

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

St. John's N. F., Sunday 15.

The Royal mail steamship, Europa, Captain Leitch, from Boston, via Halifax to Liverpool, arrived at this port at one o'clock p. m. today. She was run by the Royal mail steamship Arabia from Liverpool on the 7th inst., bound for New York. The Arabia, it appears, struck the lights of the Europa off Cape Race Light House. The Europa lost her rudder, and had her stern knocked off, besides receiving other damage, and will have to be repaired here. The Arabia, after boarding her by her for some time, and then proceeded to New York. She is not so much injured as the Europa. The Arabia's despatches for the press were not at all on board the Europa, but we have Liverpool advices to the Times, the Arctic's day of sailing. The political news of the Arabia at a glance do not seem to be particularly important or interesting. The news of the success of the cable was received on "Change with glee and enthusiasm, from the fact that the electric union of Great Britain and America may lead to the unity of all nations. The announcement of the arrival of the Agamemnon is not in the papers come to hand, but it is not possibly farther the particulars of her trip, they shall be forwarded.

The rebellion in Central India has been effectively put down. Lord Canning's proclamation was, that no hopes of pardon need be entertained by any person immediately concerned in the murder of British subjects.

Yvona advices report the concentration of an Austrian army of 37,000 men on the Danube Southern Hungary, south points, nearest Turkey, on the Bosman and Servian frontiers.

Mr. D'Israeli favours the repeal of the paper tax if the Exchequer can spare the income resulting therefrom. There had been a large embarkment of troops for India.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 6.—Confidence is increasing in our cotton market. The sales of the week foot up 69,340 bales. On Monday the demand was regular, but not extensive, and the sales were 10,000 bales. Liverpool 6th.—Beef had declined 2 1/2 cts per tierce. Pork steady but inactive. Bacon at a reduction of 1s per cwt., the demand was increased. Produce Market.—Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Congou 1/4 higher.

LONDON MARKETS.—Sugar inactive. Coffee steady. Tea increasing in demand. Rice very firm. Linned Oil 3/4 3/4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15. The steamship Philadelphia from Havana, August 8th, arrived here this morning, the brig Nancy of New Orleans recently seized at Havana as a slaver has been discharged. Two cargoes of Coolies numbering nearly 800 had recently arrived at Havana, under the Dutch and Spanish flag.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16. The ceremony yesterday of laying the corner stone of the new cathedral of St. Patrick in this city, drew together an audience of from fifty to sixty thousand persons. A sermon on the occasion was preached by Archbishop Hughes, who stated the subscription of 1,000 dollars each, now amounts to 103 contributions. Among the memorials enclosed in the corner stone, was a document in Latin, of which the following is a translation.

Pastor.—While a few days past have occurred the wonderful laying of the electrical cable in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean from shore to shore. This established instantaneous communication between America and the European States. For the happy completion of this work, much credit is due to the invisible force of our celebrated fellow citizen Cyrus W. Field.

Wm. Saunders, the Hamptonburg murderer, was arrested yesterday near Chester, and lodged in Goshen jail. A dispatch from the latter place says the girl Margaret is better, and will probably recover. A letter from Havana says the rumor that the United States was meditating a purchase of Cuba has caused great excitement there. Yellow fever continued to rage. Capt. Albert Gage is among its victims. All the vessels of the Spanish fleet had been ordered into port by the Admiral, in order to escape the Autumnal hurricane, and all the sailing vessels were also rapidly getting to the north east.

TRINITY BAY, August 14. To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., N. Y.:—The cause of our not transmitting and receiving intelligence through, is that the instruments require a great deal of care in adjusting, and getting them ready. I am doing this as best as it is possible. You should not look upon the cable as an ordinary short telegraph line that can be worked through directly. The cable has been successfully laid, and telegraphic signals are passed through it at our pleasure, but we have encountered a little difficulty which requires time and many experiments to entirely overcome; but we see no reason to doubt that we shall be able, in a few days, to surmount all difficulties. I will send you the earliest intimation of the probable time when the Queen's message may be expected.

(Signed) D. E. SANTS. NOTE.—In addition to the above we have seen a private despatch from a reliable gentleman at St. John's, who is in a position to obtain the earliest and most correct official intelligence concerning the cable, which states that the instruments at Trinity Bay received with a good degree of success the communication from the electricians at the Valencia office, but that owing to some unexplained reason it has been impossible to send that or any other intelligence to the operators at Valencia. This is a state of things which often occurs upon a land line, but one office can receive correctly from a distant operator, and yet be unable to send a word in return; and the difficulty sooner or later is found to be in the battery, its connections or the instrument, and there is no reason to doubt that the present difficulties in working the cable will, as soon as the electricians compare notes, be entirely overcome.

(Signed) REPORTER. ARRIVAL OF THE "SAXONIA."

New York, August 17. The steamship Saxonia arrived this evening from Hamburg and Southampton, 4th inst. The Africa arrived out on the second.

vidence to the preservation of a general peace. She trusts that the labours of the Paris conference may lead to a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to them. She alludes to the gallantry and devotedness of the troops in India, and hopes that those efforts have already so far been crowned with success, and that the revolt may be speedily suppressed. She has given willing assent to the bill for transferring the Government of India to the direct authority and control of a just and impartial administration of the law to give its advantages to her subjects of every race and creed. The Queen thanks the Commons for the judicious liberality with which they have provided for the exigencies of the public services. The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters. Parliament was then prorogued until Oct. 19.

The Queen's speech is attacked by the Times in severe terms, which express an affected thankfulness that Her Majesty's lips had not been insulted with its utterance.

Two million and a half dollars in specie had been received from Australia. The arrangements to lay the Red Sea Cable are completed.

Mr. Syngue is appointed Secretary to Sir George Osley's special mission to Central America.

France and England have come to an understanding in reference to the recent horrible events at Jeddah. All offenders will be punished, irrespective of rank, and indemnities payable by towns who have had any hand in the massacre, to all injured persons. Two hundred persons have been arrested at Jeddah.

Upwards of a dozen vessels had foundered in the North Sea in a gale. Ismael Pasha, Ottoman Commissioner, had arrived at Jeddah.

The Bombay mail had reached England. Sir Hugh Rose had been appointed to a command, in consequence of his brilliant services.

The recent battle between the Turks and the Christians on the frontier is said to have been very sanguinary. The Christians were victors at all points. The Turks rallied near Konaroz, bombarded and destroyed the village and drove the Christians to the Austrian frontier.

Sir C. Campbell has ordered the troops into cantonment until after the rainy season. The Princess of Jhansi had been killed.

Commercial intelligence has been anticipated. English funds were firm. Consols on Tuesday were 96 to 96 1/2 for money and 96 1/2 for the 7th September.

FURTHER BY THE "ARABIA." ST. JOHN'S, N. F., August 17. We have succeeded in obtaining one more paper brought by the Arabia, the only additional one on board the Europa. The Liverpool Courier of the 7th inst. states, says that, as compared with last week prices. Breadstuffs are rather firm. Flour was more quoted for at full prices. To-day, western canal, 20s to 21s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 22s to 24s. White American wheat quoted at 6s 3/4 to 7s 4d. Indian corn steady.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK. Lewis Macdonald, Clock and Watch Maker. Wilson, E. Smead, Millwright. Christian, Wm. Smead & Harne's Smead, Station and Lot for Sale.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

THE SESSION CLOSED. We are at length prorogued; and this long and costly Parliamentary session is closed, and our duty is now to see what the better we are for our legislation. It has been a very stormy session, party spirit has run madly high, being doubtless increased by the commercial crisis through which we are passing. It is an ill-wind which blows nobody any good,—is a proverb common as a household word,—hence it is found invariably to be, that times of social and commercial disorder is the most favorable period for the demagogue to display his skill; because then he has only to lay the sin at the door of the Government of the day when he is safe to enlist the passions and prejudices of the unthinking masses on his behalf.

Such is briefly the course that has been pursued by the unprincipled opposition during the present session. They have seized upon the present disordered state with an avidity, which in a better cause would have been highly commendable, but is otherwise mean and contemptible, and we hesitate not to affirm that it is in a great measure, owing to their factious opposition, that we have had such a protracted session, and that it has been disgraced by such gross personalities. We do not desire to ignore the fact that an opposition is necessary, and even useful in all responsible Governments. But an opposition in order to be useful must not be merely obstructive; it should have some higher and loftier aim than fault-finding; it should not be simply a negative opposition. If it wishes to be useful, it also should have a principle and a policy; and it should also be generous and just

enough to support a just measure of public importance, if its tendency is in the right direction.—But such has not been the course of the Clear Grit faction. Oppose the Ministry, tooth and nail, uphill and down dale. Let their measures be right or wrong; such has been the war cry of the present Opposition. The result of such opposition is before the public, and we leave them to judge.

We will now glance hastily at some of the more prominent acts that have been passed.

There has been an act passed for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases, and preventing preferential assignments in Upper Canada. The Jury Laws have been amended; the Municipal Law have also been improved, and measures for diminishing the cost of Criminal Justice in Lower Canada have been adopted.

Then we have a Fisheries Bill.—An Act to amend the Laws of this Province, regulating the rate of interest, which will be found given in full in another column. Also, an address forwarded to the Queen, relating to the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, and soliciting her consideration of the scheme of an inter-colonial railway. These are a few of the more prominent and important acts passed this session.

We think that these measures are very important ones, and much demanded. Some of them will correct crying abuses which have long existed,—such for instance as making preferential assignments, by which the interests of the chosen few are cared for at the expense of justice and equity. Then the Usury Law Bill is another step in the right direction, though it does not to our mind go far enough; for we hold that money should be free, even as other articles of commerce, for a restriction by-law of the rate of interest payable does but open the flood gates of evasion and stratagem. Therefore, we say, break down these unnatural props, and let the borrower and the lender make their own bargains, even as they do in all other marketable commodities.

This is, however, but a very brief summary of the work actually done. We are aware that there are many questions now in abeyance that we should like to have seen settled, or at least further advanced,—such for instance as the question of Representation by Population, the Seat of Government Question, a Federal Union, the Hudson's Bay question, and many others. But even Rome was not built in a day; therefore we must wait, perhaps the delay will be advantageous, as the subjects are of such importance as to demand a great amount of forethought and judgement. We cannot with many think that the labor of the session is lost, when such acts as we have referred to have been passed. It is in vain now to regret what has been left undone. It is the fault of the people that obstructive have the power to hinder business. If they will elect men whose forte is talk and talk only, they must suffer the consequences, by having a talking Parliament instead of a working one, and the time of the House wasted in personal squabbles, instead of attending to public business.

These squabbles tried for a brief period their hands at cabinet making, and a pretty mess they made of it. The Cabinet itself was a negation and stultification of principle; their bond of unity was, they agreed to differ, and trust to the unborn future to bring order out of chaos, and in the meanwhile pocket the emoluments and honors of office. But of course now they are defeated, they are martyrs for the public good. Oh! if Fox were but alive, how they would swell his calendar of Blessed Martyrs. If, however, we are to judge of them by some of their editorials, we should be inclined to think that their only chance of martyrdom is by having a hempen cord placed in rather dangerous proximity to their blessed necks for rebellion,—a rebellion being devoutly prayed for doubtless by some of these fanatics. But we again urge them to beware how they thus excite the worst passions of man, because they are disappointed, let them not like hellhounds, cry blood. We could give many quotations from the editorials of the Clear Grits, in which an appeal to arms is more than hinted at.—Such appeals are a disgrace to our public writers, and ought to be put down by all who love peace and liberty, rather than anarchy and confusion.

FIRE. A fire broke out about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning on the premises of Mr. Daniel Horner, Senr., destroying the barn, stables, &c. The barn was filled with Wheat, Oats, and Hay, which was all completely consumed by the devouring element. The damage was not less than 1000 dollars, on which there was no insurance whatever. Cause of the fire, careless use of tobacco.

THE CANADIAN PHONETIC PIONEER.

The above is a small paper published monthly at 1s 3d per annum. Its object is to promote the interest of the Phonetic system of short hand writing. The number before you contains some well written articles on the above subject. We recommend every young man to take the journal and learn the system, as it is of incalculable benefit to all. Published by William Orr, Oshawa.

THE AMERICAN FARMERS MAGAZINE.

This is a monthly periodical of a high order. It is well printed, and contains a vast amount of information on Agricultural subjects. The articles are well written. We think no farmer ought to be without this journal. It is eminently a farmers journal. We cannot too strongly recommend its perusal by Agriculturalists.

THE GRUMBLER AND THE POKER.

These are the respective titles of two rare little rival novels of fun and amusement. The caricatures on men and things are well done. We have only one regret, and that is, that both of them exhibit too much party spirit. We think that wit and humor should at least be free from party rancour; still, to the lovers of fun, we say, take them both and judge for yourselves.

Correspondence.

THE REPORT VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the British Tribune. Sir,—Your paper of the 13th inst. has not reached me. It is, therefore, by mere accident that I have seen Mr. Norris' coarse and intemperate letter in your issue of that date, in which my report and commentary on the proceedings of the Scarborough Council are stigmatized as a misrepresentation of facts, and in which I myself am assailed in language utterly beneath the notice of a gentleman, and in which I should be sorry to follow Mr. W. N. Norris. That letter when duly read, and its superfluous and vulgarities amounts simply to this, that we are at issue upon one material fact; whether the Council did, or did not sanction the prosecution of certain persons at their meeting of July 6. I contend that they did.—Mr. Norris denies it; and the following are the terms in which he does so:—"I assert that the proceedings taken against these men did not originate in an order of the Council at the last meeting of July 6." If, by the words "order of the Council" he means a formal resolution duly proposed, seconded, and entered on the minutes, I never stated such a thing; but if he means to insinuate that the Council did not give the sanction of their authority, verbally to such prosecutions; I assert that they did and I will prove the correctness of my statement from my short-hand notes taken on the spot, and at the time (July 6). I may here observe that Mr. Norris has not attempted to prove his statement. He goes on to say, "I assert that the cases were not discussed at any previous meeting, &c. I affirm that with the exception of Keirl's (case) the Council was perfectly ignorant until July 26 of all the particulars of these cases." The following are my notes: Richard Collins, William Hickey, and Mrs. Frazer, informant, J. Ormerod.—To Hickey's name are appended the words "ancle broken." To Mrs. Frazer's the words "left the Township," and a line is drawn through each name, being my private mark to show that the Council sanctioned the waiving of the prosecution for these reasons: To Collins' name are attached the words, "Summoned by two Pathmasters—had removed from first to second beat, and performed labor there." (The word "summoned" alluded to by being called out to perform labor, not to a summons before a magistrate.) To Keirl's name are attached the words, "Informant Captain Secor—pleaded authority from T. Brown—I, Brown's order alluding to his own land produced; ordered to perform labor under Secor." To W. R. Bennett's name the word "paid" is attached. To the rest there is no note.

Now, sir, I ask you, whether, on the strength of these notes taken on July 6, at the time the cases were first brought before the Council, I

was, or was not warranted in asserting that the cases were discussed by one, and that in some cases the prosecution was recommended to be proceeded with. Mr. Norris has totally suppressed the fact that in Keirl's case at that meeting, Captain Secor was requested to call on Keirl once more; that he did so call him, and that he refused to perform his labor. I never blamed the Council for simply permitting the fines and costs per se. I indicated them for first sanctioning prosecutions, and then permitting fines, &c. But let me suppose, for argument's sake, that the Council were "perfectly ignorant of all the particulars" &c., as Mr. Norris asserts. Why then did they lend their sanction to the prosecution on insufficient evidence? If they placed themselves in an anomalous position not warranted by their own By-law on the subject, and assume functions analogous to those of a Grand Jury, in finding a true bill, they ought to have sufficient evidence before they lent their sanction to a prosecution. But surely some mode can be devised by which the Council may, if they think fit, investigate cases beforehand, rescue themselves from the inability of being placed in that dilemma in which the subsequent presentation of petitions by parties lined, is sure to find them. This may be the subject of a future letter. Was not the evidence in Collins' case sufficient to justify them in waiving the prosecution in the first instance? If I were in error, I am most happy to acknowledge it, without being "black-guarded" for an unintentional error. But if Mr. Norris' statement be true, that he and three others "had the final adjudication of their cases postponed for one week," I am at a loss to know how the Council could, at their meeting of July 26, remit to Keirl a fine, and charge him with costs which, according to Mr. Norris, had not been imposed at that time. A case is finally adjudicated when judgment is recorded and signed. If the final adjudication be suspended, it follows that the case is still sub judice, and you cannot remit or charge what has not been imposed. If Mr. Norris meant that *ex parte* had been postponed, he should have said so, especially as he professes to be so very accurate, and "not unacquainted with municipal and general law." The accuracy of his assertion that my report originated "in a morbid desire for notoriety," is sufficiently disproved by the fact that *no signature was attached to it*, as he well knew.

But the most amusing part of his letter consists of his idea, that by compelling the Township Clerk to furnish each paper in the Riding with the minutes of its proceedings, he will prevent that public discussion, which is the life blood of our institutions. He has already proposed an illegal standing order to that effect, that any Councillor may, at any time, move that the Council Chamber be cleared of strangers. Let him put this into practice and thereby show the public what a little dictator he would be, if he had the power. Fortunately he overrates both his influence and his importance, if he imagines that he can dictate to the press what they are to insert, and what to reject;—and he may discover ere long, that by an attack upon one who has hitherto supported him where right, and who now opposes him where he believes him to be wrong, he has failed to strengthen his recently acquired position.

I am, &c., THE AUTHOR OF THE REPORT. Toronto, August 18th 1858.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13. Hon. Mr. ROSS moved the second reading of the Jury Laws Consolidation Bill for Upper Canada. The Bill was then read a second time, and passed through Committee of the Whole without amendment.

The following Bills were read a third time, and passed:—Western Canada Loan Company's Bill; Trust and Loan Company's Amendment Bill; Bill to confirm the titles of land sold under the Will of John Lyons; Upper Canada Jury Bill; Bill to provide for the redemption of Provincial Debentures by the creation of a Provincial Stock; Lands in Hamilton, Tax Limitation Bill.

MUNICIPAL AND ROAD (L.C.) BILL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MOORE, this Bill was read a second time and referred.

USURY BILL.

The Bill which had been introduced into the Council by Hon. Mr. BOLTON to amend the Usury Laws, and which had passed this House, was now brought up from the Legislative Assembly, it having been therein substituted for the Bill of Mr. Benjamin.

Hon. Mr. VANROUGHNET said the Bill came up as a new Bill, and it would therefore be necessary that it should pass through the several stages *pro forma*.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The rules of the House were suspended with regard to this Bill, and it was read a second time, passed through Committee without amendment, read a third time, and passed.

Hon. Mr. VANROUGHNET moved the concurrence of the House in the Address passed to the Queen by the Assembly, on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory, the Indian Territory, and Rupert's Land. Carried.

NOTICES FOR NEXT SESSION.

Hon. Col. PRICE gave notice that he would move early in the next Session of Parliament to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of witnesses of Criminal Cases in Upper Canada, in the same manner as they were entitled to in Lower Canada; also, that he would bring in a Bill to amend the property qualification of members of Parliament; and also, that he would introduce a Bill to abolish the unnecessary office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11. On motion of Hon. S. SMITH, the House went into Committee on the Bill to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, to meet in Synod. (from Legislative Council).

Mr. DENKIN moved, in amendment, in order to make it more clear, that each parish send delegates.

Mr. DUNKIN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PRICE moved an amendment, to make the number of delegates three instead of five.—Carried.

The Bill was then reported as amended, and was read a third time and passed on a division of 72 to 7.

SUNDAY LABOUR BILL.

The item—"Second reading Bill to relieve the employees of the Government in the Post Office Department and on the Canals from Sunday labour—Mr. Brown" being read.

Mr. ROBINSON said—I do not think it fair to the hon. gentleman who introduced this Bill, to press it. The hon. gentleman has changed his views on the subject since, for he formed his new cabinet on a Sunday. In justice to that hon. gentleman the measure should not be passed in his absence.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Usury Laws, and for the better regulation of the rate of interest.

Mr. CROM moved a month's hoist to the Bill.

Hon. Mr. CATHCOTE rose at twenty minutes past two and addressed the House on the amendment.

The amendment was negatived on a division.—Yeas, 16; nays, 36.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12.

On motion of Mr. CAYLEY, the Bill to make more advantageous provision for the redemption of Provincial Debentures, and the consolidation of the public debt, was read a third time and passed.

On the motion that the House, concur in the amendments made to the Bill to define the Electoral Franchise, and for other purposes.

Mr. R. SCOTT moved an amendment to reduce the franchise from \$30 to \$24.—Negatived.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. The House having gone into Committee on resolutions relating to Rupert's Land, the Indian Territory, and the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER begged to move the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. That the approaching termination of the license of trade granted by the Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indian territories, a portion of which in the opinion of this House Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and to procure a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company, and the boundary of Canada on the north and west.

2. That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a-half, has, in the opinion of this House, a right to request from the Imperial Government a decision of the question, with the view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to the Imperial Government as to Canada, and which when unsettled may prevent the colonization of the country.

3. That the settlement of the Boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore this House should address her Majesty, praying that she would direct her Majesty's Government to Her Majesty's Government, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the said Charter, or for the maintenance of her rights.

4. That any re-valuation of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in the opinion of this House, be granted only upon conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company, as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by Her Majesty's Government, no settlements for colonization, should as required, be withdrawn from under any such license and jurisdiction, and control of the said Company; and that Her Majesty's Government, or the Governor General in Council, should be permitted a grant license to trade in any portion of the said territories while held by or in co-operation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the preservation of peace, for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits, for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or oppression, and with such other provisions as to Her Majesty's Government or to his Excellency in Council may seem advisable.

5. That, in the opinion of this House, Canada should not be called upon to compensate the said Company for any portion of such territory from which they may withdraw or be compelled to withdraw,—but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereof on which they have built or improved.

That a joint Address of both Houses, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be presented to Her Majesty.

Mr. DAWSON said he had a number of documents and other information on this subject, which he wished to bring before the House, but as he had been much engaged on an Election Committee, he had not had time to arrange them, and would ask that the debate be postponed till half-past seven.

This was agreed to, and the Order was accordingly postponed.

At half-past seven the House again went into Committee on the resolution relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Mr. DAWSON moved a series of resolutions in amendment to Mr. Loranger's which were negatived by 42 to 23.

Mr. LORANGER'S resolutions were then agreed to, and an Address founded on them was drafted, and ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Council.

MINERS' LETTERS AND STORIES.

A RETURNING PRODIGAL. The following letter was received by a gentleman in San Francisco. The writer is evidently a merchant, and a shrewd business man:—

Victoria, June 27, 1858. I arrived here safely last Friday per steamer "Panama." Had a most pleasant trip, as you may imagine, when you think of the number of passengers crowded together on a small boat.

This town is rather a pretty little place of about 11,000 houses, and some 2,000 inhabitants. The country about here is very beautiful. Filled with farms, and a great abundance of stock of all kinds. Eggs, butter, &c., are not so scarce as with you. The only thing wanted is horses. We all sleep in tents in the open air.

As regards gold mines, that is all a humbug. You can get Indians to work for fifty cents per day, and plenty of white men for 1 1/2 per month. You may think your star that you did not come to this—a country. I shall return by the next steamer. I can expect to see me in about ten days. If any of your friends think of coming here, tell them they had better stay where they are.

Employment of any kind is not to be had here, and it is all nonsense to think of trading here, as the Hudson's Bay Company claim the exclusive right to trade with the mines, and have sufficient force to drive off any American trader who would try to do so.

I really believe the gold mines a grand humbug. I never was in a country where money was so scarce, and as regards "gold diggers," that is all nonsense—you never see a digger.

Thank God, I have money enough to get back.

A COOKER. Mrs. Dubois, merchant of this city, proceeded recently to Victoria, and returned this morning by the "Panama." He pronounced the whole affair "a grand humbug," and says that thousands of persons are at Victoria doing nothing. On his arrival at Victoria he was surrounded by hundreds of speculators who offered him lots, supposing that he had plenty of money.

[San Francisco Bulletin, July 5.] THE WASHINGTON DIARY. Mr. Edward J. McLeure, who was a workman in the Sacramento Works, left this city on the 6th day of May last, for the Fraser River mines, returned on the 6th of June, and arrived in Sacramento on the 23rd of June, and gives the following information:—

I landed at Victoria on the 14th of May, and six or at that place for two days. Myself and eleven others then started in a schooner for Fort Langley, a distance of about 130 miles. It took us seven days to make the voyage. We started at Fort Langley one day, and then started in a large whal boat for Fort Hope, distant about 60 miles, at which place we landed in eleven days, our whalboat having expired, and thereby being compelled to procure a canoe.—We remained at Fort Hope one day, and then started for Fort Yale, distant about 20 miles, in a canoe, when we arrived in one day, spending twelve hours in prospecting on the way. I then went down to Hill's Bar, which is three miles below Fort Yale, and went to work. The first day we went to mining we took out \$5 to the hand. We continued to wash for about nine days at an average of about \$8 per day to the hand. The river then commenced rising at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours, when we were obliged to quit work. We then started down the river and landed again at Fort Langley, stayed there two days, and went to Fort Gage, and from thence to Fort Townsend; stopped there one day, took the steamer and landed at San Francisco. We prospecting the river from Fort Langley up—at that place we found about three cents to the pan; five miles higher up we found several cents to the pan, and the whole river averaged about that until we got within about three miles of Fort Hope, at which place it paid about 12 cents to the pan, and 15 miles above that point we found from 25 to 30 cents to the pan. We prospecting all the ravines, gulches and banks very thoroughly and could not find the "color" anywhere except in the bars on the river. The bars are generally very large, but the gold, all the gold discovered so far is in the gold, and no one can yet tell the extent of it.

AN IMMIGRANT REMEMBER. An old resident of Maryland, a Fortunate Packer named Mann, well known to all the Rocky Mountain merchants, returned on Thursday, the 11th inst., from the Fraser River. He says the *Marysville Express* and *Colo. Standard* are entirely correct in their reports, with seventy miles for Fraser River.—Not seeing any good prospect for packing on Fraser River, he sold his outfit at \$125 to the United States Government at Fort Vancouver. He tied up gold dust at Fraser River, and offered \$18 per ounce without success. He represents the Fraser River gold region as an unimagined humber.

NEVER EARL OFF. T. D. Woodard, late a clerk with P. H. Russell, and J. R. Figg, writes from Whashington, that their letters appear in full in the Sacramento Union. Woodard says:—

We do not know what to do. After getting up to the mines, there are no chances to one that we cannot do anything; at least it is presented to us here. I have satisfied my

mind of but one single thing, and that is, if I was in Sacramento, and knew as much as I do now, a six ounce team could not get me away, at least for two months to come, and I do sincerely hope that none of my friends will think of coming here until they know for certainty that they can do better. Do not think I am discouraged. I am in fact, and am bound to see it through if any one else does, and I am fully satisfied that we are all bound to a great extent, and the best evidence of it in the world is, that there is very little gold coming here. I saw fifteen ounces yesterday sold at \$16 per ounce. Another man saw somebody that had the same man's name, and that he had made in six weeks. You can hear anything you wish to, by standing in your "kicker house."

In conclusion, I would say to miners and traders, if they would like to save their money, to hold on a while, for if you come here they will get themselves in a very uncomfortable climate, be skinned by the stores & companies to a lot of hundred dollars, (some being treated by them as though they were a parcel of dogs, and with but little respect of doing anything whatever. In a few days I will start for the mines and will tell them to my satisfaction, at least. So far, there is a great humbug about these Fraser River mines.

EL DORADO FACT. The most astounding facts have yet to be divulged. A river emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, (two hours the name) not a hundred miles north of Fraser River, hints at supposed to contain gold, has proved fabulously rich. An Indian arrived at Victoria from this locality, having twenty-three pounds weight of pure gold, obtained solely by his own labor in less than twenty days. A confirmation of our figures, and being short of space, we append the following statistics, derived from an official and authentic source of the strictest reliability. We deem the above is sufficient to cause an exodus of a more alarming character, and of higher proportions, to number than any hitherto known in history. Suffice it to say that the prospect of a well founded; that it holds out busy times, high prices, speculations, contracts, and employment of a thousand men.

Fountain's Digging (Fraser's River), at 51 deg. 30 min. north, 118 deg. 15 min. west. Five rockers, worked by half-breed Canadians:—

Table with 5 columns: Date, Amount 1, Amount 2, Amount 3, Amount 4. Rows for June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,