ouvers.

lard, 20 kgs apples. 20 fe 0 kgs syrup, 4 do sansa-gs coffee, 21 cs barley, 31 les, 35 co maccaroni, 4 ce s, 1 do alue, 2 bls, 2 do sks flour, 200 qr do do, 1 bdl clothing, 15 bskts alt ucumbers, 3 pkgs mdse, 1 rimps, 2 bgs, 10 bls straw wder-, 9 cs preserves, 3 cs cs varnish, 15 cks porter, uit, 1 do tea cups, etc, 1 de 1 ble do, 10 mts rice, 171 bas root. Value, \$14,300. EWSTER, from San Fran-

NEY, 85 M lumber to Duncas LER, from the Sound—12 tons s, 400 bushels barley, 7 hoge,

INTELLIGENCE. ENTERED.

za Anderson, Finch, Port Apton, Saanicu joy, Port Angelos ying Mist, Thompson, New earce, Port Angelos , San Juan foot, King, Cowichan son, New Westminster

Frances Palmer, Lamb. Greenwood, Nanaimo arleton, San Francisco atilda, Boyle, New Westmins

meral Harney, Oberg, New rrington, Port Angelos er, Alberni Moore, New Westminster rge, Nanaimo age, Comox . San Juan

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Pearce, Nanaimo er, Stevenson, N W Coast of ary Ann, Honey, Oreas Island
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Stickeen na, McKinnon, Metlakahthlah Howard Port Angelos Thompson, Port Angelos Mergin, Sooke Kay, Queen Charlotte Island exandra, Moore, New West-

ly Franklin, Warren, Cowichan ears, Port Angelos

BIRTHS. . the 9th instant, to the wife of the 9th instant, to the wife of or of Music, a daughter. ant, the wife of H. E. Wilby, of

asnich, on the 10th instant, the nderson, Esq., of a son. g, June 14, 1964.

BRITISH OF SHOOTS IN STREET ST

VANCOUVER ISLAND. TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864

NO. 31.

EMIGRATION PROM THE UNITED

By our late English advices it would seem that the emigration from the United Kingdom flows stronger than ever. From England and Scotland, however, the stream is not so marked in its proportionate greatness with former years, as from Ireland. There, indeed s the ever-increasing list of the "deserted villages," the exodus of families, and the isolated voluntary exiles. From North and South, and East and West .- from every port from which passengers can embark the steamer bears away its living load on "Whole villages in Connaught " says the London Times, Mare utterly deserted. The people old and young - grandfathers and little children are met in hundreds on the read, making their way to the emigrant ships. The clamorous grief of relatives parting is seldom witnessed now; on the contraty, the emigrants are quite cheerful. The booking offices in Dublin have all the berths engaged in the Atlantic steamers for weeks to come-Even in some of the best counties in Leinster and Ulster, the small farmers are giving up their unavailing struggle to live on

their small holdings, and are going in great numbers to the country where they can have farms without cent. In many cases the peasants have their passage paid by their relatives in America." And so the tide flows on, carrying with it the rich deposits of a nation's strength. "America for the Irish" has taken the place of O'Connell's celebrated cry. The Western States and the field of battle are drawing the Celt from his mud hovel and ignoble dependence. The everlasting cry of tenant-right, and the ever-to-be deployed agrarian outrages, will both shortly cease from causes far above the confined ideas of temporising statesmanship. The great law of political economy—supply and demand—will soon settle the difficulties of governing Ireland. Before another, ten years shall have passed away, the landlord will have to hunt for his tenant. The pitiable scramble of a hundred degraded peasants for a patch ground, not ten acres in extent, will never make the exertions of the beneficent or philanthropic statesman hopeless. The exorbitant price raised by this unpatural de-

mand, will fall as that demand decreases. The rate of wages will rise as the supply of

laborers is transmitted to other and more

oll of the landlord will become denuded of its fair proportions, and he himself—his lord-ship of Starvegullion—will relapse into something very like ordinary human nature. There is spmething melancholy in this wholesale depopulation of a country; but it is the natural and inevitable result of crowded poverty. The same remedy will have to come. coner or later, to the densely-populated districts of England. It is in vain that tempor ary relief is afforded-it is in vain that Bright points to political reform. Cobden to still greater extension of free trade, and Derby to protecting the agriculturist. The only permanent cure for struggling, crowded destitution, is emigration to either another country or another world. In this light must British statesmanship begin to view the condition of the masses of the United Kingdom. Already, as we have shown, a higher law than Parliamentary enactment, is at work-already stern necessity is forcing the population away from British shores. Throughout the manufacturing districts in England, Emigration Societies are being organized, to assist their members to the American continent. Funds are contributed. as they are solicited, from all quarters. In this desperate and melancholy struggle to get away from the land of their birth as from lentous signs in the future. We see, in the

a place accursed, we read grave if not pordetermined inaction of the British Government to guide this stream or a portion of i to the colonies, the overshadowing growth of that very republic which is at present in the throes of civil war, but which is bound to become ultimately the absorbent of a continent. We view this departure, with all its individual advantages of the strength of the United Kingdom to build up a foreign power, as a great national calamity—as destructive ultimately of the chain of connexion which has so long existed between the colonies and the mother country-and as tending to lower unmistakably the prestige of Great Britain herself. When the present civil war is over-when trade and commerc are guided into their former channels a greater demand than ever will spring up for European population. The Southern States,

denuded of their best men - of the bone and sinew of the land-will hold out inducements to the enterprising, unequalled probably by any other country; and the Western States, with the enormously increased demand for breadstuffs, will become another loadstone to attract the ever increasing volume of the tide of emigration. (In this great flow, absorbing, as it will, the

Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, ex Ca ofthe Exchequer - the same to Mrs Brydges Willyama has bequesting

smaller sitesine, colonial immigration will be reduced to a minimum, and England will find her physical strength going away whole. sale to build up a gigantic toreign power. It is, however, the inevitable punish-ment for her indifference to the welfare of her colonies. With ample fields in the North slightest assistance to the distressed to place them in the expansive domains of her own colonial empire, and so leaves the more wealthy republic to enjoy an exclusive emi gration monopoly. This parsimonious and suicidal policy has long ago brought about its results; but the evil is now becoming so intensified that a determination in the same injudicious course is certain to bring about, before the lapse of many years, the most serious blow that could happen to a great and powerful nation. It is to be hoped, however, that a more rational as well as hational policy will shortly guide the rather questionable statesmanship of the mother country, and that some efforts will be made to direct to British colonies the current of that exodus which is at present depopulating the numerous districts of the United King-

BRUTUM FULMEN, FROM NEW WESTMIN-STER .- Our energetic contemporary of New Westminster in his last number, was unusually violent; and, as is generally the case with persons under uncentrollable impulses, made an indiscriminate attack on everybody and everything. Of course, in this beavy discharge of grape and canister against Wictoria, it was not to be expected that the Colonist should escape ; and lo twe have New Westminsterian literature nurled as us, of the choicest "foul and cowardly slander" kind. We would advise our impulsive friend to read an article carefully before he hazards giving the writer such a broad-side. Had he weighed the Colonist remarks properly he would have seen no charge against the New Westminster volunteers—no assertions that they were clumsy with their fire-arms, or pnable to cross Bute Inlet bridges. The sneer," as our contemporary chooses to call it, was made at the apparently purposeless character of Mr. Brew's expedition, which is just such a fo-nothing scheme as we would have given the late Governor the credit of advising: The remarks, which our contemporary foolish indiscretion wishes to apply to the volunteers of New Westminster, were made for the especial benefit of those who might be called upon to select volunteers from Vic-

CANINE SAGACITY .- We noticed yesterday a curious instance of sagacity on the part of a dog belonging to one of the small vessel alongside Leneveu's wharf. A man brough a boat alongside the wharf and lastened the painter to the stern of a vessel and proceeded up the town. He returned, got into his boar again, and was about unfastening the rainter when "Dog Jack" made his sppearance evidently suspecting there was something wrong, seized hold of the end of the repe and obstinately disputed his right to take any thing away from the vesset, keeping firm hold until his master came and inte fered! The manner in which the dogs set to work struck us as being most peculiar; in stead of making a rush at the man with fierce display of ivories, he made a jump at the end of the rope, took a firm hold of it with his teeth and planted his fore feet against the gnowate of the vessel with a quiet determined look stoutly resisting any at tempt to pull it from him. If he had been one of the genus homo he could evidently have acted in no better way to save his master's property.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION It is contemplated by the owners of the steamer Alexandra, to get up a grand expursion on the approaching national American fete day. the fourth of July. The Alexandra from her great size offers unusual facilities for an affair of this kind, while her spacious deck will enable the votaries of Terpsichore to enjoy their favorite amusement without let or hindrance. The spot selected for the excursion will probably be San Juan, or some port on the Sound, where the party may land and hold their pic-nic under some shady grove. The projected exercision will doubtess meet with general approbation. H. noagmonT

rather severely fried, as it blew almost a gale all the way up, and one of the stays of

Timmerman, T B Thomas & Co. Hy Tidymann, A.

American possessions for the employment for 1864 for the completion of the dredging of her starving people, she refuses to give the machine, &c.; was brought up for a second

WARNING TO TRAVELLERS The Postmaster-General of British Columbia publishes the following notice to the public :-June 4th. 1864 From and after this date, the conveyance or sending by means of vessels, teams, stages, or through the agency o Express companies, or by private individuals or otherwise, of any letter, liable to postage, under the Postal Ordinance of 1864, fo British Columbia (see clauses 14 & 15), is strictly prohibited, and a penalty of not less than £5 or more than £50, is attached to every such coffence. The informer will be P. M. G. penulty recovered. SPANDING, P. M. G. penulty recovered. SPANDING, P. M. D. rolyal.

We have received a fetter from a passenger by the Alexandra on her last trip to New Westminster, speaking in the most complimentary terms of the geagoing qualities of the steamer, which were the smoke stacks was carried away. The writer also pays a tribute to the politeness and attention of Capts. Moore & Instey.

Thursday, vanes. 1 2 Council met at 2:15 p.m. Present, the Hons. Present, Surveyor General, Pres-

I LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

surer. Attorney General and D. Fraser. SUPPLIES FOR 1864.

Mr. Watson said he had not seen the bill before, and he must oppose it, as he objected to the principle involved. He said that it proposed to alter the proportions of the £40,000 Loan act as applied to the harbor and the roads, and he thought this could not be done without consulting the lenders of this

The President read from the Loan Act to the effect that the proportion of the harbor appropriation to the road appropriation was 18 to 22; unless this bill proposed to repeal

Mr. Watson objected to the repeal of that act; it would amount to repudiation if we The Attorney-General said the Council could not go into this without some explana-

The Treasurer said he believed the scheme was not the proposition of the Executive but of the House of Assembly. Mr. Fraser and it seemed to him the security to the leader was the same, whether

the money were invested in the harbor of in roads w. one of the first the same as if he had borrowed money to build and "extinguishment" is either an exception a brick house, and had instead spent the to the rule or not a great writer. I leave your money in tollipops. If the House sent up such a proposition as that, the Council must just send it back, and tell them they could

not be guilty of dishonesty.

The second reading was postponed till text

FIREMEN'S PROTECTION BILL. The Council went into Committee on this pill, non, Chief Justice in the Chair. The Attorney General said the words such exemption shall not extend to more than 65 members of each dompany! must be re-inserted or he would oppose the bill. The fact was the bill was getting into a sad state of confusion, and must be reconsidered. The limit of 65 men in each company was only a regulation of the Fire Department. The

words was to re-commit the bill. All bill in the Committee accordingly rose and reported progress, and asked leave to re-commit the bill. The Chairman (the President) reported

only partiamentary way of re-inserting the

progress to himself, and the bill was recommitted, the Attorney General in the Chair.
Clause 1, which the Chairman said was unconstitutional, was struck out. Clause 2 was also struck out

from jury duty other than Cotoner's inquests, the worthy ductor and his legal advisors in Hon. Mr. Watson moved that the clause be

The hon Chief dustice also reiterated his former sirguments against the exemption. He thought every body should consider it a privilege for be liable as a jurgo He intanced California as a case, where from everybody shirking th ir duty in this respect the people at length found it necessary to take the law into their own hands and adninister justice without the forms of justice He must second the hon. Treasurer's motion

to throw cut the clause. Hon Frager corrected the hon. Chief Justice in reference to California. It was before file companies existed in California that the want of jurors was felt, and that was caused by men being so busy that they would rather pay the fine than attenda The practical way to put the case was this: would justice have suffered had the 35 firemen who had served as jurors last year not been called on, or even if the 85 who were legally liable had been exempted ! If He thought position L W

The amendment was put with the followng result: Content Flons, Chief Justice and Trea-

Non-content Hons. Surveyor General and Fraser, was M. The hong Chief Justice said he had looked into the practice, at home in regard to the vote of the Chairman in the House of Lords, and had found that the chairman had his

own vote but no casting vote. lowo ol The thon Attorney General said before giving his wold he would briefly explain his views on the subject. From the statement of the Sheriff it appeared that only 35 firement had been called on as jurous, and only 15 of these had actually served, and he thought it was a pity that this exemption had been asked for for a selection of the selection of these had actually served. The selection of these had actually served, and he thought it was a pity that this exemption down for \$150 Confederate money, the people had been asked for, for such a trifle of Still as deeming the old Government worth 30 o it was usual in new countries, to encourage the new. volunteer fire companies by this exemption, he felt disposed to allow the clause to pass; he would however introduce a chase to pre-vent the exclusion of any fireman who wished to servel He would therefore give his vote for the clause as it stood. The clause was then passed.

The other clauses were passed with some trifling amendments, and the committee rose and reported the bill. The Council then adjourned.

5 insane people making in all 62 inmates. There are also 4 persons liberated on bail.

> Neele, w K Nixon, iI L Needham, A.S. Nolan P

A LITERARY DANIEL COME TO

New Westminster, June 8 1864. EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST As my hirsute ppendages and my character have been dent of the Chronicle, who is generally supposed to be an elderly female, I trust you will publish this answer to her. Any person who took the trouble to wade through the effce on most have been amused by her praiseworthy attempts at word painting; her horrific description of the fire is a masterpiece of would-be fine writing. Only fancy, "the fire creeping over hillock and glade and anticipating by its frencied haste the crack of doom?" It's enough to make one's hair stand on end if you've got only a brown wig on. The mince meat she makes of the British Columbian is a dainty dish, only it is rather too highly seasoned to set before a king. "The writer of Harem" al-ready feels the blew; his stooping shoulders and his haggard face show that he is on his last legs Of the ruthless tide of elequence which sweeps away all trace of beard and character from myself I say nothing, but I do think it's rather hard that the blind should jeer at the one-eyed. This chivalrous up-holder of the henor of the Press shows her anqualified contempt for the trammels of grammar, and had she but lived when fools

were great she would have been illustrious. Great writers," to use her own words, have hitherto been famed for attention to. orthography but this ancient dame (she readers to judge which is the case, As regards the "projected" he wepaper, if the "leading spirits? really want somebody that will set the Fraser on fire they had better install the Chronicle correspondent as editress. Parhaps she will kindly come to see me, and show me the copies of the Scorpion, in which the Methodist and Episoopal Churches are slandered (Insuppose she means libelled?) Some prominent members of both churches were certainly ridiculed, but I have yet to

dearn that by ridiculing a member of a church, you are casting oblody upon the whole congregation.

If the writer of these two lively letters has no reason to be ashamed of its name, perhaps the public will be favored by the revelation.
Until then I remain, &c. &c.,
W. E. WENN WILLIAMS.

THE OGDEN POINT CLAIM

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST SIR, In you ournal of to day II observe that Dr. Primble has applied, for a mandamus to compet the Surveyor General to grant him a certificate of improvement for his pre-emption at Ogden Point. I am curious to know whether that was the reason that the Crown Lands Committee were prevented from making a report re-Clause 3. fixing that the apparatus, &c., be deemed the property of the Fire Department for the purposes of this Act, was passed.

Clause 4, exempting 65 active members in this application. We think there appears each company attached to the Department to be a sad want of good taste on the part of moving for a mandamus in such a hurry. If I recollect rightly the Chronicle had an item truck ont.

Hon D. Fraser, for the information of the nove for a mandamus, but that was the day on. Chairman reiterated the arguments be had addreed during the preceding debate on of the Committee. How strangely Ogden Point, the report, and the mandamus are mixed up together! Do. Mr. Editor, throw some tight on this matter, I am spoiling from curiosity to know what's in the wind.

Settement B Chasson COWB v. CABBAGES VOL

Cloodson, T G Gannpy, I report Tale Solid with the above heading in this day's paper. although substantially correct, has suppressed the Magistrate's advice in recommending me to sue the owners of the cows for damages, a course I shall pertainly pursue, in respect to he owner of one of the cows the owner of the other having compensated me). I am, dear sir,

W. S. 2016H Yours respectfully, M. H. Myers. June 9th 1864.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIVE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE AT DANVILLE, N. C. We hear of extravagaat coin sales at New Work sometimes and the hall of Messrs. Brings, Merwin & Co. often witnesses the leaver contest etween excited numismatists, who bid dollars on dollars for a 1793 cent or Bond Baltimore farthing, or a New York doubloon; but who ever respected to see ab ordinary five dollar gold piece put up and bid for with eager if not greater eagerness? Such was actually the case at Danville, N.C., where a five dollar gold piece was, the North Carelina Times tells us, put up at anction. What a change had secession brought! Who, that had seen the half at one of its slave sales, the

FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK .- There is but very little freight offering for Europe, while shipowners are anxious to get their vessels upon the other side of the water to participate in the profits of the emigration movement, which is now setting so strongly towards our shores, and they are, therefore ready to take freight for little or nething, and in one case, according to the New York Express, the ewner actually paid for the privilege of carrying some freight! The Express says that on Thursday a canal boat load of wheat was taken for Liverpool, the Victoria prison 54 prisoners, 3 debtors, and shipowner to pay the expenses of laking it n, and the shipper received a small bonus This is without a precedent. The grain was probably, desired for ballast.—Aug.

nasting naleron. G Hickson JF &H. Hallaron, J Hoffman, FOH

A BAD LOOKOUT FOR MAXIMIL-CORRESPONDENCE BULLETIN.

The steamer brought us the confirmation the former advices that Maximilian is ruly coming to take the reins of this country I cannot help pitying him, because he will find matters a great deal worse than he had a right to anticipate after the news which reached Europe previous to accepting the

crown. In the beginning of this year the French occupied the whole coast of Mexican Gulf and the Governors of Tabaco, Chiapas, Coabuila and Nuevo Leon had pronounced in favor of the invasion, while Gen. Bazaine and his auxiliaries, had occupied the States of Mechoacan, Oueretaro, Guanajuato, Jalis-co, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Tamanlipas, besides Vera Cruz, Mexico and Puebla--making fully one-half of the Mexican Territory, and embracing about seven-eights of its population.

Since then everything has changed, Juarez, who was reported as having resigned, and even as murdered, turns out to have established his government firmly at Salvillo and Monterey. The people of San Juan Baurista, in Tabasco, Campeachy in Yacatan, and San Cristoval in Chiapas, have driven the reactionary forces out of their precincts. Perfiria Dias helds his own in Oajaca, and is threatening the State of Vera Cruz and eyen Puebla, with about 8,000 men, having ordered all the church bells to be melted down for making cannon and small coint The ndians-accustomed to inter their treasures -are digging out large sums of money, (the produce of their cochenilli), and not only sacrifice their wealth, but enlist freely for sustaining their liberty. Old Juan Alvarez and his son Diego are enlisting an army in the State of Guerrero, and prevent; the French from occupying this port. Gen. Uraga is still defending the passes between Guadalajara and Conima, and Gen. Douay having only 4,000 men in the first named city, dares not spare any troops to extend his lines towards the Pacific.

/Looking thus on the map, it will be seen that the French occupy actually but a very narrow line from the port of San. Blasto Vera Cruz and Tampico, and this accounts for the fact that the French Admiral does not venture to occupy any other Pacific port because he would be unable to keep up his communication with the interior. The papers lately received from the city of Mexico edited in the French spirit, do not treat the above facts as of any importance, but it is asily seen that Bazaine does not consider himself safe enough for another campaign. The guerillas become more and more daring, and in the suburbs of Mexico assassinations of French soldiers had become so frequent, that the most stringent measures had to be adopted, and some "leperos" had been shot only for having been found near one of the victime. This will of course exasperate the

people more.

To increase the general hatred against the French, the following story has made its rounds, which, if true, is really dreadful. It is said that the French surgeon of one of the nospitals had the second finger of 100 Mexicans amputated who were placed under his care, under pretence that they would most likely fight again it left alone. The French have, so far, been quable to create any sympathy for their rule. All their high toned proclamations turned out to be gas. They are certainly mistaken if they think that a whole nation can be conquered and governed at the point of the bayonet and by deeds like the above. 107

The wholesale shooting and hanging of guerilleras might perhaps be excused as they are actually little better than robbers, but the execution of General Ghilardi, an Italian by birth and commander of a regular division the Liberal army, is an outrageous act ; but he had committed the great crime of accusing a French Admiral as coward in a Peruian paper, and had to atone for it!

FOOLISH GARGALDI WORSHIPPERS A Darty of English ladies had arrived at the chief hotel, having come as a deputation from some heaven-knows-what association in England, to see the General, and make their wn report on his health, his appearance. and what they deemed his prospect of perfect recovery. When their demand for admission was replied to by a reference to the general order excluding all visitors, they inlignantly refused to be classed in such a category. 7 It was in this critical emergency that an inventive genius developed itself. There was amongst the suite of Garibalds an old surgeon, Ripari, one of the most faithful and attached, of all his followers, and who bore that amount of resemblance to Garibaldi which could be imparted by heir, mustache, and beard of the same vellowish red color, and eyes somewhat closely set! To put the doctor in bed and make him personate the General, was the plan—a plan which, as it was meant to save his chief some annoyance, he would have acceeded to were It to cost him far more than was now intended. To the half darkened room, therefore, where Ripari lay dressed in his habitnal red shirt, propped up by pillows, the deputation was introduced. The sight of the hero was however, teo much for them. One dropped, Madonna wise, with classed hands across her bosom at the foot of his bed; another fainted as she passed the threshold; a third gained the bedside to grasp his hand, and sank down in an ecstacy of devotion to water it with her tears; while the strong minded woman of the party took out her scissors and cut four several locks of that dear and noble head. They sobbed over him—they blubbered over him—they compared him with his photograph and declared he was libeled—they showered cards over him to get his autograph; and when, at length, by persuasion, not measured by mild violence, they were induced to withdraw, they declared that, for those few minutes of ecstacy, they'd have willingly made a pilgumage to Mecca — Blackwood's Magazine.

Usuppell IV