said he did not come to
thout believing that he had
oing so, he had heard Mr.
evious occasion and was still
he public right of way was

he was ready to execute a
right in the road commis-
er persons.
said Mr. Bishop placed
on he could not occupy,
would bring him a proper
he (the Magistrate) would
gal adviser of the Crown,
g that it was right and
then be ready to grant a

that definite, your Wor-
stand that if this be done
ant the license?
—Yes, if everything is sat-
ttorney General and myself
feet. In answer to another
r. Bishop, Mr. Pemberton
stpone the application for
en it again came before him
his opinion.
OLDSTREAM.
pported an application from
ho produced a recommend-
tably signed, for a license
He stated that a house of
as much needed and that
sited Goldstream were in-
plicant for some accommo-

stponed the application for

W OF BOOKS.
OUGHTFUL GIRLS, by Sarah
illustrations by Millais.
and Nichols.
one of the best of English
resses. Along with Miss
at raising the standard of
and like her has had a very
upon the rising generation.
f historians and writers Miss
the divine afflatus, and in
merous works does the true
y shine out so forcibly
t of her prose works. The
before us is replete with
nd wholesome advice; it dis-
and well upon the proper
here of girls budding into
whilst elevating the tone of
leprecates any stepping out
eir proper position. "But
men are pondering woman's
irls remember that women
labored to impress upon
oman's head is the man,'
en in number, are redolen'
ense expressed in nervous
wanting in that roundness
more properly comes from a
These papers are written
but yearning wish to aid
eir aim after happiness, the
hich both here and hereafter,
od and loving our neighbor;
ly if it be possible, loving
ng one's own life in theirs,
less and docile, meek and
intercourse with them, loving
forever." Typographically,
e best American reprints we
nothing could exceed the
h which Millais' exquisite
been copied. We confidently
book to everyone who may
the glorious subject of edu-
e by Hibben & Carswell.

RCH FOR FRANKLIN.
Dr. Walker's able and interesting
earch for Sir John Franklin and
was delivered in the theatre last
table though meagre audience.
the Governor and family again
box. The lecturer, on making
as applauded.
the heads of the previous lec-
proceeded to detail the equip-
ranklin's last searching expedi-
ing of the command to Captain
described the build of the Fox
of the *materiel* used in the ex-
aving Aberdeen on the 1st July,
different encounters met with
of Greenland prior to falling
ctic ice. A description of the
that desolate region and of
next engaged the attention
who listened with eagerness
th perils of Arctic navigation.
in the ice was portrayed in a
and the sufferings of that awful
upon in a thrilling strain. The
n the experiences and researches
velling parties, and told the story
of the record deposited by the
feelingly touching upon the noble
brave band of our fellow coun-
shed in the service of their Queen
who died in the act of discover-
passage. A short summary
ions made by the Erebus and
s very interesting lecture.
re refrain from commenting on
encouragement bestowed on the
orts of Dr. Walker to aid a good
have produced a reflection in the
rer who has been accustomed to
ds of eager listeners in England,
ttering to the taste or judgment
Victoria, that lectures, given gra-
charitable purpose on a subject
e deepest interest to Englishmen
by the representative of the Crown,
t with so little support from the
rge.

.—Capt. Clark, of the sloop
, from Utsalady, reports that
ome Indians discovered the
Moore in the position of poor
's boat, "bottom up," in a small
miles from the place where
. On Wednesday morning
ark left the schooner Leah
raising her, and as she lay in
re was every prospect of their
Our informant is not aware
achinery still remains in the

CEIPTS for week ending 2d
—Duties, £1669 12 10; harbor
; head money, £56; tonnage
; warehouse fees, 4s; inland
nse, £3 14; fines and seizures,
l, £1,893 2 11, or $9181 76c.
sseugers entering at this por
riod, 280.—*Columbian.*


# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. NO. 23.

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## THE NEWS.

The Eastern news received on Saturday evening by the Brother Jonathan is up to the 11th inst. Warlike matters are paradoxically the most peaceful part of the intelligence. No battles have been fought, no skirmishes of importance have taken place, and even rebel raids seem to be now subordinate to resorbent roads. The weather, which some time back had been promising an adamantine pathway to the battle-field, now deluges the country with rain, and converts the passive highways into active monsters, ready at a moment's notice to swallow batteries and check assaults. The army of the Potomac has therefore another breathing spell, and in the meantime the *head-way* of the Confederate advance will be considerably retarded by the *Lee-way* consequent upon the rise of rivers and the sloughs of swamps. In this state of stagnation, it is not surprising that Congress, in order to keep up some show of belligerence, and counteract the damping influence of the weather, should be unusually animated and pugnacious. The Committee on Foreign affairs are determined that Louis Napoleon shall not continue his aggrandizing policy in Mexico, without a protest from the United States, enabling the latter Power at any future time to make a *casus belli* with France, on very easy terms. A joint resolution has been offered to the House to the effect "that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchical Government on the ruins of any Republican Government in America, under the auspices of a European Power." The joint resolution to amend the Constitution seems to be acceptable to both Houses, the various amendments to shelve the question, which were made by the proslavery members, having been ignominiously rejected, and those made by the abolitionists carried in the Senate by 38 to 6.

From Canada, we have news to the 3rd inst., which implies a defeat of the J. S. Macdonald administration, as a new ministry is announced to have been formed, having for its head Sir E. B. Tache, an old supporter of the Cartier-McDonald Government. The defeat of the late administration has been looked forward to as an occurrence likely at any moment to take place, both parties being so nearly balanced, that the slightest defection from the Ministerial ranks was certain to upset the Government. Whatever may be the defects of the defeated party, they have shown themselves at least more honest and more economical in their administration than their predecessors. They reduced the expenditure many thousand dollars a year, and have lately been bringing to light a great deal of that corruption for which the former government had obtained such notoriety. The new ministry is not ostensibly to be under the guidance of John A. McDonald, who for so many years kept the Cartier-McDonald party in power; but we feel certain that virtually that gentleman will hold the reins. The programme of the recently-formed Cabinet is, without doubt, an excellent one, if it be only carried out. It is to extend the militia organization for the protection of the country, to endeavor to maintain and extend the Reciprocity Treaty, to develop the great North west, and to improve the seaboard communication. In whatever tends to encourage the prosperity of Canada, we are to a great extent, interested. The development of that vast region, however, between the mountain boundary of the neighboring colony and the western limits of Canadian territory is a matter of especial interest to every British subject west of the Rocky Mountains—it is an object of great importance in the eyes of the Duke of Newcastle as well as of Sir Bulwer Lytton, and if the new Government of Canada only devotes itself with sincerity to this part of its prospective policy, it will deserve the thanks of every one who has the national interests at heart.

From Europe we have intelligence to the 27th ult. The only news of importance is the statement that England's proposal of a Conference had been accepted by the belligerents and the other Powers interested in the maintenance of peace. France magnanimously overlooks her recent failure in the Congress matter (owing to England's refusal), and agrees to take part in the proposed conference. We are afraid, however, we shall not have a peaceful issue. The War in Denmark has aroused feelings and hopes throughout Europe that are not to be quieted by any Conference. In both Prussia and Austria as well as in the Principalities an enthusiasm has arisen amongst the people in connection with the aggressive policy of Germany, that [illegible] home than abroad. The Frankenstein has been raised, and we are afraid neither red-tape nor diplomacy is likely to set it at rest.

## Arrival of the Brother Jonathan

### EASTERN NEWS TO THE 11th INST.

The mail steamship Brother Jonathan arrived on Saturday evening, direct from San Francisco 12th inst., bringing Eastern despatches to the 11th inst: The news, contrary to expectation, is meagre. The following is an epitome of the prominent features in the Eastern intelligence:

Forrest was making his way to the South with the plunder taken at Paducah and the horses, mules, &c., stolen on his transit through the country. The Confederates were reported in force at Mayfield threatening another advance. Governor Hahn had been appointed civil Governor of Louisiana with military powers. Gen. Sickles had left with his staff for Cincinnati, charged with special orders from the President to make a tour of the reclaimed territory with a view of observing the temper and disposition of the people toward the Government. General Meade will be retained in his command. Longstreet has evacuated East Tennessee. Burnside has gone West on a special mission for the purpose of raising negro troops in Kentucky. The *World* says it is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith will command two army corps to be organized at Fortress Monroe, to move up the Peninsula while the Army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces occupied. Gen. Burnside, it is presumed, will attempt the old route to Goldsboro, etc. These movements will probably be delayed by the late storm. Lee's army was being largely augmented and he is expected to open the spring campaign with eighty or ninety thousand troops. Conscripts were arriving from Richmond and were sent forward to the Rapidan without delay. The general understanding in Richmond is that the Southern leaders had concluded on a defensive line of operations for the spring. The powerful Confederate ram Tennessee was struck by a squall and sunk near Grant's Pass, on the 16th ult. Forrest, in his late raid, secured several hundred recruits. It was said that he would either make a raid into middle Kentucky or join Longstreet and proceed into East Kentucky. The *Times* special says information shows that the rebels are strengthening their fortifications along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, building works between it and Fredericksburg. Lee is daily receiving large accessions to his army. Gen. Seymour had been ordered to report at headquarters, and it was probable that he would be dismissed. By direction of the President of the United States, the following nchages and assignments have been made in the army corps commanders: Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh and Twelfth army corps are consolidated, and will be called the First army corps, and Major General Hooker assigned to their command. Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth army corps, and Major General Howard assigned in his stead. Major General chofield is assigned to the Twenty-third corps. Major General Slocum will report to Major General Sherman, commanding the Division of Mississippi. Major General Stoneman will report to Major General Schofield, commanding the Department of Ohio, for assignment. Major General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army. Captain Horace Porter, U. S. Ordnance Department, is announced as Aid-de-Camp to General Grant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Volunteering into the army was going on briskly at New York. The naval investigating committee would shortly make their report, containing disclosures very damaging to the navy department. General Sedgwick justified before the committee on the conduct of the war, the conduct of General Meade at the battle of Gettysburg, and was very severe on General Hooker in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville. The committee reported a large number of names for confirmation. Schofield and Gilmore were reported against. The latter officer was furiously assailed by several of the committee, who charged him with being the originator of the Florida expedition. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan on the 4th inst., reached near $2,000,000. Large foreign investments were expected. Large reinforcements to the army of the Potomac were reported to be arriving daily, and all indications pointed to an early advance. In the House, Mr. Long, of Ohio, declared he would rather recognise the Southern Confederacy than continue the war for the subjugation of the South. Speaker Colfax offered a resolution for his expulsion. On the 11th, the resolution offered by Colfax for the expulsion of Long, was debated, and the debate was participated in by Cox, James C. Allen, Harris, of Maryland, Fernando Wood and Mallory, at the conclusion of which, further consideration was postponed till Monday. During the discussion, Harris declared he was not only in favor of the recognition of the Confederacy but of acquiescing in Secession. This declaration caused considerable excitement, and, at the close of the debate, Washburne offered a resolution for Harris' expulsion, which was lost—ayes 81, noes, 53—a two-thirds vote being required.

From Red River reports were received of a considerable fight on Cove River, 30 miles above Alexandria, on March 28th, between Gen. Smith's forces comprising about 800 of Dudley's brigade of Lee's cavalry corps and Dick Taylor's army estimated at 12,000 posted in good position. Taylor's forces were routed with great loss.

All sutlers had been peremptorily ordered to leave the Army of the Potomac.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., state that Gov. Dallas of Rupertsland [illegible]

Private despatches at San Francisco on the 12th, from New York, mention that gold was quoted at 174.

### EUROPEAN.

[DATES TO MARCH 27TH].

*Denmark and the Armistice—Napoleon and the British Parliament—United States Envoy to Mexico—Disturbances in Hungary.*

No additional fighting had taken place at Jutland.

A semi-official Copenhagen paper says that Denmark has not accepted the armistice, as she cannot consent to the present position of affairs being the basis for a suspension of hostilities.

It is stated that Napoleon is much gratified by the expression of English sentiments in the recent debates in Parliament.

The Danish Rigsraath closed on Tuesday, and said: "We are still alone, and know not how long Europe will look upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us. We are ready to do everything that may serve to establish peace, but peace is still distant. When we shall submit [it will be a] humiliating peace."

The government at Washington agrees to accept an envoy to Mexico without conditions.

Disturbances in Pesth, Hungary, appear to have been serious. Fourteen persons belonging to the higher classes, have fifteen hundred arms stored.

The London *Times'* editorial on American affairs sees no advantage on either side, and no foreshadowing of the end. It says the only thing certain is, with [without] intervention, Americans will work out the result by themselves.

Garibaldi was expected to land at Southampton in about a week.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship Persia, with dates from Liverpool to March 26th and from Queenstown to the 27th, has arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *Shipping Gazette* writes that the Finance Minister had an interview with Mr. Glynn respecting the Mexican loan, and in the evening a gentleman of the Finance Department was to leave to obtain Maximilian's signature to the decree. The impression in Paris is that the proposition for bondholders of 1851 is really not unfavorable.

The pirate Georgia arrived at Bordeaux on the 28th March.

LONDON, March 26—Consols closed at 91⅛@91⅝.

The London *Times* contends that the Federal army will this year be made subservient to electioneering purposes rather than the object of war.

It is reported that great coolness has arisen between Russia and France, the former having a conviction that France is plotting mischief in European Turkey.

### MEXICO.

VIDAURRI DECLARES AGAINST JUAREZ—A FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST SOUTH MEXICO—A FIGHT AT TAMPICO.

NEW YORK, April 7—The *Times'* Havana correspondent has advices from Mexico to March 19th. It appears certain that Vidaurri has openly declared against Juarez. General Meji was marching against Doblado. Doblado was also marching to fight Meji. Other accounts say that Doblado was going to the United States.

An American General was said to have gone to have an interview with Juarez.

Bazaine would shortly leave the City of Mexico for Puebla, to direct operations in an expedition against South Mexico.

The report of the capture of Guadalajara by Uragua, and the shooting of Miramon, appear to be unfounded. Uragua was said to have withdrawn, and was marching to the post of Morella.

Ortega was reported to have been routed by the French General Castenet, and had disbanded his troops.

The French are reported to have abandoned Tobasco and Monatlan, after severe fighting.

The French fleet was blockading the coast strictly from Vera Cruz to Tobasco.

In some of the fighting near Alvarado, the French had the advantage.

The garrison of Tampico, having been strengthened, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the walls of the city, where they fortified themselves.

The Liberals under Diaz, hold Cajica and the surrounding country.

The French cruisers will soon blockade Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Guaymas.

The Foreign Legion is to be raised to six battalions, and remain ten years in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 4—In the House Mr Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered the following joint resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to have the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore they think fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchial Government on the ruins of any Republican Government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The House resolution respecting Mexico has been referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee will take no action until the views of Secretary Seward are ascertained.

### CHILE.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN CHILE AND BOLIVIA.—Dates from Valparaiso reach to 24th March. Diplomatic relations had been broken off between Chile and Bolivia, and the [illegible] [illegible] assumes some degree of importance, and for the sake of the trade of the coast and the prosperity of the South American interests, causes some alarm. Peru and the Minister of the United States had offered their intervention, and it was waited to see whether there was to be war or not.

GREAT FIRE AT VALPARAISO.—An exceedingly disastrous fire took place at Valparaiso on the night of 23d February, whereby property to the value of about $400,000 has been destroyed. The fire took place in the best part of the city, and only the heroic and energetic services of the Fire Brigade prevented a very much greater loss. Huth, Gruning & Co., Green, Nicholson & Co. the eminent English merchant firms—with several others have been completely burnt out. Only $221,600 insurance can be claimed, falling on the following Companies, viz.: Royal, $12,000; London Imperial, $130,000; Liverpool and London, 22,000; Queen, 7,000; Lancashire, $15,000; Chile, $27,000; America, $8,000.

(Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co., of San Francisco, are said to have lost by this fire $150,000 in insurance.)

### CANADA.

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The new ministry has been formed Sir E. B. Tache, Premier. Its policy is said to be the defence of the country, and rendering effective the militia force. Every effort will be made to maintain and extend the Reciprocity Treaty to take measures for the the development of the great Northwest, and the improvement to the sea-board communication. The general policy of the Administration is [illegible] [illegible] conservative principles which have so long guided the Mother Country.

### CALIFORNIA.

Gen. McDowell is about to leave for California, to command the Department of California, Oregon, etc. The President will authorize the organization of ten new regiments there.

Dr. Bellows left New York for San Francisco on the 4th.

The bark Amateur arrived in San Francisco on the 10th, from Sydney, N. S. W., 32 days out.—She brought no news of importance.

Victor Smith left New York March 14th on the steamer Illinois.

Ridgely Greathouse had been arrested at Yreka and was to be sent back to Kentucky or Tennessee, in irons, to be tried for his life, on the charge of violating his parole and oath of allegiance, in endeavoring to procure his commission as a pirate from Jeff Davis.

AT THE AQWILA.—The work of hoisting out the cargo of the Aquila goes on uninterruptedly, and, should nothing unforeseen occur, the job will be finished in from ten to fifteen more working days.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Golden City, which arrived in San Francisco on the 9th, from the Isthmus, brought the following interesting items of intelligence:

THE NEW TRANSIT CONTRACT—THE GREYTOWN CHANNEL CLOSING UP.—The Panama Star and Herald of the 19th March, says:

The R. W. I. mail steamer Tamar, Capt. P. M. Wolcott, arrived at Aspinwall on the 17th, from Greytown, Nicaragua. By this arrival we learn that the new channel to the harbor is completely closed, and that the old one is rapidly closing, having become narrow, and being only four feet in depth. In order to ship cargo, it is necessary to bring it down to the entrance and discharge it, carry it over the spit, bring the boat empty over the bar, and then reload outside; but even this could not be done with anything like bad weather.

The American Transit Company had their new contract ratified by the Nicaraguan Government on the 20th February, for 25 years, on which day the Company paid the Government the sum of $50,000, and have agreed to pay $50,000 more at the expiration of six months, pledging themselves to improve the river navigation, and the Greytown harbor.

We learn that Capt. Pim, R. N., had received a concession from the Nicaraguan Government to build his railroad.

Trade is reported to be very dull at Greytown.

NICARAGUA.—The Congress of Nicaragua is still in session; it had refused to accept President Martino's resignation. The cotton crop is not expected to be very large, because of the inroads of the army worm.

HONDURAS.—On the 15th of February, Congress declared General Jose Maria Medina elected President, and General Florencio Xatruch, Vice-President, of the Republic.

COSTA RICA.—Dates from San Jose, the Capital of this Republic, reach the 15th inst. Public attention is still absorbed in the projected road from San Jose to the Atlantic. The enterprising spirit of the Costaricans has not been sufficient to raise the funds needed for this undertaking. The Government has therefore resolved to apply for a loan to England.

Typhus fever is raging in the capital.

SALVADOR.—Profound peace reigns in Salvador. The Constituent Convention proceeds with great diligence in the work of reconstructing the constitution and the laws of the country. The laws made by the Provisional Government between the 20th of July and the 16th of December last, have been approved.

Gen. Don Pedro R. Negrete had arrived at Panama by the Guatemala, on a mission from Salvador to Europe.

PERU.—Dates from Callao reach to 13th March. A useful measure had emanated from government to put down gambling and close gambling houses, and punish the persons who work out so much evil in the State by these means.

A canal was to be constructed to draw water from the river Arequipa, to irrigate the plains between that city and the coast towns of Vitor and Islay. The canal is to be carried out by a Joint Stock Company, and promised well.

### LATER FROM CHINA.

[From the S. F. Bulletin.]

On Saturday afternoon there arrived in port the bark Julia Ann, from Hongkong, 55 days out, and the ship Hellespont, from Shanghae, 41 days out. By the latter we have Shanghae papers to the 23rd February.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.—The important city of Kia-shing-fu had voluntarily surrendered to the Imperialists. The inhabitants shaved their heads and went over en masse.

Major Gordon has patched up some kind of terms with the Futai, and had again taken the field, proceeding by way of Wosee. His campaign was likely to extend over two or three months.

The following particulars are given by the Shan[illegible]

The men of this force entertain an excellent feeling towards their brethren in the Anglo-Chinese contingent; but the same good feeling does not, as a rule, prevail between the officers of the two corps, among whom no slight jealousy exists. M. D'Aguiabelle's second in command, annoyed at some misconduct on the part of one of the privates of the English Battalion, vented his annoyance in a rather undignified manner, by snatching off the offender's turban, tearing out the green fold, which was the distinctive feature in the uniform of the regiment, and kicking it along the ground. He followed up this proceeding by ordering the whole battalion to take the green stripe out of their turbans, and never to wear it again. The same afternoon, a man of the battalion died, and his comrades seized the opportunity to mark their feeling towards the green color, by wrapping the body in green, and covering the coffin with the same material, as well as the bamboos on which it was slung to carry it to the grave. As soon as they had buried it, they gave vent to their feelings by a general yell. A few days subsequently, all the English officers in the Franco-Chinese force were dismissed, and the battalion was officered by Frenchmen.

MURDERER TO BE HANGED.—David Williams, who was convicted of piracy and murder on the Yangtsze, and sentenced to death by the United States Consul, and who subsequently claimed British protection, had been repudiated by Sir Frederic Bruce, and was to be hanged on the 26th Feb. Sir Frederick Bruce's decision in this matter had given great satisfaction, as the precedent thus afforded would for the future prevent delay in the execution of criminals convicted of capital offences.

### JAPAN.

JAPANESE EMBASSY FOR EUROPE.—The Shanghae *Recorder* of 23rd February says:

The Japanese Embassy, which has been staying at the Astor House for the last few days, left on Sunday morning by the French mail for Europe; their ostensible object being the fruitless one of trying to induce Europeans to leave Yokohama as a place of residence.

OSAKA JAPANESE TRADE.—The Shanghae market Report of 23rd February says:

We have dates from Yokohama to the 3rd February, but have to note no items of political intelligence.

All is quiet at Nagasaki, and trade is painfully [illegible] [illegible] as it would appear, gives his agents a carte blanche to buy up stores of every description.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Private letters from New Zealand had reached England, stating that the officers of the naval brigade who were wounded on the occasion of the attack on the Maoris, were all doing well, and were progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

### DEATH OF THE POPE.

The telegraph brought news yesterday of the demise of Pope Pius the Ninth, Head of the Catholic Church. He had been suffering from a painful disease for some time, and death, which terminated his sufferings was no doubt welcome. The date and circumstances of his demise are not stated; and it may be as well to mention that Archbishop Alemany, who would likely be in possession of the intelligence of so important an event, had no authentic information of it up to a late hour last evening.—San Francisco *Call*, 10th.

### IN THE SUPREME COURT.

British Columbia Stage Company v. J. S. Harrison.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for Plaintiffs. The Attorney General, instructed by Messrs. Pearkes & Green for defendant.

This was an action for $100, for balance of freight for goods.

Archibald Matthiesson—Was clerk to the Stage Company at Douglas and Lillooet, in 1862. The goods were sent to Douglas to Mr. Stewart.

Alex. Mackinnon—Was Secretary to Stage Company from October, 1862. I made out an account of Mr. Stewart's indebtedness to the Stage Company, about the day before Mr. Harrison left for San Francisco. Mr. Stewart signed it as correct; he signed it as Mr. Harrison's agent.

Wm. Culverwell—Recollected an account for freight signed by Mr. Stewart as correct; it was against Mr. Harrison. It was for about $1,248. Harrison paid about $1,142; and the balance of $100 being disputed, was to be left to Mr. Burnaby to decide.

For the defence—Mr. Cary called the defendant.

J. S. Harrison—I was at Lillooet in May, 1863; I found my goods which had been carried by the Stage Company, stored with Mr. Foster. The account for $1,243 was presented to me by Mr. Culverwell. Foster was not my agent at Lillooet.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 12th, alluding to the rise of gold in the East, says: "Private telegrams from New York, received this morning, quote gold at 174, and sterling at 190—the highest point yet reached since the paper money inflation began, and that, too, in the face of the notice from the Treasury Department fixing the rate for coin certificates at 165. The condition of fiscal affairs at the East would seem to be fast drawing to a point of some interest.