

Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The great European Congress is to meet after all. The day is not fixed, but all doubt as to its assembling are now removed. It is a great achievement of modern civilization to have nations, like individuals, meeting in calm deliberation to settle difficulties, instead of resorting to the *ultima ratio regum*; but we are afraid the result of this Conference will not be the dissipation of hostile feeling, or the dispersion of hostile armies. Prussia, Italy, and Austria are not slackening their preparations one iota because of the Congress; we are told indeed that the two former powers have postponed hostilities until Congress proves a failure, which looks very like a determination to make it one. The parties most interested in the matter—Austria and Prussia—will not sanction any discussion about reforms in the Federal constitution, or in fact any deliberation on the internal affairs of Germany, the former power adding to the list of tabooed subjects the cession of Venetia; and yet, in the face of this, Louis Napoleon invites representatives from the Federal Diet, and tells them that the object of the Conference will be the diplomatic settlement of the Schleswig and Venetian questions, as well as Federal reform so far as it affects the European equilibrium. Here are elements and objects diverse enough to create a war in themselves, and it will be a rather extraordinary thing if Louis Napoleon, who by the way it is said will preside on the occasion, does not find means in the Congress to get up the conflagration in the corner most desirable. The Federal Diet has accepted the invitation, and one of the first questions that will be mooted will be that of the Duchies, which Prussia claims, which Austria claims, so far as Holstein is concerned, and which are claimed by the Diet itself. Where three powers are after the one thing it is not easy to satisfy them all, and in this case justice as well as the peace of Europe would be better subserved if the territory in dispute were taken from the wranglers and given to its rightful owner—Denmark. There are, however, other matters in dispute besides Schleswig-Holstein; there is Venetia and even the German federation, and it is quite evident, from the attitude which Prussia, Austria and Italy have assumed on these questions that no discussion will alter their respective policies. If the Congress does not complicate matters more than they are complicated already it will do all that we expect of it—it cannot prevent war. If the disputants were bound by the decision of the majority, the Congress might then effect some good; if the physical as well as moral force of the majority were thrown into the scale against any power who refused to accept the decision, it would be a very effectual way of putting an end to hostile demonstrations and maintaining the peace of Europe. This, however, is too far in advance of international polity as yet, and powers would rather be dragged into war than boldly confront the danger and decide the question on its merits, before it became complicated and entangled with the thousand and one extraneous things that always creep into disputes after the sword has been drawn.

It appears from our Eastern despatches that Fenianism has some warm friends in the House of Representatives at Washington; and that England has some very bitter and very indiscreet enemies in this branch of Congress. We are not surprised that men should rise up in this representative body and endorse marauding and murder—that the neutrality laws should be viewed only as obstructions and restrictions on a free people—there are fools in the United States Congress as well as in the Imperial Houses of Parliament, and we can well set off the gentlemen who bring forward their unique resolutions in the former body by voluble crack-brains in the British Legislature during the recent civil war in the United States—who spoke unreservedly of their sympathies for the enemies of the Republic, and who rejoiced with all the exuberance of schoolboys at the Federal reverses. The feeling was carried even farther in Canada; for we had, we believe, on one occasion a large number of the people's representatives, in Parliament assembled, rising up on the receipt of news of a Southern victory and giving three hearty cheers. When we think of these things—these mortifying indiscretions and evidences of stupidity, we are disposed to tolerate many similar follies in the representatives of the people of the United States. It will be found, however, that it is merely the hair-brained in the Republic who so outrage every idea of national responsibility—that the American Government will act honestly and boldly in the matter, and that no sympathy will be shown for those who have so openly violated the laws of the country.

**EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.**—The only mummies on this coast (five in number) are exhibited at Dr. Jordan's Museum in San Francisco. They are presumed to have been one family, as they were discovered together. They were brought from the East by Capt. Grant and presented to Dr. Jordan, who regards them as one of the chief novelties in his valuable collection.

**BIG BEND.**  
The British Columbia Government Gazette publishes the following extracts from a communication received by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, from Mr. Moberly, C. E.

"COLUMBIA RIVER, May 24th, 1866.

Sir,—I have since my arrival on the Columbia River decided on the line for a trail to connect the one opened last year, from Seymour to this river, with French and McCulloch's or Clemon's Creeks; this line will have to follow the westerly bank of the Columbia river to a point about two miles below the Dalles de Mort, at which point it will cross to the easterly bank, and thence along it to a point three miles below the mouth of Gold Creek, and thence in a northerly direction will strike it (Gold Creek) not far from the mouth of McCulloch's Creek; its length from Kirby's Landing (the terminus of the trail opened last year) to the above point, will be about eighteen miles.

The party now at work on this trail will, I fully expect, have it open for pack animals by the 10th June.

I hear from Mr. Hick that the party under his charge have the trail from Seymour to a point thirteen miles from the Columbia river, in capital order for pack animals; the snow on the Summit is still an obstruction to pack animals, but it is rapidly melting.

The trail that went over the mountains by a line known as "Cottonwood Smith's Trail," and which branches off from the Government trail at a point nineteen miles from Seymour (Latitude of this point 51° 23' 43"), and strikes the Columbia river about one mile above the mouth of Gold Creek (Wilson's Landing) has ceased, the whole now going by the Government trail, the entire distance by which—from Seymour to French Creek—I estimated at 54 miles, and being a few miles shorter than the reported cut-off by Cottonwood Smith's trail and Wilson's Landing. Mr. Turnbull reports good feed for animals on that portion of the new trail immediately south of Gold Creek.

I should have cleared away the snow on the summit to allow pack animals to get across, had I felt justified in incurring such an expenditure as would have been required, but when I found the miners had rushed in too soon to mine, that the majority of these men were without money or provisions, and that little or no credit, even at very high rates, was given by the merchants at the mines, and that the merchants from Colville have also stopped sending up supplies—the last steamer only brought up four tons, and the one that has this moment arrived, has not brought any freight, and as these merchants inform me they will not ship up until they see the miners at work and with money. I did not think it advisable to incur the expenditure as the above men would under any circumstances have been forced to return. I purchased, yesterday at this place, flour at 36 cts.; bacon at 85 cts., and beans at 50 cts., per pound.

There are now many men at all the different points where there are houses, waiting for the mining season to open properly. Some few prospecting parties have been out but have generally been driven back by the snow.

A number of men have returned, both by Seymour and the Columbia river, the large majority of whom have either never been beyond Wilson's Landing, or struck a pick into the ground at the mines, and, not having credit or means to live on, have left, carrying the usual reports of gold seekers.

I cannot see any reason whatever, so far, to alter the opinion I formed of these mines last year, but rather the contrary.

I have learnt from many men I have seen from the Blackfoot mines, that there are from forty to fifty thousand men there, and that many of them think of coming over in this direction.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala had received a proposition from Peru to join the Chile Peruvian alliance against Spain, and had replied stating that, at the same time that the South American Republics had the entire sympathy of Guatemala, it would be quite impossible for that state to join the alliance. This, says the Panama Herald, makes three out of the five Central American Governments that have declined to declare war against Spain, namely, Guatemala, Salvador, and Costa Rica. There is little doubt that Honduras and Nicaragua will follow the example of the other States.

PANAMA.

The news of the glorious triumph of the Peruvians over the Spaniards at Callao, as might be expected, was hailed with unbounded demonstrations of joy by the worthy citizens of Panama—foreign as well as native. Rockets were sent blazing skywards from the Plaza, the band was out playing the national airs of Peru and Chile—the church bells rang out their joyous peals, sedate citizens shouted their *Vivas!* with gusto; in short, everything betokened the receipt of glad tidings. Verily, Panama was last night in a merrier mood than the quiet old city has experienced for many a long day. The occasion was worthy of the enthusiasm.—*Bulletin.*

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—In submitting the semi-annual report of the Bank of British Columbia to the proprietors, at the general meeting held in London on the 19th of April, 1865, the directors state that the accounts of the Bank for the half-year ending 31st December last, after paying all charges, deducting rebate of interest on bills not due, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, show undivided profits to the amount of £17,286 15s. 11d., which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows: £12,500 in payment of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and £3,125 in payment of a bonus of 5s. a share, making together a division of profits at the rate of twelve and a-half per cent. per annum for the half-year; and leaving the sum of £1,661 15s. 11d. to be carried forward.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[DATES TO THE 10TH].

The number of deaths in the city for the week ending the 9th, was 42.

The Italians on the 9th celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the liberal constitution of Italy, under Victor Emanuel, by a grand picnic at Alameda.

The subscriptions to the consorzio nazionale or Italian patriotic fund in California amount to over \$10,000.

There were flattering prospects from the oil district of San Bernardino. New wells are being sunk in which prospects for oil are daily increasing. Several of the flowing springs of that district have been cleaned so the oil would run from them. Larger banks have been built, into which the oil is conducted from the springs. One spring is said to be yielding several barrels per day.

THE MONEY MARKET ON THE NINTH.

Whatever may be the financial state of affairs in London and New York, in relation to which there is anxious feeling consequent on the absence of late telegraphic advices, our money market remains in a comfortable condition. There has been more demand during the last day or two to cover Eastern orders, but there are few evidences of trouble so far as we can discover, the banks discounting all notes freely. The heavy shipment of treasure to-day swept the market of gold pretty effectually. There has been a brisk business in telegraphic transfers on New York within a day or two at 4 per cent. premium.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.

The Speaker took his seat at 1:20 p.m. Present.—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, McClure, Young, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Ash, Carswell, Fiddell.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Mr. Fiddell gave notice of motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor asking for information respecting the probable receipt and expenditure of the Postal department for the current year.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Dr. Ash's motion for an address to the Governor, asking for returns of all salaries paid from the General and Crown Revenues from the 1st January to date was agreed to.

PROBATE COURT.

Mr. Fiddell gave notice of motion that the House resolve itself into Committee at an early day to consider the state of the Probate Court.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Dr. Powell gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill on the subject.

FRANCHISE BILL.

Dr. Dickson moved the recommittal of this bill on the income qualification clause, and on the contract clause.

Dr. Trimble said it would be well to define the Government contract clause. He did not believe in selling paper and ink, or in printing a bill for the Government being regarded as a contract. It should be a written contract to make a road or supply goods for a specified period.

Mr. Young seconded the recommittal of both clauses.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the recommittal of both clauses; what the country required was the largest range in the choice of those who were to be the people's representatives, and it would limit the choice if further restrictions were to be imposed.

Mr. McClure twitted hon. members who condemned the obstruction policy of the Upper House, and yet acted in a similar manner in the Assembly. He was also of opinion that in a new country like this the widest area should be given for the choice of the people's representatives, and urged the immediate passage of the bill.

The motions to recommit were lost, and the bill passed the third reading.

STATE OF THE COLONY.

The House then went into secret session on this subject, and adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

**STEAMER FIDELITY.**—The steamer Fidelity Captain Erskine, as will be seen by advertisement, leaves this afternoon at six o'clock for Victoria. This arrival has been the occasion of much inquiry concerning the privileges of a foreign vessel in American waters. Portland is not a port of entry, as it should be, and we have always labored under the impression that a foreign vessel could not come here, but being a port of delivery it appears that foreign bottoms have the same privileges as American bottoms for delivering and receiving cargoes after passing the port of entry. Consul Francis of Victoria, who is at present in this city, is of the opinion that there can be no question as to the right of foreign bottoms visiting this port, and this is the opinion of others, while again some hold adverse opinions, and seem strongly inclined to the belief that the presence of the Fidelity in Portland is in contradiction of the laws of Congress. If this be so, then the great bulk of all the business done on Puget Sound is in violation of law, as very much of the trade above Port Angeles is transacted in foreign bottoms. In the case of the steamer Fidelity there is an American register might be granted at all events. Her present ownership is exclusively American. She was purchased when a wreck and has been refitted at a much greater expense than is required by law, which was all done by American hands, using wood and iron from American territory. But should there not be an American register granted to the Fidelity, we trust no obstacle may oppose her for the traffic her present owner designs her for. She is well calculated for the trade between Portland and Victoria, and we desire to see her permanently established. The Fidelity was built in England for the purpose of chasing slavers on the African coast, and when in perfect order is said to be very fast. She was brought to Victoria by the Nainoa Coal Company for towing vessels in the coal trade, and was very useful until sunk by the Alexandra. She is 131 feet in length, 10 feet deep, and has 20 feet beam. Her propeller is driven by two splendid oscillating engines of 28 inches diameter of cylinder, and 30 inches stroke.—*Oregonian.*

Bombardment of Callao.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

The following highly interesting description of the recent attack on Callao, and the gallant defeat of the Spanish fleet by the Peruvians, which is taken from the Panama Star and Herald, will be perused with much interest:—

The United States flag ship *Vanderbilt* and monitor *Monadnock* arrived in the harbor of Panama on the evening of the 12th inst., having sailed from Callao on the 3d.

By these vessels we have the news of the result of the bombardment of Callao.

The 1st of May, the day the attack was expected, proved unfavorable, the weather being hazy, with patches of thick fog, which frequently shut out the view of objects at a distance less than that on which the vessels were expected to engage the batteries.

The day following, May 2d, was hazy, but without fog or anything to prevent the promised bombardment. The Spanish fleet had been preparing for the fight; topmasts and lower yards were sent down, and, in fact, everything aloft that could be shot away, and that might create injury or confusion by falling on deck was removed, leaving only the hulls, lower masts, and rigging as a mark for the enemy.

About 11 o'clock a.m., a signal was made from the *Numanca* (flag ship) to get under way, which was soon after done, and some time was taken in arranging the lines of attack, which were in two columns, three ships being in the one to engage the batteries north of Callao, and three those west of the city; the *Vencedora* taking position between the two lines, in order to render assistance in the event of any of the ships being disabled by the enemy's fire. The ships of the northern line fought the batteries heading to the southward and westward, or with their port broadside; while the others headed to the eastward and northward, and used their starboard broadsides.

The *Numanca*, Commodore Nunez, took the post of honor, and headed the line to the southward which engaged the most formidable works, viz: batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; battery No. 1 faced the bay of Buena Vista, and Nos. 6, 8, and 9 were those opposed to the three frigates on the north line. About noon the action commenced by a shot from No. 2 battery, the one most to the westward of the city, which was at once replied to by the *Numanca*, and in five minutes afterwards the whole line was engaged, both north and south.

At first the fire from the batteries was bad but it soon began to improve as the gunners got the range, and in less than half an hour the *Villa de Madrid* set her fore-and-aft sails and stood out, evidently disabled in her machinery or boilers, for the steam was pouring out of her ports, and she was unable to use her propellers. She was taken in tow by the *Vencedora*, and removed beyond the range of the batteries, and did not again go into action. Not long after the *Berenguela* stood out, and as she passed close to the neutral vessels, it was observed that a heavy shell had entered her port side, near the water line, and exploding as it passed out at the starboard side, had torn a hole which was partly under water. The ship was being careened, and men were over the side endeavoring to place canvas over the hole. She had evidently taken in much water. She had settled very much by the stern, and after coming to an anchor, her pumps not only were used, but men were employed bailing out the water with buckets. She did not go into action again.

The *Almanza*, the only ship left of the northern column, now had to bear the entire brunt of the fire of all the northern batteries. The *Blanca* and *Resolucion*, of the other column, both came out to repair damages, which being done they took their old places and continued in them until the engagement ceased.

After an immense expenditure of shot and shell, and after hours of incessant firing, it became evident to the Spanish Commodore that he had found more than he had bargained for, and that driving the Peruvians out of their works was a hopeless job. True, battery No. 3, with two three hundred pounder Armstrong guns was blown up, and the guns disabled; and in battery No. 6, a four hundred and fifty pounder Blakely had been dismounted, but the other works were uninjured, and their fire rather increased in weight and accuracy than diminished, hence, at about half-past four he ceased firing, and stood out the Peruvians peppering away at the ships until they were out of range, the monitor *Victoria* firing the last gun.

The only ship seriously damaged was the *Berenguela*; the *Villa de Madrid* had her steam-pipe cut by a shot that killed eight men, and was repaired. All the vessels were hit frequently, the *Blanca* receiving forty-two shots in her hull; the *Almanza* twenty men. Eight shot holes were seen in the side of the *Villa de Madrid*, and she was under fire only half an hour. The *Numanca* received an eight-inch shot near her water line, which passed through her iron plates, and partly through the wood backing. As she fought the heavy guns of the fortifications, so as to receive their shot at an angle, they glanced off her sides without penetrating. The *Vencedora* only used her battery at intervals, and received no damage.

In regard to the killed and wounded, no reliable information can be had; the Surgeons of the United States vessels, who rendered their services to both Spaniards and Peruvians, after the fight was over, could not ascertain the number of casualties. Those wounded in the fortifications were at once sent to the hospitals at Bellavista, and if their friends resided in Lima they were sent there to be cared for. The Spaniards would give no information as to the loss they had sustained, but from the appearance of the hulls of the vessels, it is the opinion that it has been heavier than that suffered by the Peruvians. The latter are supposed to have had sixty killed, and nearly two hundred wounded. Senior Galvez, the Peruvian Minister of War, was in battery No. 3 when the explosion took place and was blown to pieces, this is the only person of note that we hear of as being killed on the part of the Peruvians. Admiral Nunez was severely injured, having received no less than eight wounds and contusions. He was on the bridge of the *Numanca*.

**SAN FRANCISCO FRUIT MARKET.**—Fruit of the smaller varieties, cherries in particular, is becoming quite plentiful and the quality superb. The following list of prices, serving to show the ruling rates in our city at the present time, is prepared by Weston & Co.: Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; dried 11c@15c per lb; apricots, 40c; pears (dried), 15c@20c; peaches (dried), 12c@20c; plums (dried), 15c@20c; cherries, 15c@25c; currants, 20c@25c; figs (California, dried), 15c@25c; figs (foreign, dried), 25c@35c; gooseberries, 7c@15c; strawberries, 20c@25c; raspberries, 25c; blackberries, 25c; oranges, \$2 per hundred; lemons, \$2 per dozen; limes, 50c per dozen.—*Alta.*

**DEATH OF GORDON CUMMING.**—This notable adventurer and lion hunter, whose marvellous exploits in search of game in the wilds of South Africa created so much interest in England a few years ago, died recently in Scotland.

cia till the casualty occurred, and fought his ships with a gallantry and determination, that might have produced different results, had he not been carried below early in the fight.

As regards the fortifications and town of Callao, they suffered but little. As soon as the fight was over, the Peruvians took a short respite and something to eat, and then went to work repairing damages, which were all completed by midnight, and everything was in readiness to commence again the next morning, should the attack have been renewed. At first they were uncertain as to what would be the result, but having proved to the satisfaction of all, their ability to keep the Spanish ships at a distance and beat them off, they were far stronger on the second day, than when the fight first commenced. It may be well here to say that the Peruvian ironclads, *Loa* and *Victoria*, together with three small wooden gunboats, names unknown took an active part in the fight and did very good service, especially the two former. The three eight-inch guns with which they were mounted, telling well against the wooden sides of the Spanish ships.

When the *Vanderbilt* sailed from Callao, it was reported that the attempt would be again made by the Spanish squadron, but those on board the United States ships, who are good judges, seem to think that it is impossible for them to do so. Indeed it is thought that they have not ammunition enough to make another attempt, and it is very certain that in the way of shell they are deficient, for in the action solid shot was the principal projectile used against the Peruvians; had they possessed shell, the effect might have been very different.

It is hard to surmise what the future intentions of the Spaniards are: the squadron has been badly defeated, and in a great measure used up. They have no point to fall back upon, no base of operation; and with their distance from home, it may, and possibly will be determined upon, to give up the contest and quit the coast. This is surely only, however, for the next mail may bring different news; but one thing is certain, that victory was for the Peruvians, and a glorious one; for they were not only uncertain what the results would be, but the majority of those not interested, thought that notwithstanding their heavy guns, they would be unable to bear the fire of the broadsides of the heavy Spanish frigates, especially so as their guns were *en barbette*, and the gunners exposed to the shower of shot that was rained upon them hour after hour with scarcely any cessation.

The fight is described as a most interesting sight, there being just wind enough to carry off the smoke, so that the line of works and the two columns of ships could be distinctly seen, and their operations minutely watched.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN NANAIMO.

A public meeting was convened at Nanaimo on Thursday evening by Messrs. Nichol and Franklin, the local magistrates, for the purpose of taking steps to form a Volunteer Corps for the defence of the town and the assistance of the Government against the Fenian banditti. The meeting was held in the Court House, which was crowded to the doors, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Cunningham, the member for the district, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. Mark Bate was elected Secretary. The chairman made a few sensible and energetic remarks, urging every citizen, whatever his allegiance, to come manfully forward in defence of the country. Mr. Nicol then proposed that lists should at once be opened and the names enrolled of those who wished to be volunteers before any further steps were taken. Five or six sheets of paper were accordingly laid on the table, and for several minutes there was a perfect rush of eager aspirants to military honors. When all had signed, the chairman announced the gratifying fact that eighty-seven names had been enrolled—a statement which was received with cheers. On motion of Mr. Dunsmyre, seconded by Mr. Bryden, Mr. Nicol was unanimously elected captain, and on motion of Mr. Gordon a meeting of the enrolled citizens was called for Tuesday night to elect the remaining officers. The Secretary was then instructed to make out lists to be left in the principal stores for further signature, and the chairman, Mr. Cunningham, was commissioned to be the bearer of the original list to His Excellency the Governor, with a requisition for the necessary arms and accoutrements to equip the company. The meeting, which consisted of as fine a body of brawny, determined-looking men as could be called together anywhere, was singularly unanimous and enthusiastic, and the demonstration, although fortunately not now to be used against the Fenian robbers, should be accepted as a substantial evidence of the loyalty of the Nanaimites, and a pretty good hint of the kind of reception which would be accorded to any such bands of marauding scoundrels. We hope the movement will not be allowed to drop, but that the formation of a Rifle Corps will be effected, and from personal observation of the gallant Nanaimo volunteers, we can assure their Victorian brethren in arms that both in drill and as marksmen they will soon have to look to their laurels.

**DEFENCE OF NEW WESTMINSTER.**—A meeting was held in the Hyack Hall, Westminister, on the evening of Wednesday last, to consider the expediency of measures of defence against possible invasion from Fenians. The President of the Council, Mr. W. J. Armstrong, presided, the chair. A Committee, consisting of Chairman and Messrs. Homer and H. was appointed to wait upon the Officer administering the Government on the subject. The Hon. Mr. Birch gave his opinion on the enrollment of an army of volunteers for the present emergency, and gave instructions to Mr. to receive the names of those who were willing to be enrolled. The list was received. A memorial was also presented to the Administrator Birch asking for the Imperial Government for the colony.

THE STATE OF THE

The House of Assembly has engaged the present week subject which is at the present most important one the Legislature—the condition of the colonies—various causes assigned depression, but there is but one remedy for the total helplessness under depression—and that is discouraging home industry. Mercantile crises occur in other colonies some productive industry the vitality of the country a population on the soil, but the effects of overtrading are everything collapses, and the absence of any local industry the colony.

We have said the causes of the in the colony are various, but wisely confined its resolutions the country to those evils which closely connected with our settlement. It states, and we reason, that Vancouver Island intensely from causes attributable measure to the very expensive character of the Government colonies. When we think that of money annually screwed out of population of those two countries £200,000, we require no further ruinous expense of our colonial when we consider how little is consulted in the expenditure of we think the House is clearly putting down, among the provinces which afflict Vancouver Island British Columbia, the irresponsibility of the Government. To give the authorities, in their consideration question, a clue to guide them in the of the financial burden of a the House states that as the population of both colonies, exclusive do not exceed 10,000 souls, £2 is as much as can be afforded the heads of departments to be proportionately small. When we think two Governors over this small—this population of a country to with travelling allowances, considered £8000 a year—a sum larger by cent. than the salary of the President United States, who rules thirty people, it really does seem incredible. It is not alone the of expense, however, which the anxious to bring forcibly before the Government is now explicitly suggesting a previous occasion when the union was introduced, it was thought, at the time, that it would be injurious on any particular form of Government while the subject was surrounded many apparently hostile elements however, everything has changed Columbia is as anxious for we are, and is as anxious for system of Government. According resolutions of the House urge Majesty's Government the necessity the representation of the united based on population and the content mode and amount of the taxation penditure vested in the people's representatives. It is stated that nothing immediate union on these terms rapid decline of both colonies. Tensions are to be sent to England by so as to be in time to influence the of the union question, and Her Majesty's Government are requested to reply in a manner as to their intention matter the present session, in order the inhabitants from the present uncertainty and suspense. The House's action on this subject has done important work of the session. Evils are minor ones in comparison those embraced in the resolutions Home Government will only respond liberal and friendly manner, and we reason to doubt it, to the suggestion forward by the Assembly, the "condition of the colony" will speedily assume a cheerful and as full of hope as it of despondency.

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