The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, May 26th, 1864.

House met at 3:15 p. m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Jackson, Foster, Duncan, Carswell, Bayley, Dennes.

QUESTION OF ORDER.

Mr. DeCosmos said he would like to call the attention of the House to a question of order. The Crown Lands Committee after concluding its labors had been called on to draft a report

Mr. Duncan called the hon. gentleman to order.

The Speaker said the hon. gentleman was quite in order.

Mr. DeCosmos said that to-day there had been present five members of the Committee, Messrs. Trimble, Powell, Tolmie, Dennes and DeCosmos. After reading the minutes Dr. Tolmie had moved that the report be recommitted, which was seconded; Mr. Dennes moved that the report be adopted as amended. He (Mr. DeC.) then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report up to section 20 be adopted and that the clauses in the draft report subsequent to section 20 be considered with the amendment to section 20.

The Chairman had distinctly refused to put his amendment. Believing that the Chairman was wrong in this matter

Mr. Duncan again rose to a point of order.

The Speaker said the hon. gentleman was in order, and the hon gentleman (Mr. Duncan) could speak after the present speaker (Mr. DeCosmos) was done.

Mr. Duncan continued to call the hon. gentleman to order, when he was put down by cries of Chair! Chair! from the House.

Dr. Trimble said the hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) was totally out of order.

Dr. Tolmie called Dr. Trimble to order.

Dr. Trimble in an excited manner accused Dr. Tolmie of shaking his stick over his (Dr. Trimble's) head in committee, and of trying to frighten him out of his course by this means, but he was not to be frightened by such demonstrations.

Dr. Tolmie denied most emphatically that he had ever done such a thing.

After some more sharp words between the belligerent M. D.'s, and a constant interruption by Mr. Duncan, amid loud and repeated cries of order! order! chair! chair!

Mr. DeCosmos repeated his former remarks and said that the chairman of the committee had not only refused to put the amendment which he (Mr. DeCosmos) had proposed, but would not allow him to speak to the question. He now wished to lay the matter before the House.

Dr. Tolmie rose and asked if he might be permitted to resign.

The Speaker said that was quite a subsequent matter.

Dr. Tolmie—Then I beg to say that I wholly and heartily concur in what has fallen from the hon. member for the city, (Mr. DeCosmos).

The Speaker asked what was the 20th section.

Mr. Duncan said it was something about the primeval regions of the globe, &c. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeCosmos said there were some 40 sections. The Committee has agreed to the report to the 20th section and had thrown out the rest without considering it.

The Speaker said that where a report had been adopted down to a certain clause it could not be recommitted by any committee, but must stand as adopted. As to the resolution of Mr. DeCosmos, he took it that after section 20 all the subsequent parts had been considered and rejected.

Mr. DeCosmos—No! If the hon. Speaker would allow him he would explain. After the report so far as section 20 was considered certain resolutions propos d by the member for Salt Spring were added to it, and the following part of the report without being read was struck out. The committee then had to go back to certain portions which were laid over. The following portion of the report was of great importance, and all he wanted was to have that part considered, and he wished to know if the chairman was right in refusing to put his amendment.

The Speaker said as the subsequent portion was struck out, it could not be reconsidered; this was his decision.

Mr. DeCosmos bowed to the decision of the chair. He had now another question of order. The report as prepared did not meet his views, and he wished to know if he would be at liberty, to bring in a minority report.

The Speaker said a minority report consisted of amendments proposed to the draft report. The draft report, every word of it, must be brought before the House.

Mr. Duncan again rose, but was put down by loud cries of order! order!

The Speaker stated that every word of the draft report must be laid before the House with all the amendments and proceedings, and also a clean copy of the report, so that the whole proceedings of the committee, with the action of every individual, should be understood. The House then could recommit the report.

Dr. Trimble said his duty was to bring in a report as adopted by the committee, not a garbled report of 20 pages, prepared by any hon. gentleman.

The Speaker said the hon. gentleman must not misunderstand him. This (Mr. DeCosmos') report was a draft report presented to the committee, and it must be laid before the House; and also the whole proceedings of the committee.

Mr. Duncan repeatedly interrupted the Speaker, but was loudly called to order by the House.

Dr. Tolmie said it had been painfully evi[dent] to him during the sitting of the com[mittee] that parties who had no interest in the [matter] were allowed to draw up a report. (hear hear.) He was one of the Hudson Bay Co. might be said that he was biased in this question, and as he thought that the most [part] of the committee should not have any personal interest in the matter, he would beg leave to resign.

Dr. Trimble hoped the hon. member would not insist on withdrawing his name.

Mr. Duncan said the hon. gentleman took much credit to himself for his withdrawing, but he had shaken his stick over the chairman in committee.

Dr. Tolmie (springing up in a much excited manner)

I deny that in the most emphatic manner—it's *false!*

Dr. Trimble said although he and Dr. Tolmie had some differences still they were on the whole on friendly terms with each other.

Dr. Tolmie reciprocated the feelings.

Messrs. DeCosmos and Powell deprecated the resignation of the hon. member.

The Speaker put Dr. Tolmie's request to the vote and it was negatived unanimously.

PUBLICATION OF BANK ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The bill providing for the publication of the assets and liabilities of the Banks in the colony, came down from the Legislative Council with a slight amendment, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

HAREWOOD RAILWAY.

This bill will come up for consideration to-day (Friday).

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The House prepared to go into Committee on the Governor's Message on Harbor Improvements, when

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the question be postponed till Monday next; the question was of the greatest importance and plenty of time should be had for consideration. The Chamber of Commerce were about to hold a meeting on the matter, and their opinions on such a subject were entitled to much weight.

Dr. Tolmie seconded. It was a vitally important question, and should be treated with much care and deliberation.

Motion carried.

RESIGNATION OF MR. YOUNG.

The Speaker read a letter from Mr. W. A. G. Young, handing in his resignation as a member of the House of Assembly.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the House do now adjourn.

Dr. Trimble moved that a request be made to His Excellency to issue a writ for a new election.

The Speaker told the hon. gentleman that his motion was not in order, a motion for adjournment always having precedence.

The House adjourned till to-day (Friday).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—A "count out" occurred at the House yesterday, only four members being present.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

THURSDAY, May 26th.

Dennes v. Pidwell—This was an action brought to recover the cost and expenses ordered to be paid by the defendant under a resolution of the Committee of the House of Assembly in October last.

The costs had been taxed by Mr. Drake, and certified by the Speaker, and judgment had been signed for the amount.

A summons had been taken out by the defendant to set aside the judgment, on the ground that the statute did not apply to this colony, and that there was an irregularity as to the verification of the Speaker's certificate.

Counsel having been heard on both sides, his honor rendered the following judgment:

After hearing the counsel on both sides, I am clearly of opinion that the judgment signed in this case must be set aside on the ground of irregularity. Even supposing the Statute under which it has been signed had given jurisdiction to this Court, a point, be it remembered, that I do not now decide, as it is far too important to be determined on a summons in Chambers, it must be set aside on this ground: The Speaker's certificate cannot be said to be duly verified in the terms of the Act, by the affidavit of Jacobs, and there is in addition the want of the name of the party liable to pay, and the name of the party entitled to receive the costs. The omissions would be fatal under the Statute. There is also another point not noticed by counsel, but which I think it right to mention as a guide for the future, and that is, that a judgment of this nature should not have been signed without the authority of a rule of Court nisi. "In the first instance that the defendant may not have had an opportunity of being heard." Judgment is therefore set aside with costs.

Friday, May 27.

Briggs & Kinsman v. Reid.—This case was resumed yesterday before the Chief Justice. Mr. Wood made his appearance for the plaintiffs.

His Honor gave judgment that the defendant's argument against the sur-rejoinder was good. A long discussion here arose between the Judge and Mr. Wood, as to the course to be pursued. Mr. Wood wished the judge to compel him to withdraw his record, or to say how he should join issue. His Honor said however, that it was for the plaintiff's counsel to choose his own course, but he must go on with the case. Mr. Wood then tendered a demurrer to defendant's rejoinder, which defendant's counsel refused to receive, and the judge decided that it was too late to demur. The plaintiff's counsel then decided to go on with the case. At this stage Mr. Cary made his appearance to conduct the case.—His Honor said he could not allow Mr. Cary to appear, after his misconduct yesterday, unless he apologised to the Court. Mr. Cary denied that he had been guilty of any misconduct. His Honor said Mr. Cary had thrown down his brief in the most intemperate manner, saying he would not again appear in the Court.

Mr. Cary asserted that he had only said he would not appear if there was no issue to go to the jury; as there was now an issue, he was prepared to go on. He then sat down, and Mr. Wood opened the pleadings.

Mr. Cary then rose to address the jury, when his Honor said he supposed that from Mr. Cary's addressing the jury it was his intention to apologise for his misconduct.

Mr. Cary replied that he had no such intention, and that he would tender no apology.

His Honor said as Mr. Cary had disclaimed any intention to insult the Court, he supposed the matter might drop.

Mr. Cary addressed the jury for the plaintiff, contending that the additions to the building were made by order of the defendant, and that the reason why the contract was not completed at the stated time was on account of these additions, and the consequent delays caused by the defendant. The plaintiff sued for the balance on contract, and for the extra work done outside of the contract. The Attorney General called

Mr. Richard Lewis, examined by Mr. Wood—Was an architect; had written the contract between Reid and Briggs and Kinsman; (Witness read the contract) had made the plans and specifications; the plan was drawn to a scale. Mr. Briggs was to build the foundations; the excavations were in two separate contracts; the whole front according to the surveyor, was 144 feet, had not measured the front of the building; did not know that the building was one foot wider; the length of the sills was 85 feet.—Witness drew a plan to fill up the whole of Capt. Reid's land; believed the excavations were filled up according to plan; if there was an excess of a foot, contractor should have notified me; witness had not made any examination of it himself, nor had his attention been called to it till after the buildings were finished. During the erection of the building witness had called the attention of the builder to the fact that the wall was not according to the surveyor's lines; did not know whether any extra flues had been put in; Briggs did nothing to the hoist-ways; there was some little delay in laying the tin roof not more than two days; the iron doors and frames were delivered in time; there was no delay on that account; the blasting of the rock was to be done at a certain time before this work was let; the staircases are not both boarded and railed on the upper floor; did not know that there was an extra foot in length to the building; do not know it yet; refused to go and measure it for Briggs; had made allowance to Briggs for detention by rains, and in laying the sills; did not make any allowance for an extra foot; gave Briggs a certificate when asked for it six months after; never heard of this bill till after the dispute in McDonald's office.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight—Had allowed Briggs and Kinsman for eight days in the certificate; the bill for extras was presented to witness after the claim for $30 per day had been made by Capt. Reid; this penalty had been put in for fear the building should not be finished before the rains set in; witness had rejected some of the bricks used twice.

By a juror—The surveyor's posts were there at the time or about the time the work was commenced; no alteration had been made in the posts. Witness was here sent for the original plan.

John Lee examined by Mr. Cary—Had the contract for blasting out the rock in the foundation.

Mr. McCreight objected to anything about the blasting being dragged up; they had nothing to do with it.

His Honor took a note of the objection.

Witness had been called on five or six times to do extra work after finishing his contract, during several weeks; had done blasting after the building was finished; witness would not himself have been able to finish the contract for the building with such blasting going on; the blasting interrupted the work. Mr. Lewis complained about the surveyor's lines being wrong; witness worked to the first lines, and then a fresh peg was put in to which they had to work.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCreight—The blasting might have delayed the whole contract four or five or perhaps six days.

To a juror—There was a line given to witness to work by, and when he had finished the pegs were shifted outwards and he had to work to them.

Richard Briggs, examined by Mr. Cary—Was plaintiff in this case. Looking at the original plan, witness said there was a wall marked on the tracing given him to work by that was not on the contract plan. Witness stated this to Mr. Lewis, the architect, who told him that all the contractors had tendered to include that wall. There was a change in the stakes showing the line along Wharf street, after he had got the foundation laid; it was made 14 to 16 inches longer; witness complained to Mr. Lewis, who said he would see the surveyor about it. The plan measured 85 feet, but it had been since marked 86 feet; it was not so marked when witness saw the plan last November or December. Mr. Lewis told witness when he took the contract that the blasting would be finished next day; witness accordingly went to work and found rock in the way; complained about this to Mr. Lewis; when he discovered the additional foot complained to Capt. Reid and Mr. Lewis; was delayed three days; surveyor ran the line again and said it was right; Mr. Lewis would not let the building go on till he got a certificate from the city surveyor that the line was right; the surveyor then moved the stake about 2 inches; it would take five or six days to build up the wall this foot; the first extra blasting was three and three-quarter days, the second two and a half days, with about a month between the times. Was kept three days before it was decided who was to do it; the third blasting took two or three or four days; a fourth blasting consumed six or seven days; this was in the corner store, preventing the men from laying the joists. Mr. Lewis said the additional foot of wall would have to be built. This kept me two days longer. Mr. Lewis stopped the tinner from laying the roof for three days and then it came on to rain for a week and washed half the cement off. Witness here read statement of his claims explaining the nature of the different changes.

The court here adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

DUST.—We have the following imposing picture to European emigrants from the Buenos Ayres *Standard*:—"A terrible drought desolates our campagna, which is now as devoid of pasture as the Desert of Sahara. Most of the Irish farmers have removed their flocks to the frontier lands, but enormous losses have been sustained, averaging one-fifth of the total stock. Dust storms, which darkened the sun at noon, have swept over the province, in some places filling up the wells; but most of the houses are deserted, the owners having gone off hundreds of miles with their flocks, in search of grass and water. Immigration flows in ostensibly, but infinitely smaller than the wants of the country demand.

We (*Morning Post*) learn that the new Japanese Ambassadors are already selected, and the programme of their route is laid down. The embassy will be conveyed by a French man-of-war to Shanghai, whence it will proceed in a French steamer to France. Thence it will visit England, and afterwards the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT NANAIMO—THE EXCURSION TO NEW WESTMINSTER, &c.

NANAIMO, 25th May, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of our gracious Queen, the people of Nanaimo, in various ways, wished to do honor to Her Majesty, and to express in an agreeable and social manner their loyalty and adherence to her person and throne. Accordingly preparations were made for the event, and for effectually carrying out the arrangements, and plans adopted. While some were anxious to leave the scene of their abodes to visit New Westminster, others preferred remaining to enjoy one (the best of all out-door sports—cricket. This amusing and exhilarating game has many votaries at Nanaimo, who have organised a club now in a very prosperous state, and which no doubt will be the means of affording much enjoyment to its supporters and members. The first match was played yesterday, and though no very great execution was done, some of the players showed themselves to be adepts; a few of the batters placed themselves *hors du combat* by ateing shewy hits, and not a few made extraordinary scores either by chance or skill, which, I cannot say. However, altogether the scoring was tolerably good, and the cricketers have confidence that by careful practice they will soon reach a fair state of proficiency.

THE EXCURSION.

As soon as the light broke from the eastern horizon, the people were aroused from their slumbers by the whistle of the steamer Fideliter, which had been chartered by the committee of the Institute for a trip to the capital of British Columbia. The excursionists began to flock on board, and after being detained an hour or so beyond the appointed time, the "last man" made his appearance, when off we started and soon lost sight of Nanaimo. On entering the Gulf the breeze began to freshen and the water became agitated, soon producing a visible effect on the feminine gender, who were overheard commenting on the peculiarly unpleasant sensations of water travel. Nothing more very agreeable or particular occurred until we had entered the river, where the waters, comparatively speaking, were smooth, enabling the ladies to sit on deck. All were delighted with the general appearance of the country. The scenery on both sides of the river was charming—so said the ladies—and the beautiful looking valleys and plains which were often observed were quite picturesque in their serene order. For the raising of stock, these spots, I should think, could not be surpassed; they seemed to be covered with an abundance of nutritious grasses, very much resembling the delta at Nanaimo river, only of course on a larger scale. We were nearing New Westminster, when on looking up wards and in the distance the towering snow clad summits of the mountains were in full view, penetrating the fleecy clouds that play so fantastically around their dizzy peaks. While thus looking about, some one descried the "City of Stumps," a full view of which we soon after had; and on approaching the wharf we were greeted with three hearty cheers from an assemblage of citizens, to which we rather feebly and hoarsely responded. We were very agreeably surprised at finding the location of the city so very good, and to see such convenient and commodious wharves erected at a place so disparagingly spoken of by our Island friends; and as a refuge for shipping we thought it would match with harbors in good repute elsewhere. Going along Columbia street, one could not help admiring the many neat and tasty dwelling houses bordering thereon, to most of which prettily laid out gardens were attached. We were amazed at the prodigious bulk and circumference of some of the stumps of cedar trees in particular. What a contrast to the puny poles that stand amidst our; in this respect, less favored climes! At length we reached the "show," and were saluted by the polite editor of the *British Columbian*, who enquired if we were from Nanaimo, and on being answered in the affirmative, kindly directed us to the table loaded with eatables and drinkables of a delicious class. The sports going on at this time were of a lively and varied character, such as horse-racing, foot-racing, jumping in a sack, climbing the greasy pole, &c. The dissimilitude between the tranquility which usually prevails at Nanaimo and the lively scenes presented at New Westminster, was very striking to us, though we did not suppose that New Westminster often, if ever before, presented a similar aspect. Wending our way back to the steamer, the town site was more narrowly observed, and in our opinion was pronounced to be excellent. The ascent from the river is rather steep but gradual, rendering the important object of drainage an easy matter. We were told that above and to the rear of the town there is an extensive plateau from which a capital view of the surrounding country may be obtained. The site of New Westminster must have been densely covered with huge trees, requiring herculean will and persevering energy to clear away. In different directions the eye rests upon mounds of earth or large blocks of rock, which give one the idea of having been gently uplifted by some subterraneous volcanic action. These little hillocks lend a charming and variegated beauty to the landscape. Leaving New Westminster at three a.m., we reached Nanaimo just before nine o'clock, having made the return trip in six hours. The excursion party and officers are greatly indebted to Captain Pearse and his officers for their courteous attention during the trip, neither of them scrupling to incommode themselves to comfort or oblige us. The Fideliter truly is a favorite among the Nanaimo people, everything on board being kept clean and neat. No one could wish to travel between this and Victoria in a more comfortable vessel. Success to her!

THE COST OF A BOMBARDMENT.—Every shot of rifled artillery, according to the Prussian system, says a Berlin letter, costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel being armed with 120 heavy guns, about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which is expected to fire from 100 to 1000 shots. At the lowest estimate then, the cost of the bombardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, etc. Then there is another heavy item, accruing from the transport of the guns and ammunition—300 24-pounders, weighing no less than 30,000 cwt., whilst the ammunition required weighs about five times as much.

PEACOCK SPIT.—The point or bar at the entrance of the Columbia river known as "Peacock Spit," derives its name from a circumstance that happened in July, 1841, by which an American man-of-war, the Peacock, famous in the history of the war of 1812, was wrecked while employed in the United States' exploring expedition of Commodore Charles Wilkes, in attempting to enter the river. It was first supposed that this was the spit upon which the schooner Jenny Jones run aground on Saturday last, but that was a mistake; the place where she struck is known of late as "Woodpecker Spit," where the English schooner Woodpecker was wrecked, about four years ago, when going to sea. The "Peacock Spit" is noted for the dangers it presents to navigators, and being so critically situated, has caused the loss of a large number of vessels, since the commencement of navigation on the north-western coast. From the year 1839, when Sir Edward Belcher surveyed the Bar in the British ship Sulphur, and grounded several times, the spot raked by the bottom of the Jenny Jones on Saturday last, has been known as "Sulphur Spit," until the wrecking of the Woodpecker. The mouth of the Columbia presents a "boogerish" appearance to the uninitiated, but the currents are said to be always strong, and when the winds are not to be depended upon by sailing crafts, if the proper advantage is taken of the tides, no fears need be entertained of a safe passage, and the oldest navigators in our midst say it is comparatively easy to make, but since 1840, an immense amount of iron, anchors and cable, have been deposited, and now lie rusting in the vicinity of the "Peacock" and "Sulphur" spits.—*Oregonian.*

THE ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The *Morning Post* announces the successful result attending the royal Italian expedition, organized by command of His Majesty the King of Italy, and sent out to explore the more remote parts of North America and British Columbia for scientific purposes. The leaders of this expedition, the Count Castiglione (A. D. C. to His Majesty) and Major de Vecchi, accompanied by a staff of some forty individuals, after having overcome the greatest difficulties and hardships during a journey of eight months, obtained a most valuable collection of both the animal and mineralogical productions of the various countries through which they passed. Amongst the former are fifty Wapiti deer, which they succeeded in bringing alive to Europe, and which are now in one of the royal parks of the King of Italy. They were captured in the Rocky Mountains and on the coasts of the Pacific. Major de Vecchi, who is at present in London, is engaged in preparing to lay before the public an official report of the expedition, containing maps of the various territories traversed, as also photographic views of the countries, and the portraits of specimens of the different tribes. Major de Vecchi has brought with him to this country the head of a Wapiti of a size almost antediluvian. [It will be remembered that Count Castiglione visited Vancouver Island a few months ago, en route to San Francisco.—ED.]

OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.—Female emigration has been resumed to this thriving colony, and assisted passages are being granted by the Provincial Government to domestic servants, dairymaids and others, on very favorable terms. The following is an extract from the *Otago Daily Telegraph*:—"A good, steady, experienced female can scarcely be obtained, no matter what wages are offered. Of domestic servants for the town the supply is very inadequate. The following are the wages ruling in Dunedin: Carpenters, per day, 12s to 14s; blacksmith's, 14s to 16s; bricklayers, 14s; wheelwrights and coachbuilders, 14s; laborers for road work, 8s to 10s; ploughmen and men accustomed to farm service, per annum, with rations (for man and wife) £40 to £60; housemaids per annum, £30 to £35; nursemaids, £20 to £28; cooks and laundresses, £45 to £50; and general servants, £28 to £35." On the subject of the gold fields, the *Otago Daily Times* states that "in 1862 the escorts brought down from the various gold fields 339,772 ounces of gold, while in 1863 the escorts amounted to 562,888 ounces, showing an increase of 223,116 ounces. In 1862 there were exported from Dunedin 397,603 ounces, while in 1863 the exports reached 701,713, being an increase on the year equal in value to £788,926." New gold fields are being discovered all over the country, some within a comparatively short distance from Dunedin.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND THE MAZZINI-STANSFIELD AFFAIR.—The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"I have reason to know that the Emperor has been greatly touched by the manifestation of public feeling in England, both in the press and in Parliament, on the Mazzini affair. He has read with much interest the whole of the debates, as well as the articles in the leading journals, on the painful question lately before the House, and feels gratified that his sentiments and his conduct towards England have been cordially acknowledged—indeed, it has all but healed in his mind whatever soreness the rejection of his proposition about the Congress may have left behind. He would willingly see revived the cordial understanding between the Governments which existed a me time ago, for the maintenance of the alliance with England is for him as for us a matter of the very last importance."

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND THE "TIMES."—Among the readers of the *Times* must be ranked the King of Dahomey. It will be recollected that M. Jules Gerard wrote a letter to the *Times* some months ago, commenting on the atrocities of the King of Dahomey, and dated from his capital. Whether his Majesty has a regular Foreign Secretary who translates to h m the more interesting passages of that ubiquitous journal is more than we can say, but this much appears to be certain, that the contents of M. Jules Gerard's letter became known in due course to his negro majesty, who forthwith ejected the writer of it from his dominions.—*Reader.*

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—The *Globe* says the Emperor Maximilian will adopt a policy of strict neutrality towards the Confederate States. The Cabinet of Washington has not agreed to accredit an Envoy to Mexico without conditions. It may be assumed that had the French Cabinet been disposed to acknowledge the Southern Confederation, the new Mexican Emperor must have adopted the same course.