EXCHANGE BOARD APRIL 5th, 1864 sold at 40c. b. 30 37% c. r. w.

ked, 60c. offered 50 offered ted, 75c. offered. 5c. asked FFERS.

50 offered ted, 75e. offered.

SALES sold @\$10 r. w. April 8th, 1864

sold @ \$1 50, b. 30 \$5 off 'd, ed, 75c. offd, 50c. offered, b. 30,

YA, from Liverpeol, Joseph re Jr. Aannie Jackson and Margaret McMaster, John on, John Brown, John Calmes McKenzie, Mary

ANDERSON, from Olym Eagan, F Wagner, Jack-nith, Geo Clark, Mrs Clark, apman, Mr Barlow, Brown, Aitken, 2 Chinaman, and

SENGERS.

YA-Left Holyhead Nov. out of the channel. Left d scarcely any N E trades; l made Staten Island on Cape Horn on 2d Feb., and nd. From lat 49 S expeids and made a fine run to raits. Lay off waiting an Passed up the Straits on anchor in Royal Bay on the 20th lat 6 N, long 23 50 W Condon, from Bombay to t a boat on board and took

ving very rough weather Saturday and Sunday last the South as he ever re-Could only carry a close that he momentarily ex-out of the bolt ropes. about in the Straits.

PORTS.

YA, from Liverpool-3 cs clothing 57 do dry goods 40 do in glass 29 de spirits in 40 do wine in glass 30 fkns bacon 60 bbls sugar e00 bbls tons coal 11 cs drugs and nware 10 cases glassware & do hardware 10 do hollowdo hoop iron 8 do pig iron men's stores 210 do oil 170 do stationery 4 do saddlery tin plate, 46 cares window nish 5 cut copper sheets 1 cs cs silk umbrellas 8 cks soda s currants 30 bxs raisins

RK, from San Fsancisco-3 y, 36 cs boots, 60 bxs chametc., 750 qr sks flour, 62 do les, 30 bxs tea, 10 do tea, 42 s peaches, 5 cs bacon, 200 sware, 1 do books, 125 kgs 1 bale thread, 6 bales ca-half bbls peaches, 832 mats value, \$11761.

RSON from Puget Sound— ses, 1 bdl furs, 45 sheep, 23 sks wheat.; b hes eggs, 11 \$3452 50 from 1. 1 wasend—40 es, 2% c. s. cats, 20 bls hay ran, 7 doz chickens, 16

THORNTON, from Port nber-Value \$420.

PORTS. per Bark FRANCES PALware, 476 bars fron, 86 bdls meats, 25 cs ale, 6 hbds ale, 6 bdls doors and windows, 5 skins, 7 bls wool, 5 cs mer-

ret Sound-11 cases Quarter 105 pack saddles.

NTELLIGENCE. NTERED.

a, May, San Juan e, Thornton, Port Angelos at, New Westminster ett, San Francisco laya, Davidsen, Liverpeol

McIntosh, Nanaimo erprise, Mouat, New Westen, Chemanus. , Nanaimo.

LEARED. , — San Juan r, Lamb, San Francisco via , Port Angelos

ngton, Port Angelos a, May, San Juan Iouat, New Westminster

oney, Nanaimo n Thornton, Clark Port An-

erprise, Mouat, New West

April, the wite of Mr. J. B.

ril. 1864, Mr. Thomas Lavis.

of Torquay, Devonshire.

COLONIST. PRINTED

by THE BRITISH COLONIS.

Port Angelos.

DIED.

tion and poll, were passed with trifling ver-bal amendments. Although the cole, Thornton, San Juan lin, Saanich lerson, Nanaimo On section 26, fixing the qualification

Mr. Franklin moved that only holders of that kind would like even the Imperial Secreal estate or leaseholders should have a vote. retary of State to take the power out of its Mr. Young said that this subject had al- hands. In regard to the plans his Excelready been so thoroughly gone into that he lency had brought out, no doubt it was inwould only make one remark in regard to it. | tended to erect a splendid building of Gothic Suppose a mercantile firm doing a very large architecture, probably after the style of the business and paying a very large tax into the British Houses of Parliament, but the Duke city revenue—by the honorable member's would take very good care that we should amendment this firm might be precluded from pay for it. He (Dr. H.) had prepared the

a tax of not less than \$5" to his amendment quently expressed regret at having derided therefore move-

BRITISH COLONIST SUPPLEMENT

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. VOL. 5.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Frank-lin. Trimble, Foster, Bayley and Denues. COE & MARTIN'S BILL.

Mr. Foster as Chairman of the Committee To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly :

The Private Bill Committee to which your honorable House has referred the bill of troduce water into the city of Victoria from "Spring Ridge and elsewhere," beg leave to

That the preamble of the bill has not been proven; and your committee is further of opinion that it is unadvisable to grant the privilege prayed for by Mesers. Coe & Martin, in the Council, were passed. nasmuch as it has not been proven to the satisfaction of your committee that a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from Spring Ridge to supply the city; and inasmuch as Messrs. Coe & Martin have not satisfied your committee that they will be able to supply the said city with water from elsewhere. GEORGE F. FOSTER,

Chairman. COMMITTEE ROOM, House of Assembly, 1 6th April, 1864.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Franklin said he rose to a question of privilege. Taking the report of the proceedings of the Committee on Private Bills. as published in one of the newspapers of the day, he found that the hon member for Saanich had insinuated that he (Mr. Franklin) was engaged to engineer (these were the words) the bill of Messrs. Coe & Martin through the House. He considered this remark of the hon. member for Saanich as a most unfounded allusion, and a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr Street was about to reply, when Mr. Foster said that before any statement was taken from any public journal he would request that the minntes of the committee be He would say that no such question as Mr. Franklin alluded to had been put at all in the committee, and it showed how much the public journals were worth in the colony when they could make such a misstatement.

Mr. Street rose to explain. He said a letter had been laid before the committee addressed to Mr. Franklin, and it was natural enough to ask why that letter had been so addressed, and what connection Mr. Franklin had with the company. This was all that he (Mr. Street) had done in the matter.

the chair.

Section 1. Repealing the former Incorporation Act. was passed. Section 2. Providing that the municipal

former act, was passed. Section 3. Confirming the by-law of March 1863, was postponed at the request of Mr. DeCosmos, who stated he had some amenda

ments to offer. Section 4. Was also postponed at the request of Mr. Franklin. Section 5. Constituting a Body Corporate

under the name, style and title of the Mayor, Councilmen and Citizens of the City of Victoria, was passed; the name "councillors being made " councilmen," and " town clerk ' altered to "clerk of the Council." Section 6. Fixing the wards of the city

ections 7 and 8. Placing the city under the control of the common council, and making the conneil consist of a mayor and 6 sommon councilmen, were passed. Section 9. Fixing the qualifications of the

mayor and council, was passed, Messrs De Cosmos, Young and Powell voting that the word "born" after "British" be struck out, but motion lost. Section 10. Fixing the disqualifications, was passed, with verbal amendments.

men shall be those who obtain the greatest number of votes, were passed. for mayor and councilmen, was passed.

the Council who shall have any interest in any corporation contract, was passed. on the 8th November, was passed.

Section 17, providing that the Council shall ernor to do this, but when the Hon. Secretary give seven days notice in the newspapers of of State intimates that the rent of this resi-

the nomination, was passed. Sections 18 to 25, regulating the nominan taken on himself a power which he does not

Mr. Franklin added the words "or paying which he hoped would be received with that Considerable merriment being created by Mr. Franklin's proposition the honorable hoped that there would be no vacillation member rose and said, with much warmth, that he had often found that remarks of his in this even if they were wrong, it would be far bet-House were treated with a great deal of trivi- ter to be decidedly wrong than undecidedly ality, and afterwards honorable members fre- right. (Applause and laughter.) He would

his views. Mr. Franklin's amendment was lost, and the section passed. Section 27, fixing the disqualification of

voters, was passed; also, section 28, giving the oath to be administered to voters, and section 29, giving the oaths of candidates. Section 30, providing that any candidate. f absent, shall take the oath within a reasonon Private Bills presented the following able time after being notified, was passed. Section 31, giving the Sheriff or Return-

ing officer power to administer the oaths, was passed. Sections 32 to 35, regulating the Poll books, were passed.

Section 36, giving the oath to be taken by Messrs. Coe & Martin to enable them to in- the officers conducting the elections, was Sections 37 to 39, compelling the elected

candidates to serve under a penalty of \$250, and giving the oath to be taker, were pas-Sections 40 to 42 providing for vacancies

Sections 43 to 46, regulating the validity of elections, were passed. The Committee here rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned till to-

THURSDAY, April 7. House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Jackson, Foster, Street, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes. DESPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The House went into committee on the

despatches, Mr. Franklin in the chair. GOVERNOR'S BESIDENCE. The Chairman read the communication from His Excellency, calling the attention of the House to the absence of a residence for the Governor, and observing that the subject was wholly distinct from the Civil List. In the event of the House entertaining the ques tion of a temporary residence, or being disposed to erect a permanent one, His Excel-

lency was prepared to submit a definite pro-

posal to the House. Dr. Helmcken said as the hon. gehtleman on the left did not seem to be disposed to open the debate, he supposed it fell on him to take the initiative, as he had the fortune or misfortune to be the mover of certain late resolutions touching on this subject, he supposed he must open the debate. It appeared to him that any one in reading the despatches laid before the House, must be struck by the extremely penurious manner in which we are treated by Her Majesty's Government. We cannot help being struck with ridicule when we notice the fact that his Excellency is actually required by the Duke of New (Mr. Street) had done in the matter.

Mr. Franklin denied that he had made the slightest attempt to influence the House in favor of the bill, and thought the insinuation a gross and unfounded one.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The House went into committee on the a settled question. This House had a settled question. This House had a settled question. amended incorporation bill, Mr. Bayley in that we could not entertain the Duke of Newcastle's Civil List, but we find that His Ex cellency takes a different view of the matter, and says that the residence appropriation is not a part of the Civil List. He (Dr. H) revenues, from whatever source arising, shall was of opinion that the residence question be liable for the repayment of the amounts was most intimately connected with the Civil for which debentures were issued under the List; it has a direct bearing on the Governor's salary; in fact the two go together, and if anything is wanting to show this, we have only to turn to British Columbia, where we find at once that the residence of the Governor is distinctly a part of the Civil List. That is quite sufficient to show that the two go hand-in-bend here. His Excel-

lency says he is ready to produce plans, doubtless prepared by the first talent of England, for the construction of a house. He was quite too small to permit a great expenditure, and the money could be much better applied than in building residences for any official. He did not ignore the fact that some residence must be provided, but the question was, who should pro vide it? His opinion was that the Home Government was the proper party-that the Crown revenue was the proper fund, and if that were not sufficient, that the Home Go-vernment must make it up. It was all very well for the Secretary of State to write despatch to this House or elsewhere pointing out what we must or must not do-it may be the duty of large wealthy Section 11 and 12. Providing that the can-colonies, who have representative institutions, didates for the office of mayor and council— responsible Government, &c., to do all these things, but he doubted whether any honorable member in this House would say that a Section 13. Regulating the mode of voting young colony like this should be asked to do so much. This colony has no funds at com-Section 14, fixing the duration of office, and mand for such purposes, and we cannot think imposing a fine of £500 on any member of of providing public buildings at present. The most remarkable thing, however, in the despatch, is that, pending the building of the Section 15, fixing the day of nomination residence, the Duke authorizes the Governor to engage a situable residence—well, if the Section 16, fixing the place of voting was despatch ended here, it would be correct enough; he is quite right in asking the gov-

dence is to be defrayed by this colony he has ony was very small, it was still possessed of representative Assembly and no body of following resolution in regard to this matter. unanimity which had marked the passage of the former resolutions on the Civil List: he

That this House most respectfully declines making any appropriation from the general revenue of the colony for the purpose of providing either a permanent or temporary Government House, until the result of an ad-Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for any debts incurred on that behalf.

He was still of the opinion that the colony should not undertake to pay the Civil List, and still of the opinion that this colony had been very shabbily treated by Her Majesty's Government. The Home Government were evidently determined to throw us wholly upon our own resources. He did think that Her Majesty's Govern. ment ought to supply the colony with government buildings; in all other colonies public buildings were paid for from the Crown revenues. He was aware that Her Majesty's government had taken a very different line of policy-to quote the often repeated phrase in government despatches We must not expect any assistance from the Home Government-we must be self-supporting." He was not disposed to say what should be the policy of Her Majesty's government, but if we must bear our own expenses, no one would expect that they should say how we shall expend our revenue. Whatever we may propose to do, the colony must take her ewn way, and do whatever she thinks fit. It was well to bring this question to the point at once. If we are to have a collision with Her Majesty's government, let it be done at once, so that we may know what to expect. If the Home Government think so little of Vancouver Island there are others who would gladly hold the key to British Columbia and the British possessions on the Pacific. If we are to have a collision he only hoped that His Excellency would tell Her Majesty's go-

vernment the whole truth, and place the colony fairly before the Home authorities. Mr. DeCosmos, in rising to express his ideas on this question, concurred in the main with the remarks which had fallen from the honorable Speaker. He quite agreed with the hon, gentleman that this was not a personal matter with his Excellency, but a question of policy. He believed that every member of this House wished to see the Governor in as fine a residence as any in the Colony. In the despatch laid before the House he found that His Excellency was authorized to provide a residence for himself: such being the case, he thought it was not advisable to take any further action than that indicated in the resolution now before the House. The resolutions sent to the Secretary of State by the House were based on the British Jolumbia Civil List, which included a residence. It was not competent for this House to take up a subject which had already been disposed of, without violating the rules of the House. The main point was to get an by the House.

The Chairman said he decided that the question of residence had not been disposed of by the resolutions referred to. . Dr. Helmcken said it was of minor import-

ance whether it had or had not, but he would distinctly say that the question was taken up in the resolutions and placed beyond the present consideration of the House. Dr. Trimble was also of opinion that the

question was settled. Mr. Young was of the opinion that the question of a residence was only mentioned neidentally in the debate on the resolutions sent home, just as the question of Indian Titles had been, and it had no more connecion with the Civil List than that question. He firmly believed that the House had not decided the question, and many hon. members who had voted for these resolutions would have voted for a reconsideration of them, believing that they might have an injurious effect on the prospects of the colony abroad. If that would have been the case what effect would the present proceedings have? We had seen His Excellency the Governor received with the most unbounded enthusiasm on his arrival in the colony-if the House refuses to give him a house to lay his head in what will be the result? The world will decide that either all this enthusiasm was simply so much "bunkum" or that this House does not represent the country. To hear the remarks of the hon. Speaker one would think that the Governor was a man selected by the Home Government to travel over the country for his health, and that they should pay the bill, but he thought so long as England had colonies, so long these colonies should pay such expenses as the present. The hon. Speaker had said that young colonies were not asked to put up their public buildings. He could state an instance, that of British Columbia, where the colony had been asked to refund the money expended on the resi-

dence and buildings at the camp.

The Speaker—I'hat's a modern instance? The hon. Speaker had said if we were to come into collision with Her Majesty's Government, the sooner the better; if these were his views this would totally prevent capital from coming into the colony. (No. No. No.) If we are trying to come into collision with Her Majesty's government, will any capitalists, any people abroad have faith in the colony? He rembered that in debating on these resolutions it was said that this House would not go to Her Majesty's government for a residence, but when the question came up this House would be ready to prepare a residence itself. In every colony he had ever been in, and he had been in many, all had a Governor's residence except

Vancouver Island. Mr. Franklin said this was an important question; it was whether we would give a home to the representative of Her Majesty or not. He remembered that four years ago, when the Civil List had come up, he had supported a resolution of the Speaker's to grant the Civil List (no. no. from the Speaker.) Well, with a provise, and he (Mr. Franklin)

was prepared to support them newed Would it be wise, expedient, or advance the commercial interests of the colony in any point of view to allow the representative of Her Majesty to say we would not even give him dress, lately transmitted to Her Majesty's a temporary residence? We have two propositions : one for a temporary residence and shall be known. This House is further of one for a permanent residence. He hoped opinion that the Crown Revenues are ap- some hon member would make a proposition plicable for such purposes; at the same time, and not allow such a black stigma to rest on the House will not hold itself responsible the colony, which years would not remove.

Dr. Powell said a resolution had been placed in his hands by his hon. celleague (Mr. Young), and as it was short he would move it reserving to himself the privilege of fol-lowing his own course in committee. He would move that this House signify its intention to provide a permanent residence for the Governor. The temporary residence he believed had already been disposed of by the House but he thought a permanent residence might be taken up. He looked at it as a disgrace to somebody, if not the colony, that His Excellency had not a house to live in, and it was calculated to injure the credit of the colony. With regard to the plans sent out by the Duke of Newcastle he thought with the hon. Speaker that it was a very small action to dictate to us the plans we were to build and to send out also a master Committee me sendence and entireme)

Dr. Tolmie said in February last we sent certain resolutions home in regard to our assuming the Civil List., The question of a residence had been included in these resolutions. He was of opinion that the expressions of loyalty we had shown were genuine. There was no necessity to take speedy action on this question; his Excellency is instructed to engage a suitable residence at our expense, and no lear but the Duke will make us pay for it, as his Excellency is to do for the plan. He spoke out of no disrespect to his Excellency, but he believed we should be consistent and firm in adhering to the resolutions we had sent home.

Mt. Street said that if he remembered right he had supported a motion to pay the rent of the Governor's house on the votes on the estimates. He could not see that he violated any principle in doing so now. He could not enderse the resolution in regard to building a residence; the colony was not able to do so at present; he thought by expending a few thousand dollars we could make a suitable residence, even out of that centre building, He had voted for the resolution sent home [no. from Mr. De Cosmos.] He [Mr. Street] thought he had done so, but at any rate it had been a matter of serious consideration with him whether we should not have offered to pay the Civil List and take the Crown Lands. He was satisfied that this colony had rich resources in its public lands. He believed that we were in a position to vote a temporary residence for the Governor, and he would vote so. He would therefore move that this House entertain the question of a temporary residence.

Dr. Helmcken was sorry the House was not unanimous. He could not support the necessity for us to provide even a temporary residence, as the Governor is fully authorised do with matters of courtesy. His (Dr. Helmcken's) wish as to courtesy would be to give a splendid residence to the Governor. As to injuring the colony, he could not see how it would do so. He could only say that, firstly, the question of a temporary res was already settled, and secondly, that His Excellency was fully empowered to provide his own residence. If he chose to take the centre building he could do so without asking us. It was a matter we had nothing

to do with. Mr. Foster said he was very sorry to see any Governor have to reside in such a place as at present, as it was a very unfit residence, but he thought the present time was not the one to take up this question. If His Excellency were not empowered by the Dake to choose his own residence he would say the colony was bound in common courts esy to provide a residence but as the matter stood in an entirely different light we were not required to do so. The Home Government seem to have prejudged the matter, and seeing how the matter stood in the colony. they gave the Governor power to engage his own house. He believed that if the Governor was likely to be inconvenienced the the Governor take his own course. He bethat the Legislative Assembly were able to take care of themselves, and they would allow more latitude. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if they saw us take up their despatches, written perhaps very hurriedly and carelessly, in a cool careful manner with due regard to economy, they would have a better opinion of us. This was not the proper time to press this matter, and he believed the Gove ernor's interests would be much better consult ed if this House took proper time to consider the matter.

Dr. Trimble said, after looking over the resolutions sent home, he could not see that they referred to a residence so much as one Governor and one Civil List. If we put up a permanent government building here we do away with these resolutions. He believed was the wish of the people to provide suitable residence for the Governor here, but those who want union did not want this, and these who wished to destroy free-trade didn't want it. He believed every honest, upright man in the House would vote for a residence for the Governor on this Island [great laugh-

The amendments of Mr. Street and Dr. Powell were then put and lost. Dr. Helmcken's resolution was carried.

Ayes-Helmcken, DeCosmos, Tolmie. Jackson, Foster, Duncan, Casswell, Bayley,

Dennes [9.] Noes-Young, Powell, Trimble, Street [4]

PRIVATE SECRETARY. The Chairman read the despatch from His Excellency the Governor in reference to the provision of salary for his private Secretary. Dr. Powell read a resolution which had been placed in his hands by his hon. colleague [Mr. Young], to the effect that this House do signify its intention to vote £250 per

WEDNESDAY, April O

expenses. Mr. DeCosmos said his own opinion was that if we refuse the one we should refuse the other. He would propose to refer the whole matter back, to await the result of the resolus ttons sent home.

annum for a private secretary, and \$500 for

Mr. Young thought the House might very consistently vote the salary, as they had already voted salaries to all the clerks of departments. He thought it was only proper that there should be some one to act as a medium between the Governor and the outside public.

Dr. Helmcken said that it would be better to postpone this question till we learn the result of the resolution we had sent home. Perhaps when His Excellency had been here a short time and learned the amount of work to be done in so small a colony, he would see the desirability of economising as much as possible. Perhaps he would find that the Secretary could also undertake some other daties. In reading, however, the Duke's des-patch to His Excellency it was evidently contemplated that the Governor should appoint the Secretary, after making the offer of the Crown lands to the colony; this His Excelleacy had not done, having selected his Secretary already. His-Dr. Helmcken'sopinion was that this question should be left n exactly the same position as the Civil

List. Mr. Street said if the Governor had not power to pay the salary and expenses of the private secretary, he thought the question was totally apart from the Civil List. If we wished to maintain the dignity of the colony -although we could not afford to pay for a great deal of dignity—he thought we should pay the sums asked. He agreed with the hon. Colonial Secretary that a secretary was absolutely required by the Governor, and he would certainly vote for both salary and ex-

Mr. DeCosmes said unquestionably a private secretary was necessary, when a great deal of work had to be done, although he thought the case might perhaps be met by a temporary appointment. In order to meet the case fully. however, he would move the following resolution:

0

In answer to a message of His Excellency the Gevernor respecting a salary and passage money for a Private Secretary, this House is of epinion that the question cannot be entertained till such time as the question of the transfer of Crown Lands shall some before the Legislature in answer to resolutions already forwarded to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

Mr. Young said that the Duke of temporary residence, 1st., because it would castle very probably assumed that the House not be expedient, and 2nd, it would be a would accept the Civil List, and had theredereliction of principle. If we provide a fore allowed the Governor to incur the ex temporary residence we will be obliged to pense of a private secretary in that expec keep it up to a permanent one. There is no tation. He would certainly vote for the amount as it was so very small, and would be residence, as the Governor is fully authorised to provide one himself. We have nothing to did not find that there was any settled pring ciple in voting civil lists; in one colony there would be large sums voted for the service of the different departments, in others nothing but the bare salaries would be voted. He could not see that we had any fixed rule to

go by in this matter.

Mr. DeCosmos' amendment was carried: Ayes-DeCosmos, Helmcken, Powell, Tolmie, Dennes. Noes-Young, Street, Trimble.

The committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Franklin gave notice of an amendment to the Incorporation Act, to establish and provide for the maintenance and supervision of public schools within the limits of the city, said schools to be conducted on strictly nonsectarian principles.

House adjourned till Friday (to day).

FROM COMOX. The sloop Louisa arrived on Monday night from Comox. From Mr. Burrage we learn that everything was going on very satisfactorily at the settlement. The farmers were all very busy ploughing and getting in their seeds. The notorious Indian Jim Seaweed made a savage attack one day on a settler named colony would have at once given a house, but Mitchell with stones. Mitchell was seriously in the present stage he would prefer to see burt, but managed to give the reprobate a the Governor take his own course. He be-lieved the Home Government would have a Mitchell was absent from home some of Jim's very good opinion of this colony if they saw that the Legislative Assembly were able to of blankets and olothing. Seaweed is a noted scamp and causes most of the disturbances up there. The authorities ought to see that he is weeded out. The Carolena passed Comox last Monday week.

McARTHUR's GULCH.—It will be seen by the interesting letter in another column, from an occasional Cariboo correspondent, that the big strike of \$7 to the pan, previously reported to have been made in McArthur's Gulch is confirmed. The bed-rock was reached at 40 feet, and the rich pay dirt is said to be 3 feet thick. Not an inch of ground on the gulch remains unrecorded, and with such prospects of a rich prize before them the miners will, no doubt, thoroughly prospect this section through the coming

PROSPECT OF A LEGAL STORM.-Two OF three gentlemen of the long robe left yesterday on the Enterprise for New Westminster. It is said that Attorney-General Cary will to day or to-morrow apply to Judge Begbie for admission to practice in his Courts, and that he will meet with a determined opposition in certain quarters. We expect to hear of some rich scenes being enacted which will be fine for the Scorpion.

Not the Government Building Illes