by two thirds. Calais and Somme also chose Faidherbe. The Department of Aisne elects Republican. Interieur elects a moderate Republican and two Monarchists.

PARIS, July 2.—The elections passed off without disturbance. Little excitement is apparent, and throughout the day the city was perfectly tranquil. No idea of the results can be formed until morning. No definite returns have been received from the other Departments.

Of the radical list, Gambetta is alone successful. In many districts the results have been quiet. Rochefort is reported insane.

FLORENCE, July 2.—Prince Humbert passed through the city to day on his way to meet the King in Rome.

Dispatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions.

ROME, July 2.—Victor Emmanuel has arrived and had an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, July 2.—The French loan is high because the elections have been quiet. It is reported that Lord Bloomfield retires from the Austrian mission and that Loftus goes to St Petersburg, Lord Russell to Berlin, and Lord Tenterden replaces Kussell.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prince Fritz and the Princess leave to-morrow for England.

VIENNA, July 2.—The official gazette of the Italian Government has been transferred to this city and the first number with the date of publication at Rome made its appearance this morning.

LONDON, July 3.—Von Bues's speech in the Reichsrath yesterday on the relations of Austria with foreign Powers produced an excellent impression.

The Communists did not disturb any of the treasures of the National Library at Paris.

LONDON, July 3.—The Austro-Prussian War will be presented at the triumphal entrance of the Bavarian army into Munich.

Bismarck has given his Baran estate.

Some of the soldiers disbanded since the cessation of the war are seeking to enter the ranks of a small unit.

VICTORIA, July 4.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the Budget. The election statistics are favorable to the sordaux programme. Victory is not in favor of the Republicans, who see their success to the division of their opponents.

The Republicans are jubilant at their success. The 'Siccle' says the Bonapartists condemned by the League have now seen the position of a small minority. The antagonisms of cities and country have disappeared and a true Franco has appeared.

PARIS, July 3.—The Assembly is now considering a bill requiring a deposit of caution money by all the newspapers.

M. Poyet Quertier, Minister of Finance, has remitted one hundred million of francs on account of the war indemnity, to Count Walzenberg, the German Ambassador.

Candidates, pledged to the restoration and integrity of France, are successful in several districts.

Genoa.—Buoyant.

BRASSIA, July 3.—The Emperor William is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition and is again able to transact business.

LONDON, July 3.—The Queen to-day, invested M. Delespaigne, Order of the Star of India.

The 'Impartiale' says M. Forster, Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 francs at 10 per cent, with the proceeds of which he proposes to pay off foreign debt and other pressing demands.

The French Government has demanded the early evacuation of the forts near Paris and of the Departments occupied by the Germans. Bismarck declines to give any positive promise to comply with the demand.

A commission has been appointed by the Government to take evidence in England and France as to the working of commercial treaties.

The Republicans rejoice over the overwhelming vote for the candidates of their party in country districts, and regard the victory as calculated to establish permanently a republic in France. Monarchical press on the other hand, show signs of panic, and accuse each other of lack of devotion and energy in the canvass.

The 'Presse' and the 'Siccle' will resume publication to-morrow.

Faidherbe has written a letter proposing a system in the army of compulsory service for two years.

There is a difference in the number of vacancies in the French Assembly to be filled by supplementary elections. One dispatch speaks of 140 delegates being elected, whereas other accounts give only 112 or 114 vacancies to be filled.

LONDON, July 4.—Differences arose between the Egyptian and the French Consulate at Cairo, in consequence of an alleged illegal arrest of French citizens, the satisfaction has been demanded by France, and negotiations pending for the settlement of the dispute.

BRASSIA, July 3.—In the Senate, to-day, Baron Darshan stated that the Belgian Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Italian occupation of Rome. Two Belgian Legations would still be maintained, one at the Italian Court and the other at the Holy See.

PARIS, July 5.—A general estimate of the supplementary election shows that of 140 deputies elected, 120 were Republicans, 8 Legitimists, and 2 Bonapartists. The official returns will differ but little from this estimate, Faidherbe, Gambetta and Darfort, are returned or three different Assembly Districts. The majority of the Republicans elected belong to the moderate wing of the party, the proportion being 75 Moderates to 25 Radicals. The unexpected strength developed by Republicans in the Provinces discourages the partisans of Monarchy. The failure of Imperial interests surprises nobody. It is feared that the Assembly will be more divided than ever and that it would be impossible to obtain a compact working majority, or to determine which party has the balance of power.

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FLORENCE, July 4.—Victor Emmanuel has arrived here.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The London News says that Gen Siekies has arrived in London, and there was a reception at Minister Schenck's on the 3rd inst.

MADRID, July 4.—The Cortes is continuing the discussion on the Budget.

Reports of disturbances at Havana are unfounded.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Emperor William will shortly go to Rms to meet the Czar who is still at that place.

TH Hudson... This number... entrance... Cathedral... attempt... took the... had ord... them. I... shouts o... The me... will re... grievan... fed. N... people i... much ex... entrance... threaten... molished... WASH... with an... Senate... The e... ternal r... during... The r... which w... Commis... This city... The G... District... of Engla... minated... grand lo... try for... and rec... WASH... believe... Pleas... men fr... understa... dict that... lowed by... snotion. The st... in the U... hibits th... of brand... are the... mainder... SAN FR... yesterd... success... long and... Ellis. T... News... of this p... was wred... with sug... whom sig... brig Kerr... hurred... The It... lying at... the inst... On the l... their Clu... have had... some thr... be haule... this em... hurrah... are now... carrying... shouting... As they... being se... Wheat... Arrive... M. Mon... Sax. F... the pas... Victoria... Pollard... Watt, Mi... Maria P... Catherine... Mrs Giles... Belmont... Giles, On... Rev W... Bride, A... M. Miller... J. Swell... A. McCle... E. C. Fille... Dist. J... Mr Bobb... land, Je... steerage... Sailed... Townsen... YERKA... occurred... It origi... from the... eight m... the flame... thing be... counted... blocks w... clothes... fremen d... to do. I... estimate... town is d... probably... there is... a men ar... the fir... of Tru... brick w... buildings... heads a... property... four liv... herolical... and dwe... 200 fam... dows be... appear... open spa... NEW YO... state th... is said... to be p... Panama... the entir... five liv... of the ex... of that... BOMBA... the Amer...

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Dispatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions.

Rome, July 2.—Victor Emmanuel has arrived and had an enthusiastic reception. Republican Interior elects a moderate Republican and two Monarchists.

PARIS, July 2.—The elections passed off without disturbance. Little excitement is apparent, and throughout the day the city was perfectly tranquil. No idea of the results can be formed until morning. No definite returns have been received from the other Departments. The workmen voted for Gambetta and Hugo.

Of the radical list Gambetta is also successful. In many districts only two thirds voted. Rochefort is reported insane.

ROUBAIX, July 2.—Prince Humbert passed through the city to-day on his way to meet the King in Rome.

Eastern States.

Hudson, N. Y., July 5.—The excitement at the Cathedral in this city has increased to-day. This morning members of the parish to the number of 300 assembled around the church entrance. Father O'Sullivan arrived at the Cathedral to celebrate mass, and was denied admittance and threatened with violence if an attempt to enter should be made. The priest took the names of those present and said he had orders from the Bishop to excommunicate them. The announcement was received with shouts of derision. The Father then retired. The members seem determined and say they will resist the priest at all hazards until the grievances of which they complain are rectified. No violence has taken place but the people in the vicinity of the church are very much excited, and should the priest effect an entrance into the church by strategy as they threaten, it is feared the building will be demolished over their heads.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Justice Field and wife, and George O Gordon, Secretary of the Senate, start to-night for California.

The cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue has been reduced \$743,584 during the past six months.

The ratification of the Treaty of Washington which was signed here by the U S and British Commissioners on the 6th of May last was exchanged at London on the 1st. The Treaty will be proclaimed to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge of Master Masons in this District has received from the Grand Lodge of England a splendidly engraved and illuminated on vellum, resolution passed by that grand lodge thanking the masons of this country for their hearty and enthusiastic welcome and reception given to Earl DeGrey and Ripon.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—It is generally believed that the President will permit Pleasonton to resign rather than lose Boutwell from his cabinet and those who best understand the true position of affairs predict that the President's return will be followed by the immediate resignation of Pleasonton.

The statement of spirits in and out of bond in the United States on May 1st, 1871, exhibits the fact that out of 2,630,000 gallons of brandy in the country, but 100,000 gallons are the genuine product of France. The remainder are compounds from distilled spirits.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The celebration yesterday was a very spirited and complete success. The procession was nearly 2 1/2 miles long and most admirably marshalled by Gen Ellis. The military display was also very fine.

News has received here that the bark Burns of this port, on her way from Callao, was wrecked on Cerro Island. She was loaded with sugar and consigned to Parrott & Co, by whom she was owned. They also owned the brig Kentucky which was recently lost in a hurricane near the Fejee Islands.

The Italian Republic Club have had a flag flying at intervals for the last five years with the inscription 'Vivi L'Italia Roma Capitale.' On the occupation of Rome by Victor Emanuel last Tuesday they hoisted this flag over their Club room on Montgomery street, and have had it flying night and day since. To-day some threats were made that the flag should be hauled down, and they rallied in a large force to a perfect fury, and they exerted in a large force this evening and commenced shouting and hurrying which drew a large crowd. They are now parading the streets with music, carrying Italian and American flags, and shouting, 'A Bas le Pape! Viva Garibaldi.'

As they are all armed the chances of their being seized or disturbed are small.

Wheat—Liverpool 11s. 6d. Arrived—Ship E Kimball Pt Sugar. Sobr Milton Badger, Acapulca, with gambie and coffee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The following is the passenger list by the Prince Alfred for Victoria and Nanaimo: Mrs Pollard, Miss Pollard, Mrs Langley and two children, Mrs Watt, Miss B Pollard, Miss M Pollard, Miss Maris Pollard, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bowker Catherine Finerty, Miss Lazell, Miss Pemberton, Mrs Giles, Mrs Remington, Mrs Green, Mr Remington, Mr Osgood, Mr Lathrop, Mrs Giles, Capt Rand, J A Mahood, J S Bowker, Rev R W Pollard, Rev J Hall, Geo Becker, J Miller, W Stewart, J C Grass, E Harwood, J Sewell, W Stewart, G Watt, McClellan, A McClellan, W Moberly, Mr Wood, Dickey, E C Fillett, J Bloxome, C A Noltemier, J Ditch, Jane Diringer, Jos Dasset, J Crosson, Mr Bobbans, S P Moody, Mr Phinico, M Ireland, Jesse Lines, N Canoso and 55 in the steerage.

Sailed—Sobr Ocean Pearl, Victoria and Port Townsend.

YBEKA, July 5.—An extensive conflagration occurred in this place yesterday afternoon. It originated in a China wash-house and from the time the alarm was given scarcely eight minutes was occupied in extending the flames over four or five blocks, everything being as dry as tinder owing to the continued hot weather. Some 15 or 16 blocks were destroyed and many of the inmates were unable to get out even their clothes, so rapidly did the flames extend. The firemen did all that it was possible for men to do. It is impossible at present to fully estimate the losses but fully one-third of the town is destroyed. The loss will foot up probably more than \$300,000 on which there is about \$10,000 insurance. The firemen are still at work this morning cleaning the fires to get out safes and the Board of Trustees met this m. to order the large brick walls of some 18 or 20 of the burned buildings pulled down. A number had their heads and faces burnt endeavoring to save property. Some houses were burnt and all four livery stables. The women also worked heroically in packing goods from the stores and dwellings to a place of safety and about 200 families had their household goods out of doors before the fire was checked. The town this morning presents a desolate looking appearance; several scores of ground being an open space of burning embers.

Central America.

New York, July 2.—Panama letters, dated the 20th, state that the survey of Napier river route for the canal is satisfactory, the route having been demonstrated to be practicable, and that Commander Selfridge was at Panama awaiting the return of the surveying party when the entire expedition would sail. Should the board not arrive before July 3rd Commander Selfridge and officers of the expedition will proceed to New York on the start of that date.

India.

BOMBAY, July 4.—The reconciliation between the American Consul and Yakooba is due to the intervention of the Viceroy.

Appointment of Mr. Trutch as Governor.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

OTTAWA, July 6.—Hon J W Trutch, C B, on Tuesday accepted the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and will reach Victoria about the 26th inst. Mr Langevin goes with him.

The Ministry are now busily engaged in arranging details for the government of the new Province so that the machinery may be started on the 20th inst.

OTTAWA, Oct. 6th.—Hon Mr Fleoh [Trutch] has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

The Times to-day referring to Sir Edward Thornton's letter lately published asserts positively that the instructions given to the officers commanding the Dominion cruisers are in all respects similar to those received last year.

Nevada.

RENO, July 5.—A water spout burst in the mountains, fourteen miles west of Reno last evening and washed a great quantity of earth and small rocks upon the track of the C P Railroad. About 9 o'clock p m a freight train coming East at the rate of twelve miles an hour ran into the debris, the engine not being able to see it in time to stop the train. The engine jumped the track and ran some thirty feet down the embankment, maintaining its upright position. Fortunately no one was injured.

West Indies.

HAVANA, July 3.—The Insurgent-General Fredrick Quevedo was captured while trying to leave the island, and was taken to Porto Principe for trial. His execution is certain. The Cuban Admiral Ponce was also captured and taken to Navitas for trial.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Inspector of the Board of Health is apprehensive of the spread of small-pox, which is now prevalent in some parts of the city, unless physicians and citizens supplement the sanitary precautions of the Board. More than 1800 cases have been discovered by health officers during the past six months, and they believe that many more have not been reported.

It is ascertained of trouble between Irish Catholics and Orangemen at the approaching celebration of the national holiday. The Superintendent of Police has taken measures to prevent trouble.

Gen. Lawrence, defaulting Pension Agent, has been heard from in Texas.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The recent raising of this distinguished lady to the peerage will give an additional interest to the following particulars respecting her:—

Miss Coutts is the youngest of four daughters of the well-known Sir Francis Burdett, who married Sophie, the daughter of Thomas Moutts, the famous banker, and sister of the Marchioness of Bute and Countess of Guildford. Mr Coutts left all his fortune—some \$15,000,000—to his widow, who had been at one time Miss Harriet Mellon, the actress. She married the Duke of St Albans in 1827. Dying in 1837 the fortune of her husband reverted to his family by her will. She made Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, her sole heiress, with the condition that she should assume the name of her grandfather. Miss Burdett-Coutts was then 3 years of age, the youngest daughter of an ancient family, who were baronets since 1618—just six years after the first patent was granted by the monarch, planning the Plantation of Ulster, and before a hundred had received this dignity of hereditary knighthood. Her father, if not one of the most distinguished, was certainly one of the best known and most radical of the English politicians. His popularity was so great that Napoleon intended to make him President of the Republic which he proposed to establish in England after the capture of London by the Imperial troops. Miss Coutts never married, notwithstanding that her family position and wealth could have secured for her a magnificent settlement. Inheriting none of the radical predilections of her father, she devoted her fortune to fostering the Establishment and to other works of religion and charity—endowing churches, supporting foreign missionary establishments, improving schools, and withdrawing Magdalen from their sin.

She created the church, parsonage and three schools of St Stephen's, Westminster, and the church at Carlisle. She endowed the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town and British Columbia. She also devoted a large sum to a mission to the aborigines of South Australia. She contributed in a princely manner to the fund for Sir Henry James's survey of Jerusalem. She built a Magdalen asylum at Shepherd's Bush. Believing that prevention was better than cure she endeavored to save a large class of women by improving the character of the education imparted at schools. She also took means to provide the women of Spitalfields with sewing and other work. On the site of the Nova Scotia Gardens she erected the well known model dwellings called Columbia square. Close to it was laid out a fine market, which is one of the architecturally wondrous of London. She has done much to assist immigration from all parts of the United Kingdom. In addition to these benevolent outlays she has done much to aid deserving artists and in every branch of art she is a liberal and judicious patroness. Her poeage is to all intents and purposes a life poeage, and as her brother, Sir Robert Burdett, is childless, it is not likely that her patent provides for its reversion to him or his heirs.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY & COLOR

Advancing years, (fadedness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely; the effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. Ayer's consummate skill has produced an antidote for those deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His Hair Vigor sometimes reproduces the natural color, with its gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of Ayer's Hair Vigor for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color and with its youth its features to their original softness and agreeable expression. As an elegant dressing preparation, the Hair has no superior.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Practical and Analytical Chemists, And Sold all round the world.

MOORE & CO., Victoria, Wholesale Agents, my28 1/2 aliv W 31w D aliv

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES

All Warranted of a Superior Quality PICKLES SAUCES, STRUPS, JAMS IN TINS AND JARS, ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS, PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS & PEACHES, FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS & HERRINGS, KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS, HERBES DE LA SARDINE, PICKLED SALMON, YARMOUTH BLOATERS, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, FRESH AND FINE DUCKS, PURE SAOAO OIL, SOUPS, IN QUART AND PINT TINS, PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS, PEAS, CARROTS BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES, PRESERVED HAMS AND CURED, PRESERVED BACON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, YORKSHIRE GAME PATES, YORKSHIRE PORK PATES, TONGUES, GAME POULTRY, FRESH AND FINE BUTTER, LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from most Stockkeepers & Grocers.

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 12th 1871

Responsibility and Party.

On Thursday morning we endeavoured to show that 'party' was the effect not the cause of Responsible Government...

The Chief Justice ultimately made a formal declaration that De Trumble was entitled to a similar discovery from the Crown as from a private individual...

On the 6th of September he wrote as follows: 'The Ins will try to retain power—to hold the offices and dispense the patronage of the country.'

elion can possibly hope to command in a House of twenty-four—what then? Why, it would constitute precisely such an opposition as the Government would desire...

Thursday, July 6th. The Twentieth.

At the City Council room yesterday, a number of gentlemen met to devise ways and means to secure a proper celebration of the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederation...

The Ogden Point Land Preemption.

(Supreme Court Chambers, before the Chief Justice.) Attorney-General vs. Trumble.—Mr McCreight instructed by Mr Johnson, renewed his application on the part of Dr Trumble for a discovery by the Crown of documents relating to the land in question...

The Chief Justice ultimately made a formal declaration that De Trumble was entitled to a similar discovery from the Crown as from a private individual, and the Acting Attorney-General undertook to facilitate the search.

PUGET SOUND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Territorial Dispatch of Seattle has the following:—It is related that a gentleman who recently made a tour round the world says that in examining a railway in India he asked where the ties came from, and was answered 'from Puget Sound.'

COUNTRY LICENSES.—Yesterday Mr Bishop, on behalf of the Requisite publicans, applied to have his clients placed on the same footing as the holders of country licenses. The act provides that spirit licenses in any town possessing an adult population of less than 50 persons shall be issued at the same rate as country licenses—\$60 per year.

MR J. A. MARCOO, who was noticed in a despatch as coming to commence the exploration of railway route through British Columbia, is a native of New Brunswick. His first engineering work was on the European and North American Railway in his native province.

LICENSING COURT.—The following persons obtained licenses at the Licensing Court yesterday:—Joseph H. King, J. B. Sere, Fell & Bailey, Spont & Co., A. Casanovary, Jas. A. Graham (HBC), Janion, Rhodes & Co., A. Townsend, D. Fasanaro, John McKinnon.

The Latest from Skeena.

TRUSTWORTHY ACCOUNT FROM THE NEW MINES.

Mr Chad. Blayney left Victoria on the 24th of March on the Otter and arrived at Arctic City, Germanen Creek, on the 16th of May following. His party was the first in from Victoria, and the first to arrive from any other place except those who went in from Cariboo on toboggans.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY TO THE HEAD. They were working in the Creek, about two feet beneath the gravel on a layer of sand on the top of which they got the pay. The gold was coarse, and nice and clean looking.

THE LAST IS THE BEST CLAIM ON THE CREEK. Germanen had not taken up any new ground. Elliott & Co were working in the bank about half way between the two Discovery Claims three hundred yards back from the Creek and fifty feet above it.

THEY WERE PUTTING IN A DITCH TO WORK THE BANK. The miners were all preparing to put in windmills and were getting out lumber. The water was very high and still rising, consequently scarcely any work was being done.

WERE ARRIVING BY LAKE TATLASH ROUTE. Quaglin's party had arrived on the 6th of June. A great many claims had been located both in the banks and creek and there was room for thousands more.

DURING THE WINTER there was little or no mining done. The winter was mild, and on the 3rd of June there was a sharp frost which formed ice to the thickness of a quarter of an inch.

THE SPRING WEATHER was clear, open and generally warm. Up to the 20th of June nothing had been done to the Skeena trail and all the provisions taken up by Moore for Smith & Sterling were lying at the Forks. Moore was under contract to deliver the goods at Tatlash Lake on the 15th of June. Stevedores hired.

ONE HUNDRED INDIANS to pack his goods to Babine at \$10 a head and Fraser hired 60 Indians at the same figure to pack in his goods.

NO NEW CREEK had been discovered. 'U. S. Creek' is a myth. The water was too high for prospecting. Mr Blayney took up a claim on Germanen creek from which he got a fair prospect but could not get down an account of the water.

PERSONAL.—The Hon Dr Carrall takes his departure for Cariboo this morning. There is probably no man in the Colony who has worked more consistently, persistently and effectively in bringing about Union with Canada upon the highly favorable terms which have been secured to us than Dr Carrall. One of the first acts of a prominent part in its consummation. Whether as one of the people, as a representative of the people, as a member of the Cabinet by whom the scheme was matured, or as a member of the Delegation by whom the negotiations were so ably conducted, Dr Carrall has acted throughout with a singleness of purpose and an unselfishness of motive which entitle him to the gratitude of the country—a self-sacrificing zeal which merits a more substantial reward than mere thanks. We do not know what may be the Doctor's plans for the future; but we sincerely hope he may be induced to take a prominent part in carrying out that new system he has been so largely instrumental in inaugurating.

THE FOURTH AT PORT TOWNSEND.—Tuesday was indeed a holiday at Port Townsend. The town was filled with pleasure seekers from all parts of the territory and British Columbia. A liberal supply of bottles was displayed, national salutes were fired, and bands played. At 12 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read, an address was delivered by Gov Salomon, and a poem recited by M Taylor. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks and a ball at which a large number of both sexes attended. Among the visitors from Victoria was David Ekostien, Esq, U S Consul.

SKATING A SUCCESS.—The rink opened last evening and proved a complete success. A band, under the leadership of Mr Haynes, was in attendance and discoursed delightful music as the skaters glided over the smooth floor. The room was crowded and the utmost good humor prevailed. There were numerous slight falls by novices, which were productive of laughter from those who did not skate. Some of the young men became quite proficient before the evening class closed. The classes will be continued daily and nightly.

HAZLETON.—A new townsite has been laid off at the Forks of the Skeena, called Hazleton. All the lots have been taken up and buildings are going up rapidly. Five good houses were going up. Messrs Cunningham & Hankin have put up a large store and spacious warehouse. This town is the head of navigation on the Skeena and is at the terminus of the Skeena and Babine trail, and it is expected that it will be a place of considerable importance.

PIONEER PIC NIC.—On Saturday the 12th of August, the Society of British Columbia Pioneers will hold a pic nic, which all the 'old hands' and their wives are expected to attend.

The funeral of Geo Richardson was quite numerously attended yesterday from Christ Church. Several officers of H M S Boxer joined in the cortege.

PASSED UP.—It is estimated that about 800 miners had passed up the Skeena route before the Emily Harris' last passengers.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Gathering Games—1871

Running Hop Step and Jump—A McLean 36 ft 5 in. Standing Long Jump—1st W Smith, 8 ft 4 in, 2d A B Gray, 8 ft 1 1/2 in.

Running Long Jump—1st A McLean, 16 ft 2 in, 2d W A Roberts, 15 ft 1 1/2 in. Running High Jump—1st, W Smith, 4 ft 7 in, 2d R Irvine, 4 ft 5 in.

Putting Shot—Mr Morris, 19 ft 9 in. Tossing Caber—Mr Tinson, 19 ft 5 in. Heavy Hammer, 17 lbs—A B Gray, 5 ft 6 in. Light Hammer, 11 lbs—W A Robertson, 87 ft 8 in.

Three Hundred Yard Race—1st, Mr Norris, 2d, Mr Wheeler. One Hundred and Fifty Yard Race—1st, Mr Wheeler, 2d, Mr Wigglesworth.

Boys' Race (under 15 years) Two Hundred Yards—1st, J Roberts, 2d, R J McDonald. Girls' Race—1st, Miss R Jeffray, 2d, Miss Smith.

One Mile Race—1st, A McLean, 2d, Mr Wheeler—Time 4 min 20 sec. Blind Race—1st, T Carter, 2d, Mr Partridge. Sack Race—A McLean.

Three Legged Race—Wheeler and Eades. Two Hundred Yard Race (men not over 200 lbs weight)—R Irvine. Highland Fling—J D Manson. Hornpipe—J Carter. Lottery—1st prize, gold ring, Mrs Wood. 2d prize, unclaimed.

The wickets for the Cricket Match to-day will be pitched at 10 o'clock at Beacon Hill. The Victoria Eleven are: Cornwall, Curtis, Richardson, Hubback, Macartney, Matthews, Drake, Hemmingway, Begbie, Berkeley, Pagden.

PRESENTATION.—We understand that the guests of Captain Start on the late excursion to Puget Sound have prepared a solid silver fruit stand, gold ornamented, with a proper inscription, for presentation to that gentleman to-day.

REV MORLEY FURMON, has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference in session at Belleville, Ontario, to represent them at the next English Conference.

REV MR KIMBALL, now at Olympia, is about to visit Victoria. The rev gentleman is a Unitarian and his discourses are said to possess wonderful freshness and originality.

STEAK RIVER.—Thirty men are mining above Shakesville on Stekin river and making \$10 a day to the band.

The Bark Zephyr discharged cargo yesterday.

The Kootenai Trade.

(From the Walla Walla Union)

A resident of Kootenai has sent me a communication, calling attention to some regulations of the American Customs authorities along the dividing line between the United States and British Columbia, that are calculated, if rigidly enforced, to work material damage to this Valley, and to our merchants and packers in particular. It seems that the Inspector, sent by Collector Drew to Colville, has dug up an old law of Congress, hitherto not enforced on this side of the continent, by virtue of which he demands from all packers returning from Kootenai and other parts of the British Possessions an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent upon the appraised value of their animals. This duty is demanded from all packers, whether citizens and residents of the United States or otherwise. Of course, the demand has to be complied with, or the pack animals are liable to forfeiture to the United States Government for an attempt on the part of their owners to evade the revenue laws.

As we understand the matter, the claim to collect this duty is made by virtue of a law of Congress passed a great number of years ago, laying the duty on stock imported into the United States, particularly from Canada, for the protection of the stock raisers of New York, Ohio, Michigan and other border States. The law was never intended to apply to the case of pack animals taken from the United States into the British Possessions, loaded, and returning either with or without cargo, but its process was confined solely to the product of the latter country, brought to the United States for sale. The officer of Customs has got the idea into his head, that because all pack-animals going into Kootenai are liable for the payment of a tax there of two dollars per head, commonly called 'head money,' that upon the payment of that tax, the animals become foreign products, and, as such, are liable to the ad valorem duty complained of. That this construction is erroneous is patent at a glance. That its enforcement would virtually close to us the Kootenai and other British markets, which consume largely of our products, by adding to the already heavy freight charges, does not need demonstration.

We are informed that Collector Drew has had his attention called to the matter and that while awaiting instructions from Washington, he has directed the Inspector at Colville to take bonds from the packers for the payment of the duty, if its levy is sustained. It is to be hoped that the Department at Washington will not sustain the Inspector in his interpretation of the law. This is a matter that our Delegate, who is acquainted with the nature of the country, and the trade carried on, should attend to and see that the Department is properly instructed upon the question before deciding.

MARAVILLA COCA.—No breakfast table is complete without the delicious beverage.—The Globe says, 'Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocos, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until the late Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of Maravilla Cocos. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supercedes every other Cocos in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocos above all others. For homopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.' Sold in packets only by all Grocers of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Briek Lane, London. Export Chocory Mills, Bruges, Belgium. mo 12 la wa

CAUTION.

Betts's Capsule Patents

Are being infringed by Importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BETTS being the original inventor and sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

OMNECA EXPRESS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN AN EXPRESS MONTHLY

Between the Forks of Skeena River and Germanen Creek,

Calling at the several Mining Camps in the Omneca District. Express matter will be forwarded with dispatch and at

MODERATE RATES.

The first Express will leave the Forks about the middle of April. P. REID.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between George Jay and James Chestney as Nurserymen and Seedsmen in Victoria, was on the 10th inst. dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts must be immediately paid to either of the undersigned

GEORGE JAY, JAS. CHESTNEY BALES.

The business will in future be carried on by the said George Jay under the style of office of JAY & CO. Victoria, B. C. June 21, 1871. J2221aw

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the Colony MR BRUNO MELLADO hereby Power of Attorney.

Nanaimo, May 31st, 1871. J. MCKAY SMITHSON. J22 in daw

QUERUS' Cod Liver Oil Jelly

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, I and Tubercular Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility. The most mild, bland, and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and affords more benefit to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this Jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unadulterated Oil.

For sale by E. H. TRUAX, Proprietor, New York, and LANGLEY & Co, Victoria, British Columbia

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN J. JACOBS - Proprietor

HAVING LEASED THIS NEW AND elegant Hotel, which is built of brick iron-bound, with family and single rooms SPACIOUSLY FURNISHED FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUESTS and supplied with all the modern improvements for their comfort, with fine Ventilators, Bathing, &c.

The proprietor trusts that the reputation won for the St. Charles Hotel in Victoria, B. C. while under his management, will be a guarantee to his numerous friends and the public of his purpose and ability to make this house a well-kept and worthy of patronage. J22

CLINTON HOTEL.

CLINTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD respectfully inform the traveling public that the Clinton Hotel having been recently improved in all its departments he is now prepared to offer superior accommodations to his patrons and the public generally.

REDUCED PRICES! THE STABLES will compare with any on the Pacific Coast. Thankful for past favors he desires a continuance of the same. JOSEPH L. SMITH. mo 12 la wa

WELLS COLLEGE.

MR HENRY WELLS, ONE OF THE founders of Wells, Fargo & Co, and the acknowledged father of the present Express system, has erected a College at Aurora, Chicago, Lake, New York, for the education of young men.

In addition to the collegiate departments the institution is to have a cabinet of Natural Curiosities—such as gold, silver, quartz, petrifications, agates, crystals and other minerals and fossils and botanical specimens. To procure these articles Wells, Fargo & Co's agents everywhere have constituted themselves a committee for their collection. Specimens such as are more particularly referred to in Mr Wells' letter, should in all cases be accompanied by written memoranda, giving the name of the contributor, the locality, its natural history, and such other local or historical data as will be handily displayed in the college building and designated as 'Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Contributions.' F. GARDNER, Wells, Fargo & Co's agent at Victoria, respectfully solicits contributions and specimens. J22 laudaw

THEO. H. DAVIES,

[LATE JANION, GREEN & CO.] Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENT FOR Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters, HONOLULU, S I mo 6

Gard of Thanks.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THROUGH THE medium of the Bureau of Oceanography and on behalf of the widow and other relatives of the late George Richardson, tender sincere and grateful acknowledgments to Capt Egerton and the Officers and Crew of H M S Boxer, and to Mr and Mrs John T Howard of Esquimalt, for their kind attentions on the occasion of the recent melancholy accident on Orca Island. H W DAVIES. 176 lida w

NOTICE.

AS MY WIFE CHRISTIANA WILLIAMS has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. THOMAS WILLIAMS. J24 la wim

Mule Team for Sale.

TEN OR TWELVE MULES WITH TRAIL of three Wagons will be sold cheap for cash, or on time by giving good security. Apply to P. MOREN, Spence's Bridge. my 28 mo 6 w

ELECTORAL.

YALE-LYTON DISTRICT. YALE, B. C. July 1st, 1871.

To the Electors of Yale Lyton District, GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by a number of the electors of this district to allow myself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the coming election, I take this early opportunity to thank you for your manifested confidence and to say that, in view of the many duties and changes which were sincerely hoped for under the administration of the necessity of which is so plainly marked by past experience, it becomes the duty of each and every one to be awake in the morning, give every attention and to use every legitimate effort while shaping our new course to secure a good and economical Government. Therefore if this Province is to follow my lead, to be placed in nomination. My interests being identical with yours and having the advancement and welfare of the whole province at heart, I would advocate in every way the abolition of road tolls, the improvement of our school system, the opening up of the Kamloop and Okanagan country by wagon roads, increased postal facilities, and the organization of some land system as would meet the requirements of the country. I have the honor to be, your servant. J22 la w

Wednesday July 12th 1871

More Light.

Our local readers are aware that the Dominion of Canada has for some time been greatly agitated over that portion of the Treaty of Washington which, to use the language of the Times, 'sacrifices small communities to larger ones and barters away the possessions of the Maritime Provinces.' When it became known that such a disposition of the Canadian fisheries was contemplated by the Treaty public opinion was strongly and very generally pronounced in opposition, and it soon became evident that, with the single exception of Newfoundland, the proposition would find little favor in British North America. Nor were the 'Grits' of Ontario slow to avail themselves of what appeared to be another lever by which they might hope to 'hoist' the present Government. The circumstance of Sir John A. Macdonald being one of the Commissioners led to the conclusion that he was a consenting party to the proposed disposition of the Canadian fisheries, and it was further inferred that the whole Cabinet was committed to the same policy. Had these surmises proved to be correct there would, indeed, have been reason for doubting the ability of the Cabinet to weather the storm of popular indignation. But, happily, such was by no means the case. It gradually transpired that neither the Premier nor his colleagues in the Dominion Cabinet were in any way committed to the obnoxious portion of the Treaty of Washington. More recent information sheds additional light upon the real position of the Dominion Cabinet relative to this question. It now appears that as soon as the provisions of the Treaty were made known the Dominion Cabinet sent a protest by cable to the Imperial Government, Sir John A. Macdonald, in his capacity of British Commissioner also sent his protest to the same quarter. Nor were these protests without practical effect. Instructions were forthwith issued from Downing-street directing the Commissioners to sign the Treaty, subject to the approval of the Canadian Parliament, in so far as that portion of it relating to Canadian questions was concerned. With this ample provision, it would have been little short of treason for Sir John to have withheld his assent to the Treaty; and it will thus be seen that he can well hurl back the term 'traitor' which the 'Grit' organs of Ontario have not hesitated to apply to him. As the matter appears to stand now, the Parliament of Canada will be asked to say whether or not that part of the Treaty shall come in force; but whatever the decision of Parliament may be, or whatever side Sir John and his colleagues may be found voting upon, the question will not be a Government one in that sense which would make the Cabinet in the slightest degree responsible. The Ministers will, in short, be equally free with any other members of the House to vote as their own judgment or the views of their constituents would dictate. It is not by any means probable that the fishery bill may be presented to Parliament so coated over with Imperial sugar as to enable Canada to swallow it without making a wry face; but it appears to be quite certain that, whatever may be the fate of that part of the Treaty which becomes known it appears probable that the first flush of indignation will give place to a smile of approbation—that both Sir John and his colleagues will gain in popularity by that which their enemies hoped to turn into the instrument of their political destruction. We need hardly say that we heartily rejoice at such a prospect. We should regard the overthrow of the present Cabinet as a national calamity. Especially would we regard it as a calamity in so far as British Columbia is concerned. Taking the largest view of the whole subject, we are glad that the matter has been so arranged as that great international questions have been placed in course of final and amicable settlement, while at the same time those questions more directly affecting Canada are to be left in a better position than the Joint High Commission found them,—that is to say, both Great Britain and the United States have formally acknowledged the right of Canada to control her own marine possessions. When the United States Commissioners signed the Treaty they formally acknowledged the sovereignty of Canada over her fishing-grounds bounded by the three mile limit—the right of Canada to throw these grounds open or keep them shut, as pleased her, thus settling all those disputes and pretensions put forward by certain flaccid American statesmen. When the Senate of the United States ratified the acts of these

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Commissioners they finally and irrevocably committed the nation to that acknowledgment. Thus Canada has gained much by the Treaty, no matter what may be the ultimate settlement of the question. By one masterly stroke of diplomacy, the question has happily been freed from all elements of dispute; and in any future negotiations between Canada and the United States, it will be a simple matter of bargain. We are, at the same time, proud of the manner in which the Canadian Premier has been enabled to exercise the important functions with which he was invested by his Sovereign. Sir John appears to have won golden opinions even from the Great Republic. As one of its own leading journals has beautifully expressed it, he managed to pluck the flower safely from the nettle danger. Canada may well feel proud of her Prime Minister.

Wednesday, July 5th.

The Fourth of July.

THE SCOTTISH GATHERING.

Yesterday morning dawned sombre and gray, while a wailing wind swept the dust into the eyes and mouths of Victorians or rudely tossed the banner thrown to the breeze in honor of the birth of American Independence. As many British as American ensigns kissed the breeze; business was suspended, and early in the afternoon groups of pleasure-seekers thronged the Caledonian Grounds and engaged in the various amusements prepared for the Scottish Gathering. The grove was adorned with the flags of all nations. A grand stand had been erected, from which the various games were observed by interested hundreds. The dancing platform was crowded with the gay and charming of both sexes, who tripped over the smooth and glassy surface until the midnight hour had sounded. At 7 o'clock Mr John Robson, Orator of the Day, delivered a short address, which was attentively listened to. The lottery for the gold ring set with rubies and emeralds, resulted in the prize being drawn by No 187. The 'other article' proved to be an immense crinoline, and was awarded to No 268. Towards evening the wind had somewhat subsided, and when the midsummer moon arose and lent its soft, mellow light to the scene the effect was bewitchingly charming. The arrangements were entirely successful and much praise is due the following committee for the creditable manner in which they fulfilled their duties:—J. Orr, A. Ruthven, T. Russell, J. B. Gray, J. Ross, A. Young, R. Semple, J. Stewart, Esqs. The Judges were:—Lieut. E. C. Royce, R. N., Dr. Trimble, James A. Graham and J. Russell, Esq's. Starter—H. Natta, Esq. M. L. C. Among the most noticeable figures upon the ground was Mr Donald McKay, who was clad in the full Royal Stuart tartan, and presented a fine and imposing appearance. The games were conducted with the utmost fairness and liberality and were the source of much amusement. The list of successful competitors came in too late for this issue. A very efficient band was in attendance and discoursed delightful music. Probably 1000 persons visited the grounds and took part in the entertainment. The refreshments were provided by Mr James Orr, who fully sustained his well-earned reputation. Taken all in all, the Caledonian Gathering, 1871, was the most successful that has yet been held.

COREA.—Corea is almost an independent kingdom, and is governed by a King who pays tribute to the Uncle of the Moon, the Emperor of China. Its inhabitants are said to be far superior to the Chinese in mental and physical resources. The government consists of a King, whose ministry is divided into five departments, which form the center of all civil and military authority. His Majesty's power is held sacred and inviolable from the union in his own person of the hierarchal and secular sovereignty. He divides his government into circles or Provinces, each under the rule of special Governors, all appointed by the King, to whom they are responsible. The revenues of the Corean monarch are immense and are derived mainly from the letting out of land and a tithe of produce. As in China, religion is a secondary consideration. The prevailing belief is in Buddhism, which was introduced about the year 372, but there appears to be another religion—evidently the original faith of the people—and the doctrines of Confucius are held in high esteem. The Corean language is held to be scarcely Roman, as it has become hopelessly corrupted by the introduction of numerous Chinese words, the higher classes using the Chinese language in all cases. About the year 1390 Corea was conquered by the Tartars; in 1692 and 1698 by the Japanese, who were unable to retain it and it fell under the sway of China, and we have already intimated the people engaged largely in piracy and numbers of them are yearly caught while at work in their pirate junks. Their treatment of all foreigners who fall into their hands is most brutal, and it was because of their inhumanity that the expedition under the command of Admiral Rodgers was sent to Eastern waters.

GOLDMINING ON SOMBRERO RIVER.—Mr J. Wilcox, jr, returned on Monday from Sombrero River, bringing with him very fine specimens of gold, which were obtained from the banks of that stream. The water here was very high, but the boys have built a wingdam and turned the stream so as to get at the gravel in the bed. Lumber for sluices will be taken down from Sooke. A company above Wilcox's have flumed the river, and another company below have built a tailrace and wingdam and are sawing out lumber for sluices and flumes. There are eleven men on the Sombrero, and the prospects obtained are so very good that all feel confident of success.

A DARLING.—Mrs Lydia Sherman has been arrested at New Brunswick, N. J., by officers from Connecticut, on a charge of having poisoned at different times three husbands and two step-children. The proof is said to be strong.

Return of the Otter.

LATER FROM SKEENA—THE OMINCEA MINES.

The H B Co's steamer Otter arrived last evening from the North, having visited Fort Wrangel, Queen Charlotte Island, Fort Simpson, Metlakalib, Skeena, Fort Essington, Bella Bella, Fort Rupert, Alert Bay, Comox and Nahaimo. The U S S Saranac left Fort Simpson for the North on the morning of June 28th. The miners on the Stikine river were doing well and making good wages. At Omineca all mining operations were suspended on account of the high water, and provisions were very scarce and dear. A few men were leaving, not having the means to remain in the country till the mining season commenced. Twelve of them came by the Otter, some of whom were landed at Comox and Nahaimo. More than a hundred men were at Babine Lake waiting for the river to fall sufficiently for them to go into the mines. At Port Essington the Otter anchored off the proposed new town site, where Captain Lewis landed to satisfy himself as to the natural advantages of the place, and reports as follows:—'Plenty of level land covered with timber suitable for building—good anchorage well sheltered, and deep water to within a few rods of the shore. It is fifteen miles further up the Skeena than the old anchorage at Woodcock's, and not so far from Victoria.' Messrs Cunningham & Hankin have already a quantity of lumber on the ground and will immediately commence putting up a large store, and it is the intention of Mr Cunningham, who has come down for the purpose of purchasing a large stock of goods, to have them all shipped to the new town site. Woodcock has commenced work on the trail from the Forks and is making good progress. Mr Thomas Hankin was married to Miss M. McCauly on Thursday, 29th ult, at Fort Rupert. Three men had returned from Omineca to the mouth. Reid, the Expressman, was at the Forks with an express, but did not get down in the Otter. The Expressman will arrive by the steamer Emily Harris in a few days. Following came passengers on the Otter: Mr O. Brown, Fort Wrangel; Messrs Bacon and Cunningham, Skeena; Mr and Mrs Nelson, Alert Bay, and 3 others.

ADDITIONAL.

Two men are reported to have been drowned in the Omineca. A new creek was struck by Kelly, which prospecting \$10 to the pan. Stevens & Page have the best claim on the creek. Ten men took out \$100 a day apiece for ten days.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL UNION.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Established Kirk of Scotland, was in session at Toronto when the last mail left. Amongst the most interesting subjects engaging the attention of the Synod was that of a union of all the Presbyterian Churches throughout the Dominion. A Joint Committee, appointed last year for the purpose reported a basis of union under the designation of 'The Presbyterian Church of British North America.' The following is the basis of union, in so far as matters of faith and doctrine are concerned:—1 That the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, being the infallible word of God, are the supreme standard of Faith and manners. 2 That the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be the subordinate standard of this Church, it being understood (1) That full liberty of opinion in regard to the power and duty of the Civil Magistrate in matters of religion, as set forth in said Confession, be allowed, and (2) That the use of the shorter catechism be enjoined as an authoritative exposition of doctrine for the instruction of the people.

THE P S STEAMERS.—The arrival of the Isabel places us in possession of reliable information respecting the recent change in the ownership of the Puget Sound steamers. The Starr Bros have purchased the Eliza Anderson and the wharf owned by Finch & Company at Olympia, and the steamer Olympia is withdrawn from the Puget Sound trade and will run on the southern coast of California, between San Francisco and San Diego. The Starr Bros having thus the control of the Puget Sound traffic will undoubtedly secure the Canadian mail subsidy in addition to the United States mail contract, and have wisely decided to fix the fare to Olympia at \$5, with a graduating scale for intermediate ports.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The Intelligencer says that the net proceeds of the late Episcopal concert and fair at Seattle were \$162. A persons fund will be started.... Up to Saturday last only 132 voters had registered their names at the Recorder's office. Last year there were only 164 votes polled at the Municipal election, when there should have been over 400, and we presume that there will not be many more than that this year. A new vessel was launched at Seattle yesterday.... The schooner Clara Light has arrived at Olympia.... A complimentary performance in aid of the family of the late Mr Beatty will be given at Olympia.... The Olympia Tribune styles Governor Musgrave Sir John Musgrave.

THE ISABEL arrived yesterday morning from Port Townsend after a tempestuous passage in crossing the Straits. She brought the California's passengers and freight—the latter steamer having gone to Bellingham Bay to load stone for Portland, Oregon. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday were Mr and Mrs Holmes, J. S. Drummond, Mrs Fried and sister, Mr and Mrs Bunster, Mrs Hoyt and two Misses Hoyt, Mr J. Bosowick. The passengers describe the trip across as exceedingly uncomfortable the decks being frequently washed by the high seas.

PRESIDENT GRANT will not start for the Pacific Coast until the 15th August.

The Omineca Mines.

COMMISSIONER O'REILLY'S REPORT.

GERMANSEN CREEK, June 6, 1871.

To the Hon Colonial Secretary, Sir:— I left for the Omineca gold fields on the 1st May, and after detentions on the way of eleven days, I arrived at Gersmanns Creek via the Giscome Portage and McLeod's Lake on the 2d June. From Giscome Portage to the confluence of the Parsnip with the Peace River I experienced no difficulty in traveling. From this point following up the Omineca, the water had risen so much that it was with the utmost exertion we succeeded in making the last seventy miles in nine days. Since my arrival I have three times visited the diggings and find that the miners have, without an exception, formed a most favorable impression of the creek. Good prospects have been obtained on the low benches for a distance of about eight miles on either side of the water course, which will afford employment to about six or seven hundred men. A good deal of excitement was occasioned about a week since by a new strike having been made some nine miles further up the creek by a company of five men, who washed up 390 oz after fifteen days' work, but they have since been obliged to discontinue their labors owing to the high stage of water. Mining operations are now almost at a standstill and it is not likely they can be recommenced with advantage much before the 1st July. There are at least five hundred men congregated here at present and others continue to arrive daily. The supply of provisions is very small and the few articles that are offered for sale are being retailed at exorbitantly high rates. I will enclose for His Excellency's information a list of the current prices. A few men have already left the mines, unable to procure the necessaries of life, and unless supplies are soon received many will be compelled to follow their example. I have reserved for a town site a small beach on the west bank of the creek about three miles from its mouth. A dozen well built houses have already been put up and as many more are in course of construction. The town has been named Omineca after the river of which this creek is a tributary. It will be necessary to build or rent an office before very long, but I have deferred doing either until I have had a better opportunity of forming an opinion as to the stability of the mines. The revenue collected from the 1st June to this date amounts to \$1180 50. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, P. O'REILLY, Gold Commissioner.

List of the current prices of provisions, &c on Gersmanns Creek, June 6, 1871: Flour.....\$ 1 00 per lb Beans..... 1 00 do Bacon..... 1 50 do Sugar..... 1 50 do Tea..... 3 00 do Tobacco..... 5 00 do Nails..... 1 50 do Yvasat Powders..... 1 50 per box Gum Boots..... 20 00 to \$25 pr Labor..... 10 00 per day

Since writing the above one boat load of flour—6000 lbs—has arrived by way of the Giscome Portage and is now selling at 90 cents per pound. P O'REILLY, Gold Commissioner.

ARRIVAL.—The bark Zephyr, Capt Trask consigned to C T Millard, with a freight of 150 tons of merchandise, arrived yesterday afternoon. The Zephyr sailed from San Francisco on the 12th ult, experienced light adverse winds to the Cape off which she arrived a week ago; was detained off the Cape by calms until yesterday morning, when she had a quick run. After disembarking the bark will proceed to Newcastle Island for a load of stone for San Francisco.

COAL.—Capt Roberts of San Francisco, who represents the Webb-Holladay line of New Zealand and Australian steamships, is in town for the purpose of making a contract with the Vancouver Coal Company for the supply of the steamships with several thousand tons of coal to be laid at Honolulu, S. I.

THE TWENTIETH.—In accordance with a suggestion made through these columns a few days ago, a meeting of gentlemen to form a committee whose duty it shall be to make arrangements for the proper celebration of our Dominion Day at the Capital, will be held to-day.

THE SUPERVISORS.—A San Francisco dispatch of July 1st says:—J. A. Miboud leaves here for Victoria on the steamer Prince Alfred on Monday, to commence exploration of the route from British Columbia to Canada, for the projected British Colonial Railway.

STATEMENT OF COAL SHIPPED by the Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Limited, from 1st January to 30th June, 1871.

To Victoria..... 2487 00 San Francisco..... 6789 00 Portland..... 834 00 Steamers calling..... 1809 00 Port Townsend..... 162 00 Honolulu..... 1925 00 Total..... 16,827 00

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—Sir John A. Macdonald was to hold a meeting at Toronto about the 20th June and address the people on the fishery provision of the Treaty of Washington, after which he would proceed to New Brunswick and address a meeting there upon the same subject.

NO INQUEST.—The Coroner decided to hold no inquest upon the body of George Richardson—the facts of the case being so plain.

PASSED UP.—The barkentine Emma Augusta, from San Francisco for the Hastings Mills, to load for Shanghai, took a pilot and passed up on Monday night.

THE steamship City of Melbourne of the Australian and New Zealand line sailed from San Francisco on the 20th inst.

THE Portland steamers will no longer visit this port; but will connect with the Puget Sound steamers for Victoria at Port Townsend.

THE steamer Olympia, on her way to San Francisco will arrive here to-morrow and will sail the day following for the Bay City.

THE North Pacific will arrive here on Thursday afternoon and will thereafter continue her semi-weekly trips as before.

THE SKATING RINK will be opened to-day. A full supply of the skates arrived yesterday and may be had at the rink.

CRICKET.—The match between the Esquimalt-Fleet and Victoria Elevens will come off to-morrow at Beacon Hill.

THE Otter met the Emily Harris, bound for Skeena, north of Millbank Sound on Saturday last.

MAIL.—A small American and Canadian mail was brought by the Isabel.

DOWN.—The wires yesterday.

Napoleon at Chislehurst.

A correspondent of the New York Herald claims to know all about how Napoleon and his family live at Chislehurst. He says— About the Empress very little can be said at the present moment except that she is not quite well, having caught a severe cold, and that she remains in her apartments invisible to visitors, attended solely by Madame Lermine, the only lady in waiting she retains. Besides this temporary illness, however, the Empress seems also to have completely changed in her disposition of mind. She is very nervous and constantly discontented with everything that happens around her, so that her temper at the present begins to be the subject of general complaint at Chislehurst, and the Emperor himself appears to suffer from it more than any one else. Even the little Prince does not seem to see his mother as much as previously. He spends the greater portion of the day with the Emperor. When they rise in the morning they both go for a walk until the messenger arrives from London, when the Emperor goes to open his correspondence. After this there comes billiard play, which Napoleon himself teaches the Prince, as he also does fencing and riding. Then comes breakfast and the daily prayer of the whole household. Then the young Prince takes his music lesson, in which he seems daily to improve, and in which his father greatly encourages him, notwithstanding his own well known indifference to music. When the weather is somewhat tolerable which has been very seldom this year in London, both father and son spend a great deal of time in walking round their park, which is full of sheep, and presents the most pleasant walking ground. These sheep are the only living being to be met with in the park, it being so guarded as not to allow any one to interfere with the solitude of their fallen majesties. Mr. Pictet (not the Prefect of the Police, but his cousin, the Secretary) and two or three gentlemen of the household watching every one that enters the residence and having the most strict orders not to allow any one to approach the Emperor. Full baskets of letters, containing applications for help or reward, are turned up or burned by these gentlemen without being submitted to the Emperor. The work of thus guarding the Imperial couple is entrusted to a very few persons. The whole body of courtiers consist of far as I know of Mr. Conti chief of the Emperor's Cabinet; Mr. Pictet the Emperor's private Secretary; Colonel Lepic, the Emperor's side-de-camp; Count Davillie querry; M. Duperré (the captain in the navy) side-de-camp to the Prince Imperial; M. Conneau, the Emperor's surgeon, and his son by his first marriage—a young naval officer—the Emperor's orderly. The household is still more modest. The gate-keeper of Camden House is still the English one, and the whole change in his life is that he has the Emperor and Empress' portraits on the walls of his lodge—as indeed they are to be found in all corners of Chislehurst hawked by lads all over the place. The attendants or servants of the staff of Camden House itself consist of the old valet de chambre of the Emperor, of one lady's maid of the Empress, of one footman, taken from the Tuilleries, of one English one, and of one female cook in the kitchen and a couple of kitchen maids. The Emperor dines quite en famille with the Empress and Prince, and none of the courtiers are present either at dinner or in the evening, except occasionally. Both he and the Empress were always very superstitious, and now consulting their fortunes in the cards seems to be the chief occupation in the evening. How little the means of recreation can be seen from the fact that in front of Camden House there is a small spot under some trees where a table and a few iron chairs are placed, and the whole court is looking out for a blue day upon which it has been promised that coffee would be served after dinner for the whole court. And this day is still expected and does not come on account of the unbearable weather.

Great Commercial Changes.

The advertising columns of the London Times are charts showing the course of the magnificent commerce of that kingdom of merchants. A few years since ships were up for all parts of the East Indies, China and Australia; and their fast sailing qualities were subjects of special note in the advertisements. Since the completion of the Suez Canal last year there has been a great change. Now the columns of the great Thunderer team with advertisements of swift Clyde built iron steamers via the Suez Canal. Sailing vessels are the exceptions; steamers the rule. English merchants, slow in other things, are quick to note and hold to seize upon every new channel for trade. Long before the Americans generally realised the immense traffic that must come to us from the other side of the Pacific, on the completion of our transcontinental lines of railway, they knew the dangers threatening British interests and prepared to outflank them. They did not wait for the completion of the Suez Canal to prove its success, but, in anticipation of the event, set the great ship yards of England at work, constructing myriads of fleet steamers adapted to the new route. In the magnificent results of their enterprise their prescience finds ample justification.

ION.

Patents

Patent of Capsules made in which necessarily are original inventor and assigned Kingdom.

EXPRESS.

WILLIAMS AN MONTHLY

of Skeena River on Creek,

Camps in the Omineca will be forwarded with dis-

RATES.

the Forks about the middle P. RID.

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IP LATELY SUB-

Jay and James Chestney Adams in Victoria was on mutual consent. All out-

diately paid to either of the JAS. CHESTNEY BALES.

be carried on by the said title of JAY & CO.

ATTORNEY.

SHARY ABSENCE

OF MR MELLADO BENE BY

J. MCKAY SASTON, 123 in law

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ADEMY OF MEDICINE

LDs, BRONCHIAL

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H. H. TRUX,

Proprietor, New York,

LEY & Co.,

Victoria, British Columbia

ES HOTEL

MORRISON STREETS,

D. OREGON,

- Proprietor

THIS NEW AND

of brick from Boston,

rooms SPLENDIDLY FUR-

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PRICES!

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JOSEPH L. SMITH,

COLLEGE.

LS, ONE OF THE

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Express system has been

in Lake, New York, for the

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at all Universities—such as

extractions, agates, crystals

and rare botanical speci-

the Wells, Fargo & Co's

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Specimens such as are more

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DAVIES,

GREEN & Co.,

Commission Merchant.

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Thanks.

ED, THROUGH THE

Colonist and on behalf of the

of the late George Richardson,

all acknowledgments to the Cap-

of view of the many impor-

of Esquimalt, for their kind

of the recent melancholy ac-

and specimens.

H. W. DAVIS,

ly 12th

TICE.

RESTIANA WILLIAMS

board without just cause, I

will not be responsible for any

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

ly 12th

in for Sale.

E HULES WITH

be sold cheap for cash, or on

ly. Apply to

F. MORRE,

Spence's Bridge.

FORAL.

ON DISTRICT.

YALE, B. O. July 1st, 1871.

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to allow myself to be placid

for a seat in the Legislature

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The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday July 12th 1871

The Customs Tariff Question.

The supreme importance of the question of a choice of Tariffs will be a sufficient excuse for reverting to the subject so soon. The question is one likely to be made a prominent issue at the polls; it is one which must occupy the attention of the new Legislature. It is, therefore, one respecting which there should be no misconception in the public mind. Ten days ago we had an article upon the subject, in which we ventured to express our belief that the Parliament of Canada would not consent to the slight modifications proposed to be made in our present tariff with a view to its retention, and we frankly stated the reasons for entertaining that belief. It was further stated that, even if these modifications were made, the tariff so modified would not be nearly as advantageous to British Columbia as the Dominion tariff. To that article our local contemporary attempted to reply yesterday morning. We say attempted, because not one of our arguments has been confronted, much less demolished. In that so-called reply the people are not only assured that the Dominion Parliament will consent to the proposed modification upon flour, grain and spirits, but they are actually asked to believe that 'if the next Assembly ask for such a new tariff as will suit this Colony' there is no doubt whatever that they will get it! In our opinion it is wrong—it is cruel to encourage the people to expect anything of the kind. Let the reader glance at the position this question occupied in the Terms adopted by the session of 1870. The present writer, who was a member of the House, took the position that the customs tariff was necessarily and essentially a Federal question, and that the power to deal with it would never be conceded to this or any other Province. He, moreover, gave it as his opinion that if it were thought the present tariff would be better adapted to the colony for some time to come than the Canadian one, the most we could hope to do was to obtain the consent of Canada to delay the extension of her tariff to this colony for a certain period, say, until the completion of railway communication; and at the same time, he recommended the revision of the local tariff before union, with that object. Conformably with that view, he moved a resolution, which was, however, lost. The member for Victoria District held a very different view, claiming that the Canadian Government would, if asked, concede the power to deal with our own tariff. The final result was that the Terms were accompanied by a variety of resolutions more or less involving power for the Provincial Legislature to deal with tariff questions. The sequel proves which view was the correct one. The Canadian Cabinet at once gave the Delegates to understand that no such power as was asked could be conceded, and the result was the adoption of the identical principle embodied in the resolution offered by the present writer, and voted down by the House. But it would appear the practical lesson thus taught has not cured the member for Victoria District of his tariff vagaries, and that he has still the 'check' to promise his constituents a new tariff, made to his special order! But in attempting to reply to our article of last week, our contemporary displays very great ignorance or else very great carelessness in dealing with facts. He asserts that on cereals, butter, cheese, bacon, hay, hops, vegetables, 'there is either no duty under the Canadian tariff or a much higher duty than our own tariff imposes.' Now, what is the fact? Under the Canadian tariff cereals, hay, hops, and for the most part, vegetables are free; but the duty upon butter, cheese and bacon, instead of being 'much higher,' is much lower than under our own tariff. Under the Canadian tariff butter pays four cents a pound, Under our own it pays ten cents a pound, Cheese pays three cents a pound under the Canadian tariff. Under our own it pays five cents a pound. Bacon pays one cent a pound under the Canadian tariff. Under our own it pays four cents a pound. Such gross misstatement of facts is scarcely excusable in a public writer. Again, our contemporary asserts that in solar as horses, hogs and sheep are concerned our own tariff would suit the farmers better than the Canadian one. Here, again, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that our contemporary writes in ignorance, or with intent to mislead. The Canadian tariff imposes a higher duty on live stock than our own—very much higher on horses and beef cattle; but under it all animals imported for breeding purposes are admitted duty free. Now, if there is one branch of farming more than another for which this colony is adapted it is stock-farming. In this branch the colony is now sufficiently advanced to be self-sustaining. For breeding purposes alone will it need to import. With the duty on horses increased from \$2 to \$10, and on beef cattle from \$3 to \$5,

The Cricket Match.

The playing yesterday was poor, owing to the high wind. After a stubborn contest the victory rested with Victoria by ten runs. The score is as follows:—

Table with cricket scores for 1st and 2nd innings, listing players like Drake, Wheeler, Curtis, and their runs.

A FIGHT FOR A RIVER.

Duluth and Superior City, backed respectively by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, have indulged in the worst kind of unpleasantness. The former is on the western shore of Lake Superior, the latter on the southern. The river St. Louis, which divides the two States, empties into the lake at a point about half way between the rival cities. Naturally, the water discharged by the river would continue along the western (that is Duluth) bank of the lake. But on the Duluth side of the river a tongue of land some twenty miles long, called Minnesota Point, has heretofore deflected the volume of water to the east, and made Superior City accessible to vessels. After pondering on the situation, Duluth made up its mind what to do—and did it. The last river and harbor bill appropriated a handsome sum for opening a canal through Minnesota Point. No time was lost by the Duluthians in beginning work. Superior City set up a shriek of mingled rage and alarm. Well it might, seeing itself on the point of being reduced to the position of an inland town. The Wisconsin Legislature authorized the Governor to call on the militia to defend the navigable streams of the State. But Minnesota Point, belonging to the State, from which it derives its name, the Governor did not see how the militia arm could be of any use; and so he betook himself to the courts. He got his injunction on the 4th of May—just four days too late to do him any good. The St. Louis was rushing through the canal in fine style, and a steamer had already made the trip through. Wisconsin is articulate with rage, but it is not easy to see what can be done about it. The diversion of the river is an accomplished fact.

The Lieutenant Governor

It will be seen from our Exclusive Dispatches that the Hon J W Trutch has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. There are circumstances which would have led us to think that it might have been better had a first-class man been sent from one of the other Provinces. But since the Dominion Government has departed from its first intention, we will frankly admit that no better selection could have been made from this community. Mr Trutch has succeeded in living down the unpopularity reflected from a bad system of administration; he has proved himself to be possessed of administrative ability of a high order; he has, during the present administration, won golden opinions both here and in Canada, extorting even praise from his political opponents; and he possesses the important advantage of an intimate personal acquaintance with the colony and its people. We have no doubt he will make both a successful and popular Governor. We must acknowledge the compliment which Canada has paid to British Columbia in selecting a local man for the first Lieutenant Governor.

Friday, July 7th

The Twentieth

The public meeting held yesterday at the Council Chambers was presided over by Councillor James E McMillan, Acting Mayor, who having stated the object of the call, called on

Senior Councillor Russell to move a resolution. Mr Russell made a few very appropriate and patriotic remarks and offered the following:—

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with full power to add to their number, to make all the arrangements necessary for the proper celebration of the admission of the Colony into the Dominion of Canada, viz: The Mayor and City Councillors, J H Turner, Dr Powell, M W T Drake, J G Norris, H Nathan, Jr, P J Hankin, W C Ward, David W Higgins, P J Tuzzo, A DeCosmos, J A Grahame, Dr Ash, Dr Trimble, R Barnaby, W J Macdonald, H B Seelye, L Franklin, J Fell, Kwong L, T Y Song, F J Roscoe, G C Gerow, J P Davies, Dr Tolmie, J D Pemberton, A B Gray, J Robson, T H Long, J Howard, F Williams, Mr Arthur, R Wallace, Peter Lester, A H Francis, A J Langley, Edgar Marvin, S Driard, TL Stahschmidt, E Green, J Loewee, J F McCreight, K McKenzie, A Bunker, R Baevan, Simeon Duck and T Allison, and that seven shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr DeCosmos seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Ex-Mayor Frankin moved that the committee be instructed to apply to the Governor and the Senior Officer of the Fleet for assistance.

Mr Higgins seconded and the resolution was carried after a few very sensible remarks from the Chair.

Councillor Carey suggested that salutes be fired at morning, noon and evening. (heer)

Mr Norris made a stirring appeal to the patriotism of those present, and wanted to see things done in a bold, manly way, with banners flying, drums beating and cannon booming. The occasion was a great one—the birth of a nation without a drop of blood! (cheers)

Mr Jessop suggested that a tall and new flagpole be erected on Beacon Hill. (heer)

Councillor Carey made few pertinent remarks, when

Mr Fell deprecated the remarks of Mr Norris as too gushing and enthusiastic.

Mr Norris and Councillor Carey having explained.

Mr Nathan, M L C, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned sine die

Subsequently the General Committee met and appointed the following sub-committees: Finance Committee—H Nathan, Jr, J D Powell, J H Turner, W J Macdonald, J G Norris.

Committee of Arrangements—L Franklin, J W Carey, A Wilson, P J Hankin, R W Plummer, T Allison, H B Seelye, R Barnaby, S Duck, J Russell, J H Turner, J G Norris.

The PRINCE ALFRED'S PASSENGERS.—The list of passengers on the Prince Alfred appears exclusively in THE COLONIST to-day. The Prince Alfred is due this afternoon.

County Court.

Before A F Pemberton, Esq. THURSDAY, July 6, 1871.

PLUMMER V. ANDERSON.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover \$10, the price alleged to have been bid by defendant at an auction sale held by plaintiff for an electro plated cake basket. The plaintiff proved by a witness that defendant made the bid of \$10. Plaintiff denied upon oath having bid for the article and that he told plaintiff at the time he did not bid and would not take the article. Defendant pleaded that he did not receive the cake basket and denied that there was any sale and delivery.

The Court deferred judgment for 4 days. COMMITMENT SUMMONS.—Thos Bishop was summoned before the Court yesterday and ordered to pay the sum of \$2 per month on a judgment obtained by Fred Morton against defendant.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. She carried away about 20 passengers amongst whom were Rev Mr Reynard, Hon Dr Carrall, Capt Irving, Stamp and Baymer, Mr J Work, Mrs H Work, J P Davies, W Wolf, Mrs Newfelder, Mr Johnson, Mrs Hoyt and two daughters, Mr U Nelson, W H Sanford, and several miners for Omineca.

ECCLIESIASTICAL UNION.—A dispatch from Toronto, June 10th, says:—'A long discussion took place last evening in the Synod Church of Scotland, in Canada, on the proposed Presbyterian union. The result was the unanimous adoption of a resolution embodying three articles forming a basis of union.

The steamer Olympia will sail from Victoria for San Francisco on Tuesday next. So saith a dispatch from Captain Finch to Mr Garett & Co. It is said the owners of the Olympia will bid for the Canadian ocean mail subsidy on this coast.

THE GEO. S. WRIGHT.—A dispatch from Capt Rogers, received last evening, announced that the steamer G S Wright, from Portland for Sitka, had arrived at Sao Juan Island in a disabled condition and asked for a steamer to tow her over to Victoria for repairs.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Three Councillors—Messrs McMillan, Carey and Heathorn—met at the Council Chamber last evening and adjourned, three not constituting a quorum.

WRECKED.—The American bark with the extraordinary name of Burns has been lost on Cerros Island. She loaded at Burrard Inlet a year and a-half ago.

THE SHIP OTAGO will sail on the 10th from San Francisco for Moody & Co's Mills to load lumber for Callao.

ERRATUM.—Yesterday we wrongly reported on the prize for throwing the heavy hammer. It was won by Mr W Smith; distance thrown, 59 ft 6 in.

Ten specimens of scale gold from Sombrero river, brought up by J Wilcox, may be seen at Langley & Co's.

INSTALLED.—The Officers of New Westminster Lodge I. O. O. F. will be installed by the D. D. G. M. this evening.

YREKA, California, a large Mountain town, has been fearfully scorched; loss \$300,000.

THE schooner Ocean Pearl of the Merchant's Line sailed on the 5th for Victoria from San Francisco.

ROAD STEAMERS.—The Queen Pearl has 50 tons of Road Steamers on board.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS COLDS, &c.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; the doctor who the defendant man, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he agreed had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physician of London stated that Dr J Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1871.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMARKS ON USE AND ACTION.

This INFALLIBLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the system of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful:—Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRA 75 FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the Colloquy of Physicians and J Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

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

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (See 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866.—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners of course it is not thus so singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place in the system.

Extra. From the General Board of Health, London, to its ally in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the necessity of adopting it that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in every case of cholera and dangerous compounds sold as cholera cures from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1866, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the wrapper and the name of his medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T BAYNEPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles, 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 9d., and 4s, 6d.

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INSTALLED.—The Officers of New Westminster Lodge I. O. O. F. will be installed by the D. D. G. M. this evening.

YREKA, California, a large Mountain town, has been fearfully scorched; loss \$300,000.

THE schooner Ocean Pearl of the Merchant's Line sailed on the 5th for Victoria from San Francisco.

ROAD STEAMERS.—The Queen Pearl has 50 tons of Road Steamers on board.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS COLDS, &c.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W P Wood stated that COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; the doctor who the defendant man, being the inventor was deliberately untrue which he agreed had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physician of London stated that Dr J Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely and mean no other than Dr Browne's—See Times, July 12, 1871.

The Public therefore are cautioned against using any other than

Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMARKS ON USE AND ACTION.

This INFALLIBLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the system of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful:—Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Cramp Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cough, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRA 75 FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon Earl Russell communicated the Colloquy of Physicians and J Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec 31, 1864.

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

Dr Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (See 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan 10, 1866.—Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners of course it is not thus so singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place in the system.

Extra. From the General Board of Health, London, to its ally in Cholera.—So strongly are we convinced of the necessity of adopting it that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in every case of cholera and dangerous compounds sold as cholera cures from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, Aug 1, 1866, which states that Dr J Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words 'Dr J Collis Browne' on the wrapper and the name of his medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J T BAYNEPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles, 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 9d., and 4s, 6d.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, San Francisco, Cal.

Call the attention of Dealers to their large assortment of 'Newly Arrived' Goods composed in part of the well supplied WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

FRESH DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, ESSENTIAL OILS, KIDNEY PILLS, &c.

For Sale. OUR DRUG BUSINESS located in San Francisco for the liberal patronage we have received for more than twenty-one years, during which period we have steadily engaged in the Drug business in California. We beg to say in consequence of the rapid growth of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, now spread over the United States and other countries far beyond, we are necessitated to devote our entire time to the said business.

We are the Oldest Drug firm on the Pacific Coast and have only one continuous under the same proprietors since 1848, and have determined to sell our large, prosperous, and well established business on favorable terms.

This is a rare opportunity for men with means, of acquiring into a profitable business with advantages never before offered.

For particulars enquire of R. H. McDONALD & CO., Wholesale Importers, 115 N. B. Until a sale is made we shall continue our imports and send a large stock of fresh goods constantly on hand, and sell at prices to defy competition.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY? FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in either young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal. 50¢ Sold for a Circular.

THEY ARE NOT A WILE FANCY DRINK. Made of Pure Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refined Limes, do not produce any of the usual effects of the taste, called 'Tonic,' 'Appetizer,' 'Restorer,' &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to their condition.

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