

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Published every morning (except on Sundays and public holidays) at the office of the Proprietor, No. 10, Market Street, Victoria, B. C.

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NOTICE

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MORE INDIAN MURDERS!

McDonald and Two of His Party Killed—Several others Severely Wounded—The Volunteers with Indian Allies, on the Track of the Murderers—Marines from the Sutlej to be landed.

By the arrival of Her Majesty's surveying steamer *Beaver*, we have a full account of the melancholy but not unexpected murder of Alexander McDonald and several of his party, while on their way through the Bella Coola Arm, Fort Alexandria, on the 17th of May last, as previously stated in the *Colonist*. McDonald and his party started from New Aberdeen, at the head of Bentinck Arm, for Fort Alexandria, on the 17th of May last, as previously stated in the *Colonist*. McDonald, the well-known packer and farmer; Malcolm McLeod, packer, cousin of Robert McLeod, who was murdered eighteen months ago by the same Indians; Peter McDougall, packer; Barney Johnson, an Englishman; Charles Farquharson, an Englishman; and James Grant, a Scotchman, were the party. They had 28 pack animals, 23 of which were loaded with goods valued at \$5,000. On arriving at Nanacooson Lake, about 75 miles from the Arm, they met with a party of Indians, composed of part of the Chilcooten, Tala, and Sineh, among the number being two of the murderers. Mr. Waddington's party at Buntinck Arm, McDonald's squaw, who was a daughter of one of the Chilcooten chiefs, here learnt from her of her old enemies that the Indians intended to rob and murder the whole party, and so informed the packers, who becoming alarmed, began to retreat their steps, when they were attacked by the savages. Two of the number, McDougall and Higgins, fell from their horses at the first fire, the latter shot through the breast; McDonald's horse was shot under him, on which he at once mounted another, which was also soon shot down; he then took to the bush, and when last seen was standing behind a tree shooting at the Indians with his revolver. Barney Johnson was badly wounded in the face and breast by heavy shot, and a ball passed through his horse's head, killing the animal and tearing open the rider's cheek. Malcolm McLeod was wounded with shot, and his horse killed by a ball. Grant got a ball through his arm, and his side filled with shot. Peter McDougall was also considerably hurt; Farquharson was the only one who escaped unhurt, although his horse was shot under him. He escaped into the bush, where he was four days wandering about without food except berries, not daring to return to the trail for fear of being seen by the Indians. He at last made his way back to the head of the Arm. McDonald's squaw was also shot by the Indians, and all the horses and property carried off. Grant found his way to Mr. Hamilton's ranch, about 25 miles above the settlement at the head of the Arm, and burst in upon the family, his face and body streaming with blood, telling them of the massacre. They at once packed up a few provisions, and taking their arms and ammunition, hastened down to the river and embarked in a canoe. They had hardly got away when the blood-thirsty villains appeared on the high bank above them. They did not fire, however, being intent on plundering the house, and the little party fortunately made their escape unhurt.

LETTER FROM BENTINCK ARM.

[FROM OUR RESIDENT CORRESPONDENT.]

YOUTH.

Bella Coola, June 15.

ENTRÉE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—I write to give you a brief account of the horrible murder of several packers, who were proceeding from this place to Fort Alexandria. The party consisted of eight white men, viz. Alex. McDonald, Peter McDougall, Malcolm McLeod, Barney Johnson, Clifford Higgins, Fred Harrison, Charles Farquharson, and John Grant, with several Indians. They had 28 loaded horses, and a number not loaded, belonging to McDougall, who was unable to buy sufficient goods here for his train. They had reached about 10 miles below Nanacooson Lake, when they were attacked by twenty-five or thirty Indians, armed with muskets loaded with buckshot and ball, and three of them, it is feared, killed, the others being frightfully wounded, and escaping with great difficulty. I

supplied the Indians with powder, to the anger and alarm of the settlers. The inhabitants were firmly of the opinion that had not the *Sutlej* arrived they would all have been murdered. A chief of the Bella Coola came to board the *Sutlej* and offered to give up the murderers of Sergeant Fisher, who was killed about sixteen months ago. Mr. Brown did not accept his offer, however, but would demand his return.

The New Westminster volunteers landed at Bentinck Arm on Sunday 19th, and started at once after the murderers. They were accompanied by thirty Bella Coola Indians, who had been supplied with dresses and arms by Governor Seymour. A force of marines, probably sixty or seventy in number, would be despatched by Admiral Kitchener to follow the volunteers and render all the assistance in their power. Governor Seymour started across for Fort Alexandria on the following day, and thence to Bentinck Arm on the 20th.

ENTRÉE BRITISH COLONIST.

Sir,—The *Sutlej*, with Governor Seymour on board, arrived at Bella Coola on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., having overlanded the *Beaver* at Shusart Bay, the latter joining the *Sutlej* at Bella Coola. The volunteers were landed on Sunday, and started on the trail, Governor Seymour following on the Monday after, at nine o'clock, with Lieut. Stuart, of the *Sutlej*, as Aide-de-camp. Three of McDonald's party were at Bella Coola when we arrived, from whom I learnt the following account:

The party consisted of eight men, their names being as follows: Alexander McDonald, Clifford Higgins, Peter McDougall, Charles Farquharson, Malcolm McLeod, John Grant, Fred Harrison, and Barney Johnson. The first three were a short distance in front of the others with the pack train, when they were suddenly set upon by the Chilcooten Indians, who were lying in ambush for them. McDonald was first seen to fall, being shot in the stomach, the blood gushing out in torrents. Higgins also fell. The last that was seen of McDonald, was that he was standing behind a tree shooting at the Indians with a revolver, and there is little hope of his escape; he had two horses shot from under him. The rest of the party immediately rode back along the trail as fast as possible. Farquharson was the only man that escaped unhurt. Johnson is very badly wounded all about the chest, arms and face, with No. 1 shot. Grant and Harrison were also wounded, but not so severely. There were about forty Indians, and they are now supposed to be entrenched in a kind of fort, which I am told is very strong, and will be very difficult to capture. Governor Seymour has arrived with all the Bella Coola Indians, and taken them with him.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT BENTINCK ARM.

(The following letter was written some time before the perpetration of the late murders, but no opportunity offered for its being sent down, till the departure of the *Beaver* on Tuesday last.)

ENTRÉE BRITISH COLONIST: Sir,—I have had this letter waiting for you for some time, but have had no opportunity of sending it, having missed the *Amelia* on her last trip down. The Indians here have been very noisy since any word of the late murders has got to the hands of their redskin friends, and so few of the latter have among the Bella-coolans, to try and persuade them to follow their example with the white men on this route; and the Bella-coolans are willing, and some are not. We are in very great danger of losing our lives here at present; we number some 16 souls all told. If the present Governor take no more heed of our dangerous position, than Governor Douglas did, we had better start altogether for Canada, for Victoria or New Westminster, or some other place of refuge, as we will not be long safe here. We are in hopes, however, that we now have a representative of Her Majesty who respects the life of a white man more than Mr. Douglas did, for when these were three white men murdered here 18 months ago, the only satisfaction we had was a visit from one of the gunboats, and the gallant Commander, on two of the murders being pointed out to him, coolly remarked, that he did not come here for the purpose of apprehending murderers! One of these savages was the man who brutally murdered John Hamilton, the other the man who shot poor Sergeant Fisher!

I could send you a whole summer's day writing to you on this subject, but I will only send you these few remarks, on the truth of which you may fully rely.

Yours respectfully,
A. W. WALLACE,
Custom House Officer,
Bentinck Arm.

The following statement from Charles Farquharson, the survivor, who was taken to the hospital at Cariboo, and accompanied the packers till they met with their fatal end on the way. He saw Clifford Higgins, who was riding alongside him, shot through the breast and fall from his horse. He also saw Peter McDougall shot and fall apparently dead. McDougall's kilted man, who was riding alongside him, and who belonged to the Chilcooten tribe, was shot by his own father, who being supposed to carry McDougall's money on his horse. McDougall must have had considerable money with him, as he could not get a load for his horse here, there being no supply of goods at this place. He had sold a great many skins to Mr. Hamilton for cash. The third man, Alex. McDonald, of Bonsee Lake, has not returned, and is supposed to have been killed. When last seen by my informant, he was shooting at the Indians from behind a tree with

the best of three of his fingers, and his horse was also shot under him at the same time. McDonald is first cousin to Robert McLeod, who was murdered about eighteen months ago by the same Indians. Barney Johnson, a well known pioneer on this coast, was severely wounded in the face and breast with buckshot, a ball at the same time passing through his horse's head, killing it on the spot. The next man was Grant, who was wounded in the arm by a ball, and also received a charge of shot in the thigh and side, and another in the breast. His horse was also shot dead by a ball in the breast. Fred Harrison was severely wounded by shot, and ball. Charles Farquharson was the only one that escaped unhurt; his horse being shot he took refuge in the woods, where he remained four or five days without food. He at length made his way to Noos Galch, where Mr. Hamilton's house is situated, about twenty-five miles up Bella Coola river, and so his surprise found the house deserted; he, however, got down in a canoe which Mr. Hamilton, to whom our sincere thanks are due, sent up to the head of navigation to take down any of the party who might arrive. Mr. Hamilton himself and family had a narrow escape, having had to fly for their lives. The first alarm they had was when Grant came rushing to their door all covered with blood, and told them the Indians were after him. They hurried down to the canoe, taking their arms and ammunition with them, but before they got on board they had been shot and eleven of the number fell after them, doubtless having come for the purpose of putting the whole family to death and plundering the house. But thank the Lord! they were defeated in their bloody designs, and Mr. Hamilton and family got safely away. The Indians were crying out for the Bella Coola Indians, who intended to kill every white man who would go on either the Bentinck Arm or Buntinck Arm.

I hope the Government will pay some attention to the matter, and send some

robberies. I have been the bearer of one requisition to Governor Douglas for protection and redress, but it was treated with neglect, and I hope this will not be the case with the present Governor.

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BRITISH COLUMBIAN ITEMS.

The *Columbia*, alluding to certain charges made against Mr. Gompertz, an official at Williams Lake, says: We have more than once been informed of conduct on the part of Mr. Gompertz, calculated to bring disgrace upon even a constable. The *Chronicle* is wrong in giving him the title of J. P., a position he never occupied. We are happy to learn that his dismissal has been sent up, although we think the proper course would have been to have his conduct investigated before dismissal.

A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday upon the body of a little girl, two years and four months old, the daughter of Mr. Cary of Sepperton, who died on Sunday morning last. The inquest was presided over by Mr. Sapperton, who was assisted by Mr. Hamilton. The coroner was informed that the child had been found dead in a ditch, and that she had been carried there by a man who had been seen by the child's mother. The coroner ordered an inquest to be held, and the body was buried in the morning.

The *Reliance* came in on Saturday from Yale. She brought Dietz & Nelson's Express with \$5,000 in treasure.

The *Bella Coola* Auxiliaries—Those who are well acquainted with the Indians of the Northwest Coast express much surprise at the course adopted by Governor Seymour in arming and taking with the expedition some thirty or forty of the Bella Coola Indians. Setting aside the well-known treachery of these savages, it is a notorious fact that this tribe is closely connected both by blood and marriage with the very rascals whom the volunteers are in search of. Besides, it will be seen from the letter of our resident correspondent, who is intimately acquainted with these Indians, that some of them at least were prepared to join the Chilcooten in cutting off every white man on the coast routes. Mr. Waddington, whose knowledge of the Indians in this region is very considerable, is also of opinion that the course pursued has been far from prudent, and thinks that both Governor Seymour and the whole party of volunteers are in very serious danger. It is not at all unlikely that the Bella-coolans may lead the expedition into an ambush, where every soul may be cut off, or with their habitual treachery, they may, in the first skirmish that occurs, turn suddenly round and attack the volunteer party they have been engaged to assist. It is to be hoped that the marines from the *Sutlej* may arrive to swell the numbers of the little band before any possible treachery can be accomplished.

GOVERNOR OF THE BEAVER.—H. M. surveying steamer *Beaver* left Victoria on a cruise on the 21st of April, proceeding direct to Fort Rupert. From thence she crossed over to the main land and surveyed the whole of the coast from the mouth of the Skeena to the mouth of the Fraser. She then went northward, taking refuge for some days in Safety Cove, the

menacious southeast gales, with heavy rain. She also surveyed Queen Charlotte's Sound on the way up. She left the head of Bentinck Arm bound up, on Tuesday the 21st, at 5 a. m. The *Labouchere* left also at the same time, bound north, having brought up the two Indian witnesses the day previous. The *Beaver* arrived at Fort Rupert the next evening at seven o'clock, having passed the mission schooner *Carolea* about five miles off the entrance to Fitz Hugh Sound. Left Fort Rupert at 2 o'clock next morning, and passed the *Leviathan* off Mimlish. Passed the schooner *Nooparell* of Port Harvey, bound up. Arrived at Nanaimo on Friday, at 2 p. m., and arrived at Esquimaux at noon on Saturday.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—The almost mysterious rapidity with which intelligence travels among the Indian tribes in this vicinity has been exemplified in reference to the late murders on the Bentinck route. We had heard of the murders from the Bella Coola Indians, who were in conversation on Saturday with a boy of that tribe, named Johnny, who came down from the Arms short time ago. He began to speak about the murders, when he soon found that Johnny knew more about it than he did. It is not possible, however, that the Indian may have heard of the contemplated murders before leaving Bella Coola.

THE ALEXANDRIA INDIAN EXPEDITION.—Judge Cox and the party formed to proceed from Alexandria against the Chilcooten Indians, were ready to start nearly three weeks ago; Mr. McLean, of the Bonaparte, is captain of the company; his son Donald McLean also accompanies him. Pledgers had been posted round the different creeks at Cariboo calling for volunteers, offering \$200 for each man caught who was concerned in the late murders. Several Canadians and Englishmen were met coming from Williams Creek to join the party.

STILL UNFORTUNATE.—The greater portion of the goods carried off from McDonald's party by the Indian murderers on the Bentinck trail, belong to Mr. Waddington, who has thus been an additional loser by this sad catastrophe. Poor McDonald had a contract from Mr. Waddington to finish the upper end of the trail, and Mr. Waddington supplied him the money to purchase the necessary supplies to carry on the work.

THE *SUTLEJ*.—On the arrival of one of the gunboats, now ordered to Bentinck Arm, the *Sutlej* will start on a cruise round the west coast of the island, calling at Nootka, Alberni and other ports.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—Mr. Osborne made a clever barrister's speech on Schleswig-Holstein on Tuesday, garnished with a few witticisms in the style which Lord Palmerston has accustomed the House of Commons to enjoy. He called the Treaty of 1852 Lord Palmerston's "youngest child," and defended the rights of the German inhabitants of Schleswig with a rather long array of very questionable historical recitals. His speech—the only clever one of the evening—was followed by a very faint-hearted and perplexed discussion, in which everybody seemed afraid to say what they thought.—Mr. Disraeli moving the previous question, and Lord Palmerston gracefully giving his support to the leader of the Opposition. Of a group singularly bad specimens Mr. Layard was the worst—his "bold" rebuke to Mr. Osborne contrasting rather awkwardly with the extraordinary bluntness of his answer.

A modest attempt has been made by a few friends in Scotland to raise a subscription for his benefit. They forget that he rejected an offer of £4,000 a year for life from his own Parliament, and that the first beauty of his character is his disinterestedness. If he takes the money at all it will be simply to use it for a new expedition, which the subscribers do not mean. If London must, after its ignoble fashion, reduce its feelings into the concrete form of cash, let it give Garibaldi, as the *Telegraph* has suggested, the half of Caprea not already his own, and the swiftest yacht which floats. Either of these gifts would add to the pleasure of his life, which the receipt of a tribute from any nation except his own would assuredly take away. He has only to hold up his finger, and Italy will enrich him beyond his wants; let England honor him and leave to his own country her proper task.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Mr. Foster moved yesterday week for a committee to inquire into the relations between the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office. At present, when our commercial men have any representations to make on foreign tariffs or duties they must go to the Board of Trade, which writes to the Foreign Office, which communicates with the foreign country, while the Board of Trade, in the absence of statements are all left in the process. It may inspire Lord Russell or Mr. Layard with commercial ideas if you take enough pains, you cannot inspire them with any real interest in those ideas, and as it happens, as Mr. Foster put it, that

Lord Russell, with the you made, was waiting for the Board of Trade, in his helplessness, was waiting for the great Earl Russell.

Moreover the loss of power in the double administration is not the worst. As the Foreign Office is so little for the commercial side of our diplomacy, per Ministers and agents abroad neglect that side, and use none of that unofficial influence, which is often really the best mode to obtain alterations favorably to our interests.

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Tuesday, June 28, 1894.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, June 20th, 1894.
The House met at 2 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Tolmie, Foster, Denness, Street, Carawell, Franklin, Duncan, and DeCosmos.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The amendments to the Congregation, Emanuel and Telegraph bills were read a second time.

THE CROWN LANDS REPORT.
The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Denness in the chair.

Dr. Tolmie, after entering into some explanations about the Convention of 1818, said that Spain gave up those rights to Vancouver Island which she had not ceded in 1790. In 1824 the Russians in treaty with the United States gave up their claim to the portion of the continent south of the parallel of 54.40, and in the following year, 1825, in treaty with Great Britain, also abandoned their claim. America insisted on this boundary as her own, and "54.40 or fight" became the great rallying cry afterwards of the Democratic party. When the territory was finally yielded to Great Britain, Thomas Benton, who had been most eager for fighting, declared in the Senate that Vancouver Island, which was included in the Boundary Treaty, was a wretched and worthless country. "The derelict of all nations." Any one who has investigated matters carefully at this period must perceive that had not the Hudson Bay Co. been in possession of Vancouver Island, having established forts, farms, etc., the probabilities were that the Island would have belonged to-day to the Americans. He would read from the preamble to the grant of 1849, and show that the Home Government were well aware of the Hudson Bay Co.'s possession of the Island.

(The hon. gentleman here read a portion of the preamble.)
Mr. Denness—Read fifteen lines above.
Dr. Tolmie would rather leave that task to the hon. gentleman himself. "Unaccustomed as he (Dr. Tolmie) was to public speaking," (laughter) he might break the thread of his discourse; were he to go fifteen lines further back. At the time the Home Government expressed a wish to colonize this country, there were several parties then in communication on the subject; but the Hudson Bay Co. was selected as the party most likely to carry out the Government's views. The Home Government then were fully aware that the Company was in possession of the present town site of Victoria—the 3084 acres—which they then claimed, and upon which they had formed establishments.

This land at that time was in the hands of the Hudson Bay Co. only. In fact the Company could only sell their landed property to those in their employment. In Washington Territory lands were given away by the American Government with a title after four years' residence. The Federal Government were likewise spending large sums of money at the time in the country—on military roads, surveys, officials, &c. The price of land was not so much the difficulty on this Island as the sum required to bring it into cultivation. Before the Treaty Great Britain had no right to the Island only as regarded her own subjects. Spain and Russia maintained their claims until 1823. It may be said Great Britain had to a certain extent a right to the territory; but she had no exclusive right till 1846. With regard to the 3084 acres he would show that they never were Crown Lands. The H. B. Co. had occupied the land and improved the land, and the grant of Crown Lands, as he understood it, were wild and unoccupied lands. It was the custom for the Home Government to give such lands to individuals for settlement in the wilderness. They gave the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia lands wherever they had posts. The 3084 acres were, therefore, not Crown Lands. To say, as one gentleman does, that the Company took possession of valuable lands is entirely wrong. He (Dr. Tolmie) himself with Mr. Roderick Finlayson, many years ago, had formed a "liberal party" on the Island (laughter), to sever the connection between the Company and the Crown for the reason that the latter was not treated properly. The latter had become a Government yacht. The Home Government had not only never asked more from the Company than a pound an acre for the land, but they had never even asked that. Government Douglas maintained the views which he (Dr. Tolmie) expressed, for nineteen years, and only commenced to hold opposite ones during the last three. The country had had its value per acre at the time in the country expended. The Hudson Bay Co. have conferred great benefits upon it; but the editors of the press have never given them any credit for it.

Mr. DeCosmos—Oh, yes, they have.
Dr. Tolmie—The Company, when the immigration first came to the Island, kept prices low, to the surprise of many speculators; he did not mean to say that the Company was not benefited by the arrangement, but their policy was different from individuals. The Company looked to the permanent interest of the place. In disseminating and in everything else they have done their utmost to make Victoria the commercial centre. In regard to the indenture which has created so much noise, the Duke of Newcastle, no doubt he willingly agreed, had the advice of able lawyers on the subject, and all the material taken well into account. The hon. gentleman in talking of the 3084 acres have proved their major premise—they have assumed everything. With regard to the people's heritage and the people's patrimony, about which they had heard so much, he had simply to say there was no heritage—no patrimony.

Dr. Tolmie then went to show that the Hudson Bay Co. had done considerable service in extending their stock to San Juan after it had become too large for the Victoria District, when he asserted the Company might have gone to Spanish as much as they pleased. After remarking that the report which the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. DeCosmos) had said, when drawing it, would please all parties, had pleased none (laughter), Dr. Tolmie said that he wished to correct a few inaccuracies that were in both papers in reference to his former speech.

The Colonist being the only paper before him would take up it.

The hon. gentleman said by Dr. Tolmie we are obliged to hold over till to-morrow.

Major Foster thought the question as it was placed before him was much too indefinite to decide upon. He could not help, however, remarking on a certain gentleman's (Mr. Franklin's) course on this matter. When the subject came up in former House that was quite competent to deal with it, that gentleman declared that any discussion on the question would be ruinous to the colony (laughter). The matter had been allowed to run on till the property had changed hands four to five times, and now the gentleman goes boldly into the matter and attacks the company. He (Major Foster) believed that it would be now injurious to the colony and to all bona fide purchasers of property to take up the matter as the Land Committee desired. He believed the Home Government would not consent to cancel its expressions or its acts on such grounds as that House had to present. There was nothing like fraud proved. A million dollars was a large sum of money; but the Hudson Bay Company would resort to the utmost extremities before they would consent to relinquishing it. They would plunge the colony into law-suits which would be the ruin of the island, for they might depend upon it the Home Government would not pay a farthing of the expense. There were two courses before them, if they adopted the sentiments of the resolution, either to send a suit, or sending home one, two, or three delegates to England to engage some distinguished counsellors in the matter. Was this colony going to run the risk and responsibility of either of these courses? He, however, was anxious to see the matter settled at once, and regarded the report as good a document as could be under the circumstances be made out, although not strictly in order, according to English parliamentary practice.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to advocate the sending of the report, as it stood, to His Excellency with the recommendation of the House to lay the whole matter before the Home Government.
Mr. Denness—No, no!
Major Foster—Hon. gentlemen may say no, no, but he (Major F.) knew the cost of colonial committees, and he would tell the hon. gentleman that, when he saw and felt the increased burdens which a colonial committee would throw on the people, he would not be an advocate for them. He (Major F.) could not feel justified from what he had before him, in recommending a colonial committee. Alluding to the selection of the Home Government in regard to Lot 2, the hon. gentleman said it showed how carefully they were disposed to act in regard to any statements which might be made to them, and he felt sure that this great question would be similarly treated.

Dr. Tolmie here moved that the committee rise and report progress.
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The hon. gentleman then moved that the committee rise and report progress.

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.—The Government calls, through the Gazette, for tenders for the construction of certain portions of the Metropolitan Road, between Paterson's Bridge and Goldstream. Tenders to be written on the prescribed printed form and given in to the Land Office on or before June 30th. Every facility and encouragement will be given to bona fide contractors and working men. Similar tenders are also called for, for the West Saanich Road north of Mt. Newton, and also for that portion north of Mr. Harris's farm.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT OLYMPIA.—The citizens of Olympia at a public meeting held in the Court House on the 13th inst., decided to celebrate the day by a picnic party, with an address and the reading of the declaration of independence, followed by a ball in the evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. It was also resolved to send invitations to the inhabitants of all the Sound ports and to Mr. Allen Francis, United States Consul, and all loyal American citizens residing in Victoria and British Columbia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Hale Constitution.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of cold, or from any other cause, it will repair the mischief, if they be taken according to the local directions wrapped round each box. Holloway's Pills exert the most extraordinary qualities in all cases of nervous depression, where the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, and give the liver and bowels gentle action. The Pills are suited to all ages and all habits. A particular recommendation is made to the young, who are often afflicted with the complaint, and who are only too ready to be misled by the claims of quack remedies. During many years, I found your Pills soon restored me.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
PREPARED BY LEA AND PERRINS, EXTRACTORS OF MALT AND SPICES, FROM A HOUSEHOLD RECIPE, AS SUPPLIED TO HIS BROTHER AT WORCESTER, MAY 1820. This Sauce is highly esteemed in all parts of the world, and is the most valuable and useful of all condiments. It is sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sole Importers for Victoria, V. I. Janion, Green & Rhodes.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name of the manufacturer is on the label. The name of the manufacturer is on the label. The name of the manufacturer is on the label.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. By Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sole Importers for Victoria, V. I. Janion, Green & Rhodes.

Any One Can Use Them.
A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and shimmering colors on Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S Simple Dyes. Ten colors, Price 1s. 6d., and 1s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colors to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, &c. Paper, also, for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies. WHOLESALE DEPOT—12a, Coleman St., London, E.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking a dose of this wonderful SODIUM ANODYNE AND ANTISPASMODIC remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.D. (late Army Medical Staff), the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounced it "UNFAILING" in relieving pain of any kind, soothing the irritation of fever, and imparting the most refreshing sleep, without producing or saving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Pleurisy, Diarrhoea and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with its effects." From G. Y. BROWN, Esq., Surgeon, Bethlem: "As an antispasmodic in severe Diarrhoea and an antispasmodic in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, before the Court of Chancery, Jan. 18, 1894. In this case the remedy possessed great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient. In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To be had of all Chemists, and is highly appreciated in India, China, &c.

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. In Stage of Preliminary.—In this stage this remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. In Stage of that of Vomiting and Purging.—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient. In Stage of Collapse.—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

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PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combination of materials. STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS, was awarded to A. SALOMONS, 35, OLD CHANGE, LONDON. The Gardinipus PATENT JUPON Collapses at the slightest pressure, and resumes its shape when the pressure is removed. Spiral, Crinoline, Steel and Bronze. For Ladies' Skirts (Patent) will not break, and can be folded into the smallest compass. SHITTS. NEW PATENT HARMONIC CORSET (self-adjusting). Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented. Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Available for the Ball Room, Kuestrater Excelsior, and other places. To be had, retail, of all Drapers, Milliners, and Stay Makers, and wholesale only of A. SALOMONS, 35, Old Change, London.

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The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light readily in calm matches, what is entirely free from all their dangerous properties. Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes. Patent Safety Vesta in paper slide boxes, and is spanned in boxes of 100, 250 and 500. BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vesta in round slide boxes, and in spanned in boxes of 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1000. Sole Importers of Jonkoping's Tandstokor (slide boxes). All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E. Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia HAS BEEN DURING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public as the BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild, Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACCIDATED LEON STAFF, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its special qualities are much increased. During hot Summers, and hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNEFORD & CO., 172 New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. 1625 WY 17

The Weekly Co

Tuesday, June 28,

THE HUDSON BAY CO

The gist of Dr. Tolmie's speech was that the 3,084 acres—the Victoria—about which there much said, were never Crown Lands, in the Doctor's opinion, and unoccupied lands; the Company took possession of the British Government of disputed possession of the count Company had then their improved establishments erected, it follows lands were not Crown Lands, must get rid of all of the measure in the whole question; disposes of the expenditure of the, in colonial improvements. out briefly on Saturday how in the position assumed by Dr. Tolmie of the previous day, in settlement of the Hudson's Bay Vancouver Island and the settlers on a completely analogous point of view. The Doctor yet that the claim the British Government of Vancouver Island was only a subjects, thus affording another it required one, against his previous. The members of the Company, Provisional Act of Oregon or of Congress, or far-fetched an power to whom they and the ment were entirely subject, belonged to the Crown as against subjects; how then could British assume a higher power than the claim property on no better ground they had squatted upon? The surely fallacious, even were not assured time and again Government that they had acquired the grant. In the published, this is distinctly and laid down. The following extract from the Colonial Office is a specimen of the replies of Government to the Company of

"In the printed correspondence company and this department prior (printed 1st February, 1849), is a company in the first instance they would be confirmed in the establishment on the southern part of the Island, and were anxious to thereby obtain the title to the lands, as they might find it expensive those which they already possessed. In the present case, the grant of the land was the of the lands of the Island were 'granted' were made subject to the title held by the Crown."

Dr. Tolmie, we think, is an definition of Crown Lands, them to wild or unoccupied lands, have been much simpler and have contented himself with meaning of the expression—to the Crown. They may be unoccupied or covered with a slight degree interfere with the Crown any more than an individual. This important argument, therefore, falls completely. Dr. Tolmie next shows the only has derived from the Company, in keeping every price during the early excitement a low scale of passenger charges on their steamers, everything in their power. Victoria the commercial also charges the press with Company justice. So far concerned, we are ready to admit, has received considerable by Company as a large mercantile a permanent interest in the place; but their claim to it is one thing and their claim is another.

Major Foster's remarks were a strong feeling in the Company. He had a most an English law-suit. He thought would be ruined if they attempted against the power of this great. He attacked Mr. Franklin by stating he had found it necessary to come more in keeping with a representative of the public sentiment. But the demand forgot that in the city member he was open to a more severe oblation he was charging Mr. Franklin from a warm supporter of the Company, to a champion cause, he was simply showing greater apostasy in deserting the people, which he pretends the very question a few years of the colony's enemies.

Several other speeches were today's debate, but we mention them as of those that he delighted, that they were, as good opinions for the House want. There is a certain tide before the House certain result, which in its

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 29, 1864.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The gist of Dr. Tolmie's speech yesterday was that the 3,084 acres—the town-site of Victoria—about which there has been so much said, were never Crown Lands. Crown Lands, in the Doctor's opinion, were wild lands and unoccupied lands; therefore, as the Company took possession of the site before the British Government came into undisputed possession of the country, and as the Company had then their improvements and establishments erected, it follows that the lands were not Crown Lands. This argument gets rid at once of the most important feature in the whole question; it effectually disposes of the expenditure of the 90 per cent. in colonial improvements. We pointed out briefly on Saturday how untenable was the position assumed by Dr. Tolmie, in his speech of the previous day, in placing the settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island and the settlement in Oregon on a completely analogous footing in a legal point of view. The Doctor yesterday stated that the claim the British Government had to Vancouver Island was only as against British subjects, thus affording another argument if required, one against his previous remarks. The members of the Company were British subjects. The Crown, therefore, and not any Provisional Act of Oregon or Donation Act of Congress, or far-fetched analogy, was the power to whom they and their land settlement were entirely subject. The land belonged to the Crown as against British subjects; how then could British subjects assume a higher power than the Crown, and claim property on no better ground than that they had squatted upon it? The argument is surely fallacious, even were the Company not assured time and again by the Home Government that they had acquired no right anterior to the grant. In the correspondence published, this is distinctly and unmistakably laid down. The following extract of a despatch from the Colonial Office to Mr. Berens is a specimen of the replies of Her Majesty's Government to the Company on this matter: "In the printed correspondence between the company and this department prior to the grant, (printed in February, 1849), it appears that the company in the first instance informed Her Majesty's Government that they had formed an establishment on the southern point of Vancouver Island, and were anxious to know whether they would be confirmed in the possession of such lands, as they might find it expedient to add to those which they already possessed. Without detailing here the particulars of the correspondence which followed, it is sufficient to say that Lord Grey answered the proposal that lands in Vancouver Island should be granted to the company, and thereby obviously implying that without such grant none of the land was to be granted. All the lands of the Island were granted, and all were made subject to the laws of Great Britain by the Crown."

Dr. Tolmie, we think, is unfortunate in his definition of Crown Lands, in confining them to wild or unoccupied lands; it would have been much simpler and much safer to have contented himself with the literal meaning of the expression—lands belonging to the Crown. They may be wild or tame—unoccupied or covered with buildings—that is merely incidental, and does not in the slightest degree interfere with the rights of the Crown any more than with those of the individual. This important point of his argument, therefore, falls completely through. Dr. Tolmie next shows the benefits the colony has derived from the Hudson's Bay Company, in keeping everything at a low price during the early excitement; in retaining a low scale of passenger and freight charges on their steamers, and in doing everything in their power to make Victoria the commercial centre. He also charges the press with not doing the Company justice. So far as we are concerned, we are ready to admit that the country has received considerable benefit from the Company as a large mercantile firm that has a permanent interest in the welfare of the place; but their claim to public gratitude is one thing and their claim to public lands is another.

Major Foster's remarks were imbued with a strong feeling in favor of the Company. He had a most nervous dread of an English law-suit. He thought the Colony would be ruined if they attempted to fight against the power of this great association. He attacked Mr. Franklin because that gentleman had found it necessary to change the name of the colony, which he held three years ago, to one more in keeping with public integrity, as a representative of the people, and public sentiment. But the honorable gentleman forgot that in this justification of the city member he was laying himself open to a more severe chastisement. While he was charging Mr. Franklin with changing from a warm supporter of the Hudson's Bay Company to a champion of the popular cause, he was simply showing his own and greater apostasy in deserting the interests of the people, which he pretended to guard on this very question a few years ago, for those of the colony's enemies.

Several other speeches were made in yesterday's debate, but we must say the same of them as of those that have been already delivered, that they were, although unusually good orations for the House, totally irrelevant. There is a certain sense of resolution before the House, aiming at a certain result, which in itself is but merely

preliminary; yet we have a line of argument, taken up as if the Hudson Bay Company were on their trial for highway robbery or conspiring to murder, before the members of the Assembly. The Company is induced to give "the story of its life from year to year— even from its boyish days till the very moment that they bade it tell it," and the other members look like so many lawyers with their first briefs, determined to make a flourish in some shape or other. If our legislators do not become less loquacious and more relevant, we are afraid the question, which has tided over its greatest difficulties, will meet with shipwreck in the sight of harbor.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANDERSON.

Capture of Fort Darling. The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, bringing the following dispatches: LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Dispatches from Lexington at noon say the rebels left there yesterday for Georgetown. It is supposed they have gone east from there. Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push up whenever he has a chance. A messenger from Frankfort reports the city under martial law. All men capable of bearing arms are being armed to defend the city. The archives have been removed to the front. The Governor feels confident of his ability to hold the place until the arrival of reinforcements.

A force of 300 rebels occupy the stockade three miles this side of Frankfort, to prevent reinforcements from reaching Frankfort from Louisville. Union troops attacked the stockade last night and were repulsed. FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—Late Richmond papers have arrived at Charleston within a few days. New Hope, Ga., June 4.—There has been considerable skirmishing to day. General Reilly is wounded. The rebels are fortifying at Kingsn. A portion of the 17th corps is now on the way from Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. They have reached Van Buren, Ala. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House today declared Todd entitled to a seat as delegate from Decatur Territory.

By an arrival to-day from the White House nothing new has been landed at that place except reinforcements and forage for the use of the army. The railroad track, which had been taken within a mile or two of the army, has been taken up, and the rails and ties brought to the White House, where they are being placed in barges. CINCINNATI, June 14th.—Gen. Morgan, with 3,000 men, attacked the 16th and 17th Ohio regiments, under Holton, at Cynthiana, yesterday. After a severe fight, he compelled Holton to surrender on the condition that his men should be exempt from the penalty of the law, and should be principally in the streets of Cynthiana. Some of our troops took refuge in the Court House. In order to get them out, the town was burnt, and about twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 45 killed and 50 wounded. Col. Berry, Provost Marshal of Covington was mortally wounded and Col. Garrison of the 16th severely. Our loss in prisoners amounts to from 1,200 to 1,500.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon Morgan whilst his men were at breakfast, and after a severe fight, completely defeated him, and scattered his forces in all directions. About 150 prisoners were taken, including 20 officers. Burbridge at last advice was closely following the rebels. LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Randall has successfully resisted two attacks upon the works at Frankfort. WASHINGTON, June 12.—Dispatches from Hunter, at 6 a. m. 8th inst., at Staunton, reports—We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday morning. Gen. Jones commanding, and totally routed them. We captured 1,500 prisoners, including sixty officers on the field; 8,000 stands of arms, and three pieces of artillery. We have to-day formed a junction with Crook's and Averill's cavalry. Another dispatch, not official, dated 9th, states: Our infantry to day are engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west. All government and railroad buildings at Staunton were burned. A dispatch from Gen. Grant, at 4 o'clock yesterday, says a portion of McIntosh's brigade of cavalry sent out on a reconnaissance yesterday morning, drove in the rebel pickets and forced the outer line of the rebel defenses, passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethesda Church. It having accomplished the purpose of reconnaissance it proceeded to return. A number were killed and some prisoners were brought in. Our loss was only sixteen killed and wounded. A dispatch from Sherman, dated Big Sandy, Ga., to-day, says our lines are between four and five hundred yards from the enemy, but there was no fighting yesterday. STANTON, New York, June 12.—The Herald's Stanton correspondent says that up to the 7th our losses had been 250 killed and wounded.

New York, June 13.—The Herald's correspondent gives a detailed account of Hunter's movements after leaving Cedar Creek. The rebels attempted to intercept communications with the rear, were partly successful, but destroying some bridges, burning a train and some stores, and capturing some men at Woodstock and Mount Jackson. The citizens appeared friendly at the time Hunter moved from Cedar Creek. Crook and Averill moved from Lewisburg towards Stanton. At the fight at Piedmont all the military force at Stanton was brought to aid the rebels. They attempted to turn our left, but failed, and were pushed back in a manner that threatened to cut them off from Stanton. This forced their right to give way and retreat followed.

A Washington dispatch says that intelligence from the army to Friday night, state that while the army is quiet in one place it is not in another. The Washington Star says that Grant is carrying out his new movement against Richmond with his usual alacrity. Reports say the rebels think they have reason to believe that Grant's purpose is to make

a new base of supplies on James river. At the same time a strong line of intrenchments is being erected at White House, indicating his purpose to hold that point. The Tribune's correspondent with Butler, says of the expedition against Petersburg: There were 1,400 picked horsemen under Kautz, and 3,000 or 4,000 infantry under Gilmore, all under command of Gilmore. At noon the infantry were within 1 1/2 miles of Petersburg, and Gilmore sent a dispatch. He heard Kautz's guns away to the left, but had no communication with him. Gilmore's orders were to advance on Petersburg, and engage the enemy, immaterial whether he succeeded or not, the real object being to divert their attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the city from the opposite side, to burn Appomattox bridge, destroy their stores, supply depots, and do all that he could to annoy and harass the enemy. Signal glasses announced that Kautz was fulfilling his mission, as cavalry were seen attacking upon the farther side and driving the enemy before them. This was inside the entrenchments on outskirts.

Gen. Hicks did not deem it prudent to attack the rebels, therefore retreated about half a mile and formed a line of battle, while Kautz was fighting in the city, and expecting co-operation, and that the infantry would assist him. The rebels seeing Gilmore's force withdrawing, turned their attention to Kautz, and pressing him closely captured a messenger on his way to return, capturing a 12 pounder brass piece, which they brought away. No sign of a diversion being made in their favor, Kautz ordered the cavalry to withdraw. A dispatch from Louisville this morning says the rebels raised the siege of Frankfort yesterday and fled. The Tribune's Lexington correspondent says no such intelligence has reached there from any other source.

WHITE HORSE, June 13.—Two officers have just arrived here, bringing news of the capture of Fort Darling. An order confirming this intelligence was read to the army last evening. The cheers of our soldiers could be heard for miles around. A letter dated the 5th, from Butler's department, gives the details of the attack on Petersburg, showing that Gilmore had advanced to within a short distance, but being informed that the rebels were preparing to retreat, and having had information of their movements the day previous, decided to return, which he did with only 250 wounded. Gen. Kautz, by another road, surprised the rebels and bravely dashed into their works, capturing several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Not being co-operated with by Gilmore he was compelled to fall back to prevent being surrounded, he brought the prisoners and captured guns with him. The gunboats in the Appomattox threw a number of shells into Petersburg.

The Tribune's correspondent with Sherman, says of the battle of Dalton, Georgia, yesterday: After a severe fight, he compelled Holton to surrender on the condition that his men should be exempt from the penalty of the law, and should be principally in the streets of Cynthiana. Some of our troops took refuge in the Court House. In order to get them out, the town was burnt, and about twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 45 killed and 50 wounded. Col. Berry, Provost Marshal of Covington was mortally wounded and Col. Garrison of the 16th severely. Our loss in prisoners amounts to from 1,200 to 1,500.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Considerable bodies of the missing infantry of Sturge's expedition are constantly coming in, and our loss will probably be much less than stated. Officers blame Sturge, saying his management was bad. The matter will probably be investigated. All concern in stating that the men fought with desperation, the negro troops especially; but they fell into confusion, and ammunition becoming exhausted, a panic resulted. It is reported that the rebel force which Sturge's encountered was en route to Johnston's army, where they got information of the expedition, and turned about to defeat it. CINCINNATI, June 15.—Vandaligham suddenly made his appearance at Hamilton, Ohio, to-day, and made a speech in the public square. He left in the afternoon for Dayton. BOZOTON, June 15.—Aaron Cragin of Union county was to-day chosen, United States Senator for New Hampshire in place of Mr. Hale.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Bids for the \$75,000 loan to-day ranged from par to 5 per cent. premium. The average was 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. premium. Richmond papers report the following casualties: General Longstreet painfully wounded in the shoulder; Brig. Gen. Paul Jenkins of South Carolina, mortally wounded; Col. J. Thompson, Brig. of the 1st Virginia Artillery, was shot through the head and killed outright; Col. Warren, Eighth Virginia, Col. Miller, Nance, and Garther of South Carolina were killed; Gen. Battle's Alabama and Jordan's Georgia brigades suffered severely; Col. Randolph of Virginia is said to be killed; Gen. J. M. Jones of Virginia was killed. The story telegraphed to Richmond from Meridian, Miss., to the effect that Steele's army, nine thousand strong, surrendered to Dick Taylor, at Camden, on the 28th of April, is a very weak invention of the enemy. Our reports state that Steele's army was at Little Rock, where it arrived about the 1st of May. We doubt whether the despatch was ever sent from Meridian, but wherever it came from, its object is quite apparent. It was designed to read to Gen. Lee's troops as a sign of encouragement, and to spur a portion of the army to follow. We are sure the rebels look pale to be in any hurry to telegraph to Richmond that Johnston had been compelled to evacuate his strong position at Dalton, and that Rosecrans, eighteen miles below, had been captured.—St. Louis Republic.

GENERAL KAUTZ, the Captain of JOHN MORRIS, who was recently worked in the old Pine office, attacked off from Virginia the other day owing a lady about fifty dollars for room rent. ONLY TWENTY-FIVE LEFT.—The celebrated "California Hundred," which were recruited and sent East under the command of Captain J. S. Wall, were, eighteen months ago, reduced to twenty-five men. Captain Reed was killed in battle about three months ago.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. BURBRIDGE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from the Ninth Army Corps, near Spottsylvania, May 13th, in giving an account of the battle of that day, says—Roemer's battery opened the ball between 4 and 5 o'clock, a. m., with 6 Parrotts, supported by Thomas' 2d Maine battery, the 11th Massachusetts and 2 pieces of the 7th Maine on the right. The rebels were not slow in responding from their side, and the interchange of cannon shots soon became quite lively. Gen. Burbridge at this time occupied a little knoll in the rear of Roemer's battery as corps head quarters. The very first shots from the rebel batteries flew over the brow of the hill and lodged in the midst of the General and his staff, who were just rising from their couches, if I can apply a term so suggestive of civilization to the rustic resting places of those officers, whose careers formed a canopy and the ground a bedstead. One shell burst immediately over the general's head, wounding Capt. Hattin in the side and breaking his revolver. The fragments entered the earth in close proximity to Gen. Burbridge and Col. Richmond's other shell, or to use the technical term, spherical case shot, exploded near Major Cutting, the sulphur with which the bullets were soldered striking him in the face and severely burning him. The rest of the staff escaped unhurt, though somewhat of the bursting shells struck in every direction about them. As immediate change of base was the consequence, and temporary refuge was sought on the side of a neighboring hill. During the shelling one of the orderlies was wounded in the leg and had his horse killed.

BATTLE OF GOSHEN.—A moment before General Sedgwick was struck by a remarkable soldier who stood near him, and who evinced a very unusual disposition to keep their heads out of range of the rebel masonry, "Don't duck, boys, don't duck; they can't hit an elephant." When General Stuart was captured he declined to take the proffered hand of Hancock; it was against his principles. He also refused, in a very ungentlemanly manner, to partake of refreshments offered to him by Union officers. Gen. Johnson was brought to headquarters on the horse of an orderly. The brought into the presence of Gen. Meade, the latter, extending his hand to Johnson, said: "How are you, Johnson?" "How do you do, Gen. Meade?" was Johnson's reply. They then both shook hands and took seats. Gen. Grant then approached the party, when Gen. Meade said, "Gen. Johnson, this is Gen. Grant," salutations were exchanged, and the party were again seated. Gen. Seth Williams was next introduced to Gen. Johnson. The meeting between these latter named officers was very cordial. (with the right to increase the same to five millions of dollars), divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

LEAVING FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—Among the passengers booked for Panama by the Golden Age, on the 23d inst., is the Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., who has been on a tour through the Pacific States collecting funds for the proposed Catholic Missionary College for London, and goes to South America on the same business. THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—A certificate of incorporation was filed with the County Clerk, yesterday, by a new banking company, who propose to do a banking business under the name of the Bank of California. The capital stock is two millions of dollars (with the right to increase the same to five millions of dollars), divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

CATHOLIC ITEMS.—The Monitor says a meeting is to be held in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral to-morrow, to adopt measures for the erection of a building for the residence of Archbishop Alemany and the Catholic Clergy of the Parish. Miss Anna Harris, daughter of the late Gen. Harris, took the black veil at the Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Rineon Point, on Monday evening last. St. Patrick's Church, Gold Hill, N. T., Rev. Father O'Reilly, pastor, is rapidly approaching completion. A SPECIAL POSTOFFICE AGENT.—We are told that the Mr. E. P. Crane who arrived by the last steamer from the East, comes to San Francisco on a special Government agency, his particular subject of inquiry being the management of the Postoffice. The well-grounded complaints of the people as to the lack of accommodation in that institution have reached Mr. Blair's ears, and he is determined to fathom the trouble in all its depth or shallowness.

FRESH INFORMATION.—Four hundred coolies arrived from China in the ship John L. Dimmock, 15th. They are of course consigned, like slaves and cattle, to different Chinese companies in the city. A BREAK AND A RESCUE.—The ten convicts comprising the chain-gang yesterday evening tried to escape from the charge of the officers, when passing the crossing of DuPont and Jackson streets, but were pursued and all recaptured. A number of citizens aided in the rescue. Officer Rogers had his hand bruised in the rally. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the United States against the ship W. B. Scammon, has been set for a hearing to-morrow at 11 o'clock. It will be remembered that sixteenth of this vessel is owned by rebel citizens of North Carolina, and if the evidence sustains this assertion, one-sixteenth of her will be confiscated to Uncle Sam.

MONUMENT TO GEO. H. HOOPER.—Some time since a committee was appointed by Monumental Fire Company No. 6, and Exempt Fire Company, to arrange for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Geo. H. Hooper, and the two companies subscribed \$3,000 towards it. The total height of the monument will be thirty feet, and the style is Italian. The die will have upon one side of it the name of Geo. H. Hooper, above the foundation of a granite, which on which will be inscribed "Exempt Company, San Francisco Fire Department." Other appropriate inscriptions will be carved upon the other sides, and the obelisk will have the crossed trumpets and wreath, Roman's hat, a fire-engine, mechanics' emblem—an arm and hammer. It is to be erected at the summit of Lone Mountain. FORT AT BLACK POINT.—The Fort at Black Point, North Beach, is complete, and everything ready to mount the guns, which will be twelve in number, two of which will have a range across the bay to the northeast, in the direction of Black Point; seven will have a westerly range directly across the channel in the direction of Alcatraz, and three will have an easterly range, the direction of the harbor entrance. There are two magazines completed, one on the east side, under the brow of the hill, and one on its western slope. Six large cannon are lying on the east side, under the fort, unmounted, and their carriages are standing near at hand.

CLOSURE OF A POPULAR HOTEL.—In accordance with a previous determination announced by Mr. Kiny, the Dennison House in Portland was closed last week. This is the consequence of the scarcity of travel, which always makes dull times with hotels in Oregon. REMAINS OF A POPULAR HOTEL.—The only one which left Lewiston, piloted by Page a short time since, have been successful in their mission of finding the body of Lloyd Magruder, and his murdered companions, and

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Advertisement for 'The Weekly Colonist' and various goods including 'JAMS', 'LACKWELL', 'BURBIDGES', 'CHEMICALS', 'MUNITION', 'SAFETY MATCHES', 'ON THE BOX', 'FLUID MAGNESIA', 'REMEDY FOR', 'ORD & CO.'.

THE LATEST MASSACRE.

The accounts received on Saturday, and given in full in another part of to-day's Colonist, of the murder of McDonald and a portion of his party, however horrible, have not come upon the inhabitants of Victoria by surprise. A report had been previously published in the Victoria press, giving a description of this catastrophe, and although by the actual date of the murder it is now evident that that report was incorrect, yet it had, with a kind of premonition, if not prevision, prepared the minds of the inhabitants for the melancholy disaster. It is sad to think that, however helpless we were to save Maunson and his party, this last massacre might at least have been prevented by immediate action on the part of the authorities, when we received the first intelligence of the Bute outrage. That intelligence reached here on the morning of the 11th of May, just eleven days after the atrocities had been perpetrated, but no force was sent up by way of the coast until Wednesday, the 15th of June, exactly five weeks after the news had been received. Whatever obstacles might have been in the way of organizing an adequate expedition for the capture of the murderers, there was certainly nothing to prevent information being immediately forwarded to the white population of Bella Coola. McDonald's party did not start till the 20th, and we knew of the massacre of Brewster's men on the 11th, affording ample time to have saved the former travellers. Our own Government no doubt were to blame in keeping the intelligence two days from Governor Seymour, and we have no desire to shelter them in the matter; but when the news did at length reach New Westminster on the evening of the 13th of May, there was still a week left to take steps to save those who were living at Bella Coola, or who might have just left that place for the interior. It is nothing to the purpose to say that it was unknown at what precise date McDonald's party were to start. Common sense as well as common humanity would have dictated the necessity, under any circumstances, of immediately apprising the white settlers at Bentinck Arm of their danger. There was no probability of their receiving any information of the Bute massacre by other means, and it was natural to suppose that the Chilcoats would continue their bloody work. It is, in fact, the greatest wonder that there was a single living white man at the Arm when the Sutlej arrived.

It would be unwise, at the best, but imperfect information before us, to charge any particular party with the serious responsibility of the murder of McDonald and his companions; but we have no hesitation whatever in asserting that, through some personal feeling or misunderstanding, there was a want of cooperation between the Government of British Columbia and the naval authorities at a time when every minute was precious when the lives of a number of our fellow-citizens were hanging on the promptitude of Executive action. It is one of our national characteristics to be slow, methodical, and tied down to routine, and the Government of the neighboring colony was probably laboring under this unwieldy mode of action when it could not make the first motion without the aid of Her Majesty's ships; but we hope we shall not again have to chronicle the massacre of a number of our fellow-creatures, because the authorities could not agree on the precise method of making a "demonstration" of their power.

There were more evils in this unfortunate delay than the loss of McDonald and his men. Time was allowed the Chilcoats to make alliances with other tribes, and thus precipitate probably a regular Indian war. The effects of a speedy retribution, which is the only means of terrorizing savages, were lost—a prestige was given to the Chilcoats by their easy and successive victories over the whites; and an example of unrestrained savagery was set to the other tribes, which was bound, as we have previously shown, to affect them with the same disregard of the white man's law, and the same contempt for the white man's life. The blunder has now been made, and our only hope lies in the prudence as well as energy of the volunteers. That the Governor himself, with a praiseworthy earnestness and determination, has accompanied the party, gives us the assurance, at all events, that justice shall be done strictly and in an unimpassioned manner; and that nothing tending to inflame the minds of innocent Indians or friendly tribes, will be perpetrated. There is, however, grave matter for anxiety in this expedition. Forty men is but a small force to penetrate an enemy's country—an enemy full of wiles and treachery, and a country in which every hundred yards affords facilities for ambush. The forty Bella Coola Indians who have been taken as auxiliaries, however serviceable they are expected to prove, may require ultimately as much watching as the murderers themselves; and as a climax to the dangers, the foe may be much larger, on account of the junction with other tribes, than the volunteers possibly conceive. Our main hope, however, lies in the probability of the Indians taking to their entrenched or roughly fortified position, alluded to by our special correspondent, in which case they are pretty certain to be captured. The Admiral's reserve of fifty or sixty marines, with the junction of Cox's party from Alexandria, will make a force altogether, including the forty Bella Coolas, of about one hundred and eighty men. If the Chilcoats and their companions number no more than forty, we may indulge in the satisfaction that every man who escapes the bullet will dangle from the pine. At all events, we hope that the difficulties of the route will be overcome, that promptitude and vigor will take the place of the past inaction, and that an example will be made of these red-skin assassins, that will crush effectually in the bud what would be "maudlin" treatment, springing up in a little time into a wholesale Indian war.

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

We have the following particulars from a gentleman who left Williams Creek on the 15th June:

TRICKS.
This was the only claim our informant knew of that was turning out very big pay.

WAKE UP JAKE.
This company still continued to take out good pay, but the shareholders seemed somewhat alarmed that the claim would shortly "flake out."

SAW MILL CLAIM.
This company had commenced sinking a shaft, and were very sanguine in their expectations as to their success on reaching the bed rock. The fact of the Erickson Company having drilled to within 2 feet of the line dividing the two claims had served to raise their hopes on good ground.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.
Drifters were only getting \$10 per day this season, and other miners \$8.
The weather on the creek had been excessively fine, and the health of the miners generally very good.
A great many pack trains had arrived on the creek, and a number of others were on the way. Several large drives of beef cattle were on the road to the creek, a fact which was expected to make meat fall in price. A large number of men who had come up too early in the season were hard up, having spent all their money in waiting for work. It is supposed that a great many of these will have to return if work does not immediately offer.—The old story.
Mr. William Cunningham was carried by eight men from the creek to the mouth of the Quesnelle, the mountain fever had brought him to a very low state, but he appeared to rally a little after he arrived at the mouth. His wife accompanied him. The road from the creek to the Mouth of Quesnelle, excepting one or two places which were being repaired, was very good; and from the latter place down to Yale, the roads were in fine order. Our informant saw no signs of the road having been flooded above Yale. The crops on the ranches generally were suffering a good deal for want of rain. The crops of barley, oats, potatoes, corn, &c., on Oregon Jack's place are represented as being very promising, the crops also on the Frenchman's place, little beyond, and on Mr. W. H. Kay's place, near the Junction, were looking very well.
A passenger by the Otter gives us the following: New Westminster is at present very dull; there were a good number on the wharf, but upon nearing about half were discovered to be Swishes, and there is scarcely a soul to be seen in the streets. Yale is a great leading New Westminster, in point of business and improvement. The Hudson Bay Company have erected a good sized building, and several others are in course of construction, the Express office and hotels do a fair business, and shop-keepers do not grumble as at New Westminster; there is a great number of Swishes at Yale, who with their kinsmen, were packing off considerable quantities of goods, &c. Miners were daily coming in, some en route for the mines, while others were returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining work, and their funds nearly played out, were obliged to leave. The general impression above is to the effect that a few weeks would make a great change for the better in Cariboo, while all acknowledge that the rash took place too early—had the Red Rock Drain been finished last winter, many who are at present idle would not only have had a good stake themselves, but been able to give employment to others by means of paying in assessments, &c.

H. M. S. THUNDER.—There is no better news from this unfortunate vessel. On Friday night an attempt was made by the gunboats Forward and Grappler to tow her off, and they were making considerable headway when one of them unluckily fouled her screw with the towing line, which prevented her from rendering any further assistance for some time, during which present tide would run to a wise position than she formerly occupied. On finding that nothing more could then be done, the Forward came alongside and took on board a quantity of shot, etc., with which she started for New Westminster, but unfortunately got aground while heading up the river, and when last seen by the Otter was high and dry. The Grappler also got aground on Saturday morning.

REPORTED MURDER OF INDIANS.—About a week since five Indians—four men and one woman—of the Somass tribe, came down from Alberni Mills in a canoe with letters for Messrs. Anderson & Co. Soon after fulfilling their mission, they started back for the Somass, taking with them the produce of their labor in blankets, &c., since which nothing has been heard of them. It is supposed by parties coming from the locality that they have fallen victims to their blood-thirsty brethren of the Nitinat tribe.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—In a valley at the back of the Foca Strait. Coal mines have been found several. Coal Oil Springs, are expected to prove, may require ultimately as much watching as the murderers themselves; and as a climax to the dangers, the foe may be much larger, on account of the junction with other tribes, than the volunteers possibly conceive. Our main hope, however, lies in the probability of the Indians taking to their entrenched or roughly fortified position, alluded to by our special correspondent, in which case they are pretty certain to be captured. The Admiral's reserve of fifty or sixty marines, with the junction of Cox's party from Alexandria, will make a force altogether, including the forty Bella Coolas, of about one hundred and eighty men. If the Chilcoats and their companions number no more than forty, we may indulge in the satisfaction that every man who escapes the bullet will dangle from the pine. At all events, we hope that the difficulties of the route will be overcome, that promptitude and vigor will take the place of the past inaction, and that an example will be made of these red-skin assassins, that will crush effectually in the bud what would be "maudlin" treatment, springing up in a little time into a wholesale Indian war.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday, June 24.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young boy named James Holt was within an ace of meeting with a severe accident yesterday afternoon. Two gentlemen were driving in a buggy, and had just turned the corner of Marvin's hardware store, when the boy in spite of previous warning, attempted to cross in front of the horse; with great sagacity the fine animal tried his best to clear the boy by making a jump, but as the harness would not allow of him jumping quite high enough his belly came in contact with the boy's head, who fell, and fortunately passed in between the wheels, coming out only the worse by one or two of his hooves being loosened and a few trifling scratches on the head. From seeing the accident occur we may safely say that the boy has to thank his luck and the cat-like nimbleness of the horse for the safety of his limbs, perhaps his life. It is to be hoped that this will be a caution sufficient to stop the boys of this town from rushing across the paths of horses when drawing vehicles along the streets, which they stupidly so often do.

STEAMER EMILY HARRIS.—This steamer was beached yesterday for the purpose of easing the shaft in the bearing, which from being too tightly fitted, prevented her screw from working. She will start this morning for Comox and way ports with the mail.

LEVANTED.—Mrs. Mayer and young Smith took advantage of the departure of the steamer John L. Stephens yesterday morning to pay a visit to San Francisco. The relatives of the young man expostulated with him on his foolishness, but in vain.

ASCENT OF MOUNT BAKER.—Hon. Mr. Marshall, an English traveller, arrived by the steamer before last, and has started to visit Cariboo, intending to attempt the ascent of Mount Baker on his return. Should he succeed, he will be the first that has scaled that lofty snow-capped giant.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—This well known boat will resume her regular trips to New Westminster on Tuesday next, and will repair with all the embellishments that a thorough overhauling, painting and scrubbing can give.

Saturday, June 25.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—Three men residing in Esquimalt laid information at the Police Office yesterday that several cows had been shot in the vicinity of that town, it was believed by Indians. One of the men stated that he had seen four cows lying dead in the woods not far from the town. Superintendent Smith, with a party of officers, set out on a tour down to Esquimalt in the police boat, and the Superintendent with several men and the informant made a vigorous search for the alleged perpetrators, but singular to relate, could neither find them nor the carcasses of the dead cows, which had been seen by their guide! No further information was to be obtained by the police; as the dead animals were said to have been lying in a thicket part of the wood, however, it is just possible the men may have been unable to return to the exact spot.

GOOD PROSPECTS.—We were shown yesterday a sample of Pennsylvania anthracite coal which is pronounced by judges to be inferior in quality to that which has been taken from the Foca Straits mine. As the first-mentioned costs, delivered to the consumer on the coast, about \$42 per ton, everything is in favor of the above mine turning out a paying investment. By the advice of Mr. Landale, mining engineer, the company have commenced boring for coal in a valley a little back from the place where they have hitherto been working, it being his opinion that that is the place where the main bed of coal will be found. Some splendid fossils, petrifications and antediluvian shells have been found in the neighborhood of these borings, in one place may be seen a whole tree of about sixty feet in length, petrified.

THE TRIBUNE.—The steamer Alexandria on her way down yesterday morning from New Westminster came within hailing distance of the Tribune, and offered to convey any message from her to Victoria, which however was not required. Capt. Moore states that her royal and top-gallant masts were struck. The Forward was at anchor close by her. Capt. Moore sounded the alarm as near as could be ascertained in the darkness, some 16 feet water. The Tribune has 250 tons of coal on board, which if taken out would lighten her materially.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. RICHARD LEWIS.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Richard Lewis took place yesterday at 1 p. m., and was attended by about 150 friends including the Ladies, and of the Fire Companies. An appropriate address was made by Rev. John Hall, officiating minister, which with an extempore prayer was calculated to move many of his hearers to serious thought. The bells of the fire companies tolled the funeral dirge, while the half-masted flags indicated that sorrow had entered the dwelling of some respected family.

FIRST CARGO OF PRODUCE FROM COMOX.—The schooner Discovery about a week since, brought eighteen tons of hay from Comox, down to Chemainus. The Captain describes the hay as being of splendid quality, equal to any he has seen, and says the settlers at the former place have plenty more on hand. "Slow and sure" has been a saying since Adam was a youth, and we trust that the "sure" will apply to our few steps towards the paths of progress.

ODD FELLOWS' SEAL.—Mr. Watson, the engraver, has just finished a fine seal for the Lodge of Odd Fellows in this city. It consists of the old following the olive branch in her mouth, surrounded by the Omnipotent Eye, with the three chain links beneath. Round the border are the words "Victoria Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F." Instituted March 10th, 1864.

NORTH WEST COAST.

The schooner Langley returned from Stekin yesterday, where she has been on a trading expedition for the last three months. She brings a cargo of fish oil and a few furs and skins. The captain reports the Indians quiet and peaceable. He saw the following vessels: H. M. S. Sutlej, off Fort Rupert; steamer Union, off Navite Island; schooner Nanaimo Packet, off Bella Bella; sloop Kingfisher, off Deer Island, and the Missionary schooner Carolina, off Beaver harbor.

ST. JOHN'S FESTIVAL.—The brethren of the Masonic fraternity celebrated the natal day of their Patron Saint last night, by a dinner in the Colonial Hotel. Mayor Harris, Most Worshipful Master of Victoria Lodge, occupied the chair, and was supported by Dr. Powell, Worshipful Master of the Vancouver Lodge, and other worthy brethren. The viands were prepared in Most Worthy Dr. Harris's best style, and the evening passed off in the happiest and most agreeable manner.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The managing committee of the Exploration movement sent up a plunger to Port San Juan yesterday, with supplies for Dr. Brown's party, who are expected to arrive at that point about the end of this month. The plunger will probably bring back despatches from the expedition.

A CHANGE.—The Flying Dutchman took up the Hudson Bay Company's freight to Douglas last trip, instead of the Lillock, as formerly. We are told there has been some disagreement between the parties. The Dutchman carried up some 40 tons of freight.

THE U. S. STEAMER SHUBRICK.—The U. S. Steamer Shubrick, from Port Townsend, arrived at Esquimalt yesterday morning. She comes for the purpose of having some slight repairs done to her machinery.

U. S. SOLDIERS.—Capt. Bisell, commandant of the U. S. garrison on San Juan Island, visited our city on Thursday, with a number of Uncle Sam's soldiers. They returned to the Island yesterday afternoon.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COPPER MINES.—A lot of quartz containing peacock copper ore was brought down yesterday by the schooner Langley.

Sunday, June 27.

THE FIRST PARTY FOR KOOTANAS.—The party to which we alluded in our Saturday's issue, as being organized to proceed to the Kootanas mines, is now nearly completed. We are informed that several of our principal merchants have given their support to the expedition, and that two or three of our enterprising townsmen have already procured twenty pack animals, who will be dispatched with a full load of goods, and provisions for the new mines. Parties wishing to obtain further particulars as to the expedition may do so by applying at the Stock and Share Exchange Rooms between one and two o'clock p. m.

INDIAN VISITORS.—Several families of Indians came over from the Boston Iliak yesterday and honored this town with their distinguished presence. The strangers were of the Clallam tribe, had brought over canoe loads of various things to try our market; though bad, is the best of the genus, they are decidedly less repulsive and more respectable looking than most of the Indians about the town.

ORDERED UP.—H. M. Beaver brought down an order from Admiral Kingmore for one of the gunboats to go up and relieve the Sutlej at Bentinck Arm. As both the Forward and Grappler, however, have their hands full at the mouth of the Fraser, it is likely that the Beaver will return.

FOR THE SAND HEADS.—Immediately after the arrival of the Otter, on Saturday evening, H. M. Beaver steamed out of the harbor and took her way to the mouth of the Fraser, bearing despatches from the Admiral to Captain Gilford with orders to send up one of the gunboats to Bentinck Arm.

RUNAWAY SAILORS.—A number of sailors who have deserted from vessels loading at Alberni Mills, are roaming about in the woods in that locality. They told the Indians that they intended taking the schooner Cod Fish for the purpose of getting away, which frightened the Siwash belonging to the schooner, so that they would not come to Victoria in her.

Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

TYNEMOUTH IMMIGRANTS.—Several of the young girls who came here by the steamers Robert Lowe and Tynemouth were assisted out to this colony by Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Wm. Stringer, of London, the owners of the vessels. The arrangement was that they should pay a part of the passage money in England, and the remaining portion out here. It seems that several of these young women have failed to pay the balances due to the owners, and Messrs. Stiffen Bros., acting as agents for Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Wm. Stringer, brought suit against them in the Summary Court yesterday to recover these amounts. One case against Charlotte Anne Bates, (now Mrs. Eaton) was brought forward, her attorney putting in several objections as to the legality of the claim, and his Honor reserved judgment, without going into the merits and details of these proceedings. We can only express our regret that anything of the sort should have occurred, for if the owners of passenger ships find that there is any difficulty in recovering amounts due on assumed passages, it is more than probable that we shall see no more of the poorer class of immigrants coming here, unless they are sent by government.

OUR FISHERIES.

Few people are aware of the immense extent and value of the salmon fisheries that abound on all parts of our coast. In conversation yesterday with Mr. Annandale, the gentleman who has recently established fishing stations on the Fraser river, and in other localities, he stated that the salmon fishing alone is capable of sustaining an enormous traffic. The supply of the fish is practically inexhaustible, affording room for hundreds of fishing establishments, and the demand in England, Australia, China, Chile, California, etc., is equally extensive. As for the quality of the salmon, in regard to which some doubt has been expressed, Mr. Annandale states that on his recent visit to England he showed a sample of salted salmon of three years' curing to the Billingsgate fishmongers, who at once offered him from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per pound more than they were paying for the Norway fish. Mr. Annandale has now an order from a London dealer for 12,000 tierces of salt salmon, which, however, he will be quite unable to fill. He expects to be able to put up two or three thousand tierces this season. He has already a large number of excellent barrels manufactured, and lately received a large quantity of salt from England, and is now ready to commence operations as soon as the fishing season opens, which will be about the middle of next month. Mr. Annandale intends opening a salt water fishing station in Mud Bay, below the mouth of the Fraser.

SPRING RIVER WATER COMPANY.—We understand that a joint stock company is being organized with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on the projected works of Messrs. Coe & Martin's water supply. One hundred and ninety shares at one hundred dollars a share, have been already taken, and sixty more are to be subscribed before the company will be properly organized. The Governor has granted the right of way over all Crown Lands between Victoria and Elk Lake. It is expected with this increase to the capital of the enterprise that a handsome dividend will be yielded from the first month of the company's existence.

ALBERNI NEWS.—The large number of vessels now loading at the Alberni Mills causes a great stir at the Settlement; the mills are working night and day, and every body is as busy as possible. The steamer Thames had got her new boiler on deck, and would leave for Victoria as soon as it was got in, which it was thought would be about Wednesday. Mr. Gentile, the Photographer from Victoria, who has been for some weeks at Alberni, had lately taken some very fine views of the scenery in the vicinity, including Copper Mountain and the company's mines.

IMPROVEMENTS.—M. Driard, the proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, is about making extensive alterations and improvements on the above premises. The building of the present restaurant is to be removed and will be replaced by a two story brick building. The upper floor is to contain a large club room. The ground floor of the present hotel will be adapted as a restaurant. On the plot of ground between the John Bull Hotel and Mr. Lewis' house, Mr. W. H. Huskinson is about to build two stores, each two stories high.

EXPLORATION AT ALBERNI.—The private exploring party under Mr. Robinson, despatched from this city some time since to Alberni, have been heard from by the arrival of the schooner Codfish. They had not made any important discoveries. At last dates they were prospecting in Pachena Bay between Cape Beale and Barclay Sound. They are expected back here shortly.

SERENADE.—A number of the members of the Delage Fire Company, with torches and fifes and drums, serenaded Mr. Henry A. Pickett last night, in honor of his marriage. They afterwards proceeded to the Delage Hall where they partook of a plentiful supply of champagne sent up by the happy beneficiary.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREET.—A trader named Soulay was fined \$5 and \$3 costs by the Mayor yesterday, for obstructing the foot path on Yates Street. The Express of last evening in a blundering paragraph, headed "Extraordinary Proceeding," says the fine was \$50.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.—An Observatory is about to be constructed in the gaol yard, under the superintendence of Dr. Walker. The necessary instruments are already in possession of the Government, and the men of the police force will be instructed by Dr. Walker in their use.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The plunger sent last week with supplies for the public exploring party was unable to reach San Juan harbor, owing to rough weather, and accordingly put back, arriving in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning at one o'clock.

DIMINISHED.—Strellitz, the man who has been in custody for some days on suspicion of being implicated in a robbery in Portland, was discharged by Mr. Pemberton yesterday on the ground of the case being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

ALBERNI COPPER COMPANY.—This company, who are at work on Copper Mountain near Alberni, had sunk a shaft 50 feet in depth, but had not struck anything rich. They had four men at work at last accounts.

WE ARE INFORMED on the best authority that the statement that the gunboat Forward was high and dry on the Fraser River and on Saturday last, was incorrect.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.—To-day being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Government offices, banks, &c., will be closed during the day.

THE CITY COUNCIL held no meeting last night, a quorum of members not being present.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Things are rapidly approaching Europe. From the commencement of the Danish question pointed out the certainty of the leading to nothing peaceable, from accordant elements and interests to assemble in London. In the Far which we published yesterday, seen that the Conference has proved that the war is expected to end over unhappy Denmark. With Schleswig and Jutland in possession of the Germans, "little more is left to the London Times," than Copenhagen the island on which it stands. It is not, however, to have her own longer; the feelings of the English have been fully aroused on the question, the Anti-Danish sentiment of party is meeting with pretty regard at the hands of the press. When papers like the Daily News or even our own Her Majesty's hospitable Plenipotentiaries, and the visit of Prince Alfred to the Continent shows that a revolution has taken public feeling; and how powerful English people are moved when private acts are subject to criticism. Even the London Times sneer about the "very odd honor" of the order of the Blacking conferred on Prince Alfred of Prussia. The Morning Post, organ of Lord Palmerston, is equally angry, and her supporters, against that journal, including to the fleet sailing for the North Sea, alleged purpose of protecting Germany, "cannot see a German coasting along her shores on its destruction, and allow the finest forces to pass them in the Downs." "Let us go so far as to point out in which Denmark is to be assisted instant a British fleet appears to say this journal, "England has a regular army of 350,000 men, by a king who is fettering his country against the German Powers, and her family are split up into elements, on matters concerning and honor of the nation. Hitherto they have been under the influence of the Court, which accounts for the conduct of the Ministry. It is not a secret sincerity is uppermost, and to be protected at all hazards. The Courty spell is thrown over they immediately deprecate what in a little time there will be adjusted. No continental circumstances, the Germans feel vented safely on the game of English Ministers. Lord Russell to acknowledge, in the House of Commons, with a rebuff from Berlin, inquired into the Sonderbund of the Prussian Ministry, which did not usual for a neutral Power to the proceedings of belligerents.

The "intervention in America" is a sensational cry in our European. Louis Napoleon intervenes in the correspondence of that country, the Emperor of the French much idea of interfering in the war as he has of relinquishing the "intelligence" is simply though coming through the life of the correspondence of that country. The only intervention that is place is that between Denmark and spoliation. On this question last working with England; Western Powers are, after a jealousy, once more acting in Lord Palmerston's Government sustained another small defeat was on a motion of Mr. Birkbeck a gentleman named Threewood Hall, Northumberland, being wrongfully convicted for a year, on a charge the master was brought up to session, but was defeated by 200 votes, the majority, including Palmer, Sir George Grey and other celebrities, coming into the division with cheers, as if some great political victory, in a grave injustice to an old man broken with the keenest readers may, perhaps, recollect of this extraordinary case. It sounds so much like fiction, it comes up in so practical a body of common sense might reason, genuineness of the affair. Mr. refusing to pay the costs of a subject to a levy from the bailiffs, all men of extremely came to represent the major Bewicke, knowing their share let them enter, telling them plenty of things to levy on recalls, with the view, no doubt, money charged Bewicke with a pistol, Bewicke, when up for trial, employed no counsel, but was convicted, and sentenced to four years imprisonment. Through the exertions of an

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 28, 1864.

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Things are rapidly approaching a crisis in Europe. From the commencement of our articles on the Danish question, we have pointed out the certainty of the Conference leading to nothing peaceable, from the discordant elements and interests that were to assemble in London.

Mr. Annandale in- water fishing station in north of the Fraser.

DR. TRIMBLE'S APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS.—The application in this case was refused yesterday by Chief Justice Cameron.

THE CAUSES OF THE BUTE MASSACRE.—Mr. Waddington has requested us to publish the following letter which he has just received, together with his accompanying remarks.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 21st, 1864.

IN your letter to the Colonist dated June 13th, relating to the causes of the massacre of the unfortunate people at Bate Inlet, I observe a paragraph mentioning "a certain Mr. N."

TO-day being the coronation of Her Majesty the Government's offices held no meeting last night members not being

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 7th, 1864.

SHAKESPEARE.

The Tercentenary of our immortal bard is concluded, and a pretty mess has been made of it. In London the affair began and ended with the planting of an oak, as I mentioned in my last, or rather in the sprinkling of an oak already planted with water from the Avon, all that Mr. Phelps and those about him doing being to grasp the stem and say a few words, after which the gathering got back to London as fast as their legs would carry them, literally.

Such a motley group was scarcely ever seen, the foresters being the most motley of the whole lot, because of their ridiculous dress, which is a fac-simile of the stag-hunter's costume, brigand hat and feathers, tight fitting green tunic, buff leather waist belt, dirty white tights, buff boots, and the lot of turn down at the tops, spurs with rowls that would open a three inch gash at least at every bounce, could they ever be used— which happily for horseflesh they can't—and Berlin gloves very large in the fingers, and

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laughed at by all the European Powers, who were quite satisfied that England will not fight, and despise her in consequence. Indeed, our policy is wholly baffled, our name is trampled upon, and our desires repudiated, and as often as in this sham Conference meets, will the nauseous dose be repeated: Had ministers professed the slightest particle of courage the Channel would not have been moved into the Downs, but would have been sent up to Leith Roads, within 36 hours of the Cattageat, and not have permitted a single Austrian ship of war to pass. As it is, the navy of that Power may now, ere our vessels could reach the scene of action—supposing they were sent, which is highly improbable—inflict the same amount of cruelty upon the Danes, by which the Prussians have covered themselves with infamy. No wonder that, except by a few true lovers and hangers on of the administration, this humiliation is sending the best blood of the country to get overboard. A scene in the House of Commons last night, ought, however, to tell them a dose of retribution is fast approaching. The assertion of Lord Robert Cecil, that the supporters of German aggression in that House could be told upon their fingers, caused a great sensation; but to all this was added Sir George Grey, in the absence of his chief— confined to his house and bed by the most severe attack of gout, he has had for many years—could only smirk, and smile, and say, the consultations of the Conference being private, he could disclose nothing. His death at this juncture, would add another complication to matters, already more than enough tangled; but such an event could surprise nobody, seeing that "the jaunty Viscount" is in his 81st year, and has, doubtless, been all but harassed out of his life by the cares of office, and particularly by the death of his "noble friend" Earl Russell, if not by a much higher personage. Whilst the crisis is thus hanging in doubt, it is as well to turn our eyes northwards, to see what is going on in

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 28, 1864

SUPREME COURT

REPORTED BY JUDGE PARKER

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864

MANDAMUS OF DR. TRIMBLE

Attorney General Cary appeared to show cause against the order for a writ of mandamus... The Supreme Court granted the writ... The Attorney General's argument was that the land was not yet surveyed... The Court held that the land was not yet surveyed and the writ was granted.

applied to pre-empt the 50 acres Mr. Pearce... The Attorney General's argument was that the land was not yet surveyed... The Court held that the land was not yet surveyed and the writ was granted.

system at the expense of the patrons of his... The Attorney General's argument was that the land was not yet surveyed... The Court held that the land was not yet surveyed and the writ was granted.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES... Benson's watches are renowned for their accuracy and durability... The watches are made in London and are of the highest quality.

EXPRESS, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGER LINE STAGES

After the 1st day of May... The Coaches of this Line will run as follows: UP TRIP, Leave Yale on Mondays and Fridays... DOWN TRIP, Leave Soda Creek on the arrival of the Enterprise on Tuesdays & Thursdays.

ENTERPRISE

ON THURSDAYS & MONDAYS... At daylight, reaching Quesnelle City same day... Enterprise on Tuesdays & Thursdays, Arriving at Yale in time to connect with the steamers for New Westminster.

EXPRESS, Freight & Passenger Line STAGES

Fast Freight... Parties shipping fast freight for Queen City or Cariboo, are advised that parcels of freight exceeding 100 lbs. weight may be taken from Yale to Queen City... The distance from Yale to Queen City is 6,500 miles.

Keating's Cough Lozenges

THIS WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY... Keating's Cough Lozenges are a powerful remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and bronchitis... They are made from the finest ingredients and are of the highest quality.

THE SUFFERER'S BEST FRIEND



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

All Disorders affecting the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels... These Pills can be confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for indigestion, flatulency, acidity, heartburn, colic, constipation, and all the many maladies resulting from disordered stomach or bowels... They are made in London and are of the highest quality.

Drugs and Chemicals

George Curling & Company, Wholesale Druggists... 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LONDON... Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of... TUPPER & CO'S Corrugated, Galvanized Iron, PATENT TILES, For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools, etc.

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, June 29, 1864.

MR. CARDWELL'S DISPATCH. Charles Lever very graphically portrays, in one of his humorous fictions, the amusing effects which the stolidity with which the English mind views the convulsions of the outer world produces on foreign vanity.

It is gratifying to report an act of justice, although long delayed, in the settlement of a claim of not less than forty-three years standing. The State Department has lately received from the Government of the Republic of Chile the sum of forty-two thousand and two hundred and forty dollars, with certain interest, amounting altogether in the net proceeds of bills of exchange on London remitted from Chile to ninety thousand dollars, awarded by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, acting as arbitrator between the Republic of Chile and the United States, in full compensation for the claim for restitution of seventy thousand four hundred dollars taken forcibly by Chilean troops from the person of Captain Eliphalet Smith, of the American brig Macedonian, at Sitona, in Peru, as long ago as the year 1821.

It would appear from the dispatch that the Home Government will be guided in their views on this matter of Union by the reports of the respective Governors of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Neither the Assembly of the one country, therefore, nor the Council of the other will be consulted on the matter. As impartial men, whose minds are not narrowed down to the petty local interests of small communities, Governors Kennedy and Seymour will bring their collective as well as individual experience to bear on this important question.

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SUMMARY COURT.

Monday, June 27th, 1864. James vs. Weir.—Mr. Dennes for plaintiff and Mr. Copland for defendant. This was an action to recover \$27 50 for horse hire. His Honor allowed a contra account for a saddle and gave judgment for \$11 50. Douglall vs. Bank of British North America.—Mr. Bishop for plaintiff and Mr. Drake for defendant. This was a suit to recover \$168 due the plaintiff. Judgment was confessed, but his Honor stayed execution for one month on the showing of defendant's attorney that a notice was entered against the plaintiff by his client in a superior court, which would affect the plaintiff's claim on the defendant.

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FOR COXON.—The steamer Emily Harris left yesterday morning for Comox and way ports with the mails and a small quantity of freight.

Monday, June 27. FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Flying Mist arrived on Saturday from Stellaosom, with a cargo of cattle and farm produce. The schooner Winged Racer arrived on Saturday from Port Dungeness, with a cargo of oats and other farm produce. FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Sweepstakes arrived yesterday from Nanaimo, with 20 tons of coal for R. Broderick. FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Otter arrived on Saturday evening with 20 passengers, and about \$6,000 worth of gold.

It is gratifying to report an act of justice, although long delayed, in the settlement of a claim of not less than forty-three years standing. The State Department has lately received from the Government of the Republic of Chile the sum of forty-two thousand and two hundred and forty dollars, with certain interest, amounting altogether in the net proceeds of bills of exchange on London remitted from Chile to ninety thousand dollars, awarded by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, acting as arbitrator between the Republic of Chile and the United States, in full compensation for the claim for restitution of seventy thousand four hundred dollars taken forcibly by Chilean troops from the person of Captain Eliphalet Smith, of the American brig Macedonian, at Sitona, in Peru, as long ago as the year 1821.

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\$40,000 WORTH OF—

CLOTHING!

BOOTS, SHOES, AND DRY GOODS, TO BE SOLD AT—

ENGLISH COST.

Roper & Co., Fort street,

HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER the whole of their stock of Clothing and Dry Goods at English cost. The sale will commence June 7th, and will continue till the end of the month. This will be found an opportunity that rarely offers, both to Wholesale and Retail buyers.

At this City, on the 21st inst., the wife of L. J. Shepard, of a son. In New Westminster, B. C., on the 21st inst., the wife of Dr. Monaghan Jones, of a son. In New Westminster, on the 20th inst., the wife of Capt. R. Fleming, steamer Lillicoot, of a daughter.

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE—Ex BARK "D. M. HALL," From San Francisco: 600 sacks Barley; 125 sacks Oats; 80 bales Hay. ALSO, IN STORE—4,000 lbs. Oregon Bacon; 4,000 lbs. California Bacon; 30 doz. Brooms; DRIED APPLES, BUTTER, ETC., ETC.

PASSENGER LINE

STAGES!

TO SODA CREEK,

Steamer Enterprise

To Quesnelle City,

SADDLE TRAIN TO RICHFIELD.

REDUCTION

In Price of Letters!

TO CARIBOO.

Barnard's Express!

Connecting with Dietz & Nelson,

CARRY LETTERS TO CARIBOO FOR \$1

BRITISH

VOL. 5.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THURSDAY.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Messrs. Trimble, Foster, Duncan, Dennes, Cosmos. CROWN LANDS RESOLUTIONS. The House went into the Chair, on Monday, June 27th, 1864, on the resolutions on the Crown Lands. Dr. Heilmann wished to know the date of the meeting of the Crown Lands Committee, and after an investigation that the date was contained in the resolution appointing the Committee, he looked after it was the date of the meeting of the House to report to the House the date of the meeting of the Committee. That was the date of the meeting of the House to report to the House the date of the meeting of the Committee.

At New Westminster, B. C., on Monday, the 20th inst., Mrs. Christina Lewis, wife of Richard Lewis, Esq., Architect. In this City, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at the Royal Hospital, of Consumption, Thomas Marriott, a native of England.

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BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

NO. 33.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, June 23rd, 1864.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Franklin, Foster, Duncan, Denness, Powell, and DeCosmos.

CROWN LANDS RESOLUTIONS.

The House went into Committee, Dr. Powell in the Chair, on Mr. DeCosmos' resolutions on the Crown Lands.

Dr. Helmecken wished to show that the Crown Lands Committee had altogether overstepped their powers. If they found after an investigation that matters other than those contained in the resolution of the House appointing the Committee, were required to be looked after it was the duty of the Committee to report to the House and ask for fresh powers or the appointment of another Committee. That was the Parliamentary practice. He was therefore opposed to the preliminary remarks to the resolution, that "During their investigations they had learned the following facts and had formed the following opinions." He moved they be struck out.

Seconded by Dr. Tolmie. The amendment was lost, and the paragraph allowed to remain.

Section 1 was then read, which is as follows:

"That the Hudson's Bay Company of England become possessed of the Crown Lands of this colony, without any exception, by virtue of a Royal Grant made on January 13th, 1849; and as Trustees of the Crown, they were bound by the Grant to sell the Crown Lands for colonization purposes; and that the gross proceeds of the sales, after deducting therefrom one-tenth for the special benefit and use of the Company, were to be devoted to the colonization and settlement of the Island."

Dr. Helmecken proposed that the words "without any exception" be struck out, as being altogether unnecessary.

Mr. Franklin seconded.

Mr. DeCosmos opposed the amendment. He thought it was absolutely essential to have these words in the resolution.

Dr. Tolmie supported the amendment, and had hoped that the hon. gentleman to his left (Mr. Franklin) would have given them his new lights and new views and would have said something on the subject. He (Dr. Tolmie) had been charged by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. DeCosmos) with being very anxious to bring the Crown Lands Committee's labors to a close.

Mr. DeCosmos—I did it as a compliment to show your anxiety to have the work done with despatch.

Dr. Tolmie looked upon it as a very dubious compliment. He would, however, say that there was a very great desire on the part of several gentlemen to hurry these resolutions through the House. It was only a bad cause that required to be hurried over. (Hear, hear.) A good cause never feared discussion. Good wine needed no bush. The hon. gentleman (Dr. Tolmie) was then going on to show by clauses in the Indenture and discretionary powers vested in Gov. Douglas, that the lands in dispute were not Crown Lands, when

Mr. DeCosmos said the remarks were not in order.

Dr. Tolmie claimed to be in order, and wished the gentleman to know that he was not to be thrown off the scent. He (Dr. Tolmie) had often wondered that when the Crown Lands Committee met, they did not, like the schoolmasters of old, but into language at their devices. They seemed very fond of sound argument, logical deduction, and so forth; but although asserting that the lands were Crown lands, they never took the trouble to prove them to be. They had consumed eight months over a matter that could be fully performed in three weeks, and the expression which they had inserted in this section of the resolutions "without any exception," was a mere quibble; for the establishments of the Company prior to 1849 were, for the second time, mentioned in the grant.

Mr. Duncan read a despatch from the Colonial Office, dated Jan. 2nd, 1860, showing that Her Majesty's Government stated distinctly and emphatically that they were not willing to recognize any private claims prior to the grant.

Mr. Franklin was not disposed to burke this question, which should be considered calmly, coolly, and without any personal feeling (hear, hear). He had been charged by the hon. gentleman on his right (Dr. Tolmie) with inconsistency, with having new lights and new views. He thought he had already satisfied the House as to his inconsistency. He had supported a resolution of the House in 1859, to the effect that His Excellency should lay the communications in reference to the Hudson Bay Company claims before the House. By those communications it was seen that the Home Government were working in the matter to bring the question to a settlement. He (Mr. Franklin) however, went further, and moved that all despatches in connection with the matter should be laid on the table; but the motion was not seconded. So far for his inconsistency. The hon. gentleman (Dr. Tolmie) thought the whole question was settled by the Indenture, and that the Home Government believed in the Company's claims prior to the grant. He would, however, read a despatch from the Colonial Office bearing date 13th March, 1848. (The hon. gentleman then read a despatch to the effect that the Company could reap no pecuniary advantage from either lands or minerals, and that the proceeds of the sales of such should be expended on the colony.) He (Mr. Franklin) was accused of always crying out for his bond, and that he would have his bond (laughter). Well, this was his bond—the terms of this despatch—and he would insist on it being fulfilled to the letter (hear, hear). The grant says establishments are to be paid for—not lands. He did not wish to see any injustice done, and he was certain the colony was quite prepared, and the Home Government was prepared, to pay the Com-

pany for their establishments. This hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin) then went on to show that similar claims to town sites had been put forward by the East India Company. In 1832, that body claimed the site of Calcutta and Fort William, and the matter was introduced by the late Lord Macaulay in the House of Commons. The Hudson Bay Co., like the East India Company, may have performed valuable services—it was the Home Government's concern to requite them—but the colony could not be expected to pay the piper. In conclusion he would say that he thought the hon. gentleman who took up the subject for the Company, were not doing their duty to the colony or their constituents.

Dr. Tolmie denied the charge of not doing his duty to his constituency. He was doing his duty to them and the country generally in opposing an enormous expenditure of money without the chance of receiving a farthing. No doubt the hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin) expected they would get the million dollars, and was, therefore, prepared to have a second Downs full of shipping. The hon. member for Lake would go in for four-mills, propelled by wind or vapor, for harbor defences (laughter). As for the other hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) he was not prepared to say what would be his hobby.

Mr. DeCosmos—To expend the money for the country's good.

Dr. Tolmie had no doubt of it (laughter). He was disposed to laugh at the whole affair.

Mr. DeCosmos—It's the best way to take it.

Dr. Tolmie—Several despatches had been read about the Company's claim; but why did these gentlemen overlook the indenture? Why did they not read this later document which settled the whole affair? Did they not think that the matters were better understood at the Colonial Office than here, and that everything was carefully weighed before the arbitration was submitted to.

Major Foster was especially careful about getting into litigation—in fact, he was, as had been said, frightened of so gigantic a law-suit. He would persist in advocating the advisability of requesting His Excellency to forward the Crown Lands report to the Home Government. He opposed a commission, for on looking back over the last eight months of the Crown Lands Committee, he had no hope that anything would be done by a commission before at least nine or ten months. He was anxious to see the matter settled quickly, and he thought the course he proposed best suited for the purpose.

Dr. Helmecken believed there were exceptions to the lands acquired by the grant. That the Duke of Newcastle had written in 1850, or other periods, to the effect that the Company had no prior right was nothing to the purpose when the Indenture was considered. The Duke of Newcastle no doubt understood the matter but imperfectly when he wrote his early despatches, and had some more acquainted with the merits of the case when the Indenture came to be agreed upon. Previous to the grant, in some correspondence, Earl Grey promised that land should be granted to the Company. That was their right previous to the Oregon Treaty. When Gov. Blanchard came to the colony to settle matters, twenty miles was the portion marked out. Two miles were enclosed for cattle. After Gov. Blanchard went home a despatch came back stating that six miles were to be made over, three of them to go to the Fur Trading branch without purchase, and that any other land required would be charged at the rate of \$1 per acre. The deeds for the land outside the 3084 acres, bought at \$1 per acre, are signed, and to say the Home Government are not aware of this, is what he thought not the case. Governor Douglas never disputed the right of the Company to the 3084 acres.

Mr. DeCosmos—The greater shame!

Dr. Helmecken—When the Governor found that the Duke of Newcastle had a different opinion, of course he had something else to go on. No one in the House in 1852, or out of it, ever supposed that the town site was Crown Lands.

Mr. DeCosmos—Everybody!

Dr. Helmecken—Nobody but the Barrister Colquhoun, and nobody cared for that! And no one has claimed the town site as Crown Lands till the 1864, when it was valuable. He was here to express his opinion and he would do so fearlessly, and heedless of what other people thought. Parliament was the place for the expression of opinion, and represented the whole colony, although some people seemed to think that parliament represented only that region lying between Wharf street and Douglas street.

Mr. DeCosmos would only call attention to one point of the hon. Speaker's remarks in which he alluded to the Company's establishment. The agreement with the Crown distinctly stated the whole of Vancouver Island.

Dr. Tolmie moved in amendment that the words "without any exception" save the Hudson Bay Company's establishments in the grant" be inserted in the resolution. He put it to the hon. members as a point of right and justice to agree to this amendment.

Dr. Tolmie's amendment was lost.

Ayes—Tolmie, Helmecken and Foster—3. Nays—DeCosmos, Franklin, Trimble, Duncan, Carwell, and Denness—6.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment to leave out the words "without any exception" was also lost. Ayes and nays as above.

The original resolution was then passed by the hon. members.

Resolutions two and three were then passed *nem. con.*

On resolution 4, Mr. DeCosmos moved that it do pass.

Dr. Helmecken moved that the clause stating the amount of money and land still held by the Hudson Bay Co., is so and so, be struck out. He thought we should only send home to the Home Government what we could prove, not mere statements. In common fairness the assessment of 1861, and not that of 1863, should be taken. He thought the mode

adopted was intended to excite the cupidity of Her Majesty's Government. The hon. gentleman insisted that the Colony had no claim whatever to the property and money in dispute. He did not believe this Colony would ever gain one single cent by this attempt.

Dr. Tolmie read from the Duke of Newcastle's despatches, dated July, 1861, forbidding the Company to sell any portion of the 3084 acres from that date, whereas it had been shown by the evidence before the Committee that they had sold land since that date.

Dr. Tolmie said that despatch was superseded by a later despatch. He wished to know how it was that hon. gentlemen were always bringing up ancient letters, which were superseded by later documents.

Mr. Duncan read the despatch in which it was stated that the whole matter would be referred to the local government before a final settlement.

Dr. Tolmie, excitedly—I'll anticipate that! I'll make that as clear as day.

Dr. Trimble—Don't get excited, Doctor?

Dr. Tolmie—I'm not excited; I'm perfectly cool. The hon. gentleman proposed to quote from a despatch dated the 31st February—my birthday, by-the-by!—a singular coincidence. (Great laughter.) I am glad to see the hon. gentleman so jolly; I feel very jolly myself. (Renewed laughter.) The hon. gentleman read from the despatch where the 50 acres of Reservoir Farm were to be referred to the Governor on the one hand, and the Hudson Bay Company on the other.

Mr. Duncan said he cared nothing about the 50 acres; what he alluded to was the general issue.

Mr. DeCosmos quoted from the report, stating the value of the property sold and still held by the Company, and mentioned sales which he had seen made himself and could testify to.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment was put and lost.

Ayes—Helmecken and Tolmie. Nays—DeCosmos, Franklin, Trimble, Duncan, Carwell, and Denness.

The resolution was then put and carried as above.

Resolution 5, in reference to the value of the water frontage on Victoria harbor and Cadboro Bay, valued at \$500,000, next came up.

Dr. Helmecken moved in amendment that the portion referring to the value of the water frontage be erased. The water-frontage was not worth \$500,000; it was worth nothing, and the resolution would merely have the effect of misapprehending the Home Government.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was not intended to inflame the cupidity of Her Majesty's Government. As to the value of the water-frontage, he could find gentlemen even in this colony, where capital was limited, who would readily pay the Government \$500,000 and take the water-front property.

Dr. Helmecken's amendment was put and lost, the mover and Dr. Tolmie voting for it, and the resolution was carried.

Resolution 6, affirming that if the Indenture be not cancelled the Crown would lose the sum of \$1,265,437, came up.

Dr. Helmecken objected in toto to the resolution. Deducting the \$500,000 for water frontage which he had shown was totally incorrect there remained only some \$700,000, and as the Company's establishments were valued at \$225,699, this would absolutely leave the colony in debt. The statement that the Home Government would lose by annulling the Indenture \$1,265,437 was absolutely false and would only have the effect of exciting the cupidity of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Duncan said the hon. gentleman might know nothing about law but he was an excellent special pleader. He had said the Hudson Bay Company claimed \$225,699, but it was not at all likely they would get such an amount. He supposed that that sum was composed of such items as this: For bringing out settlers to the country, \$55,000, when it was well known that they did this by engaging men in England and Scotland for five years at \$25 a year and making them work out that term. (Laughter.) Mr. DeCosmos would like to see that \$225,699 proved; by the Assessment Roll the Company's establishments were only valued at some \$175,000.

Dr. Tolmie said as the hon. member wanted the documents, he would move that the committee rise and report progress. There was no use in trying to answer up the truth. As Milton said, "Let truth and falsehood grapple. Whoever knew truth to fall in the encounter. Motion lost."

On resolution 6, stating that if the Indenture were annulled, and the Company compelled to adhere to the agreement of 1849, they would be obliged to refund to the colony a balance of \$1,009,000, Dr. Helmecken opposed, arguing that the figures were utterly false, and intended to mislead Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Franklin said these figures were only given as data, not as finalities. It was only this caused him to vote for the resolution.

Dr. Tolmie—The hon. gentleman talks about his "daws!" "Oh! my daughter!" (loud laughter). Let him stick to truth, and never mind his "daws!" (laughter).

Dr. Helmecken asked what right had the hon. gentleman to talk about his "daws!" he knew he was great on "respectable families," but he never knew he had a "daws!" (laughter). It was quite time he had a "daws!"—(great laughter).

The resolution was carried by the previous majority, and the committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned till to-day, (Friday).

remaining sections of Mr. DeCosmos' resolutions.

On sec. 8, which said there was no good and sufficient reason to justify a settlement according to the Indenture:

Dr. Helmecken opposed the section, stating that there was good and sufficient reason, and that the Home Government knew much more about the matter than hon. members. Her Majesty's Government dreading no doubt an endless litigation, had come to the conclusion contained in the Indenture. The Duke of Newcastle had said that as the question had been so long under discussion, and that as a still lengthened period might elapse before the Privy Council Judiciary could come to a decision, he thought it better to decide the matter by arbitration. The Home Government had in so doing adopted in his (Dr. Helmecken's) opinion, the best plan for settling the matter.

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expenses, and repurchase their establishments. Having arrived here for another lawsuit would likely arise as to the terms establishments. Now the establishments are worth one million and a quarter dollars, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) by a new process of arithmetic is going to pay this out of the \$700,000. The Hudson Bay Company would then still hold a legal title to Vancouver Island. All the Company would be required to do, under the most adverse circumstances, would be to pay a pound an acre for these 3084 acres. Having registered this land, having claimed it as their own, having been promised it by the Home Government, laid out by the Government, being told that it was not required to be paid in full—all gives the Company an equitable title to the 3084 acres. The Company could go and pay the \$3084 and possess the land without dispute. The Home Government would throw no difficulty in the way. Let the colony consider whether this is worth risking a serious law-suit. The best legal talent have given their opinion on the Company's title and they pronounce it good. But supposing the Indenture were set aside, what else would be the result? The colony would lose the sixty acres of the Ogden fields—the land which was given to condone for accidental faults in selling lands not belonging to the Company. Of course all this would be pleasant to the legal gentlemen; especially the attorney who has been paid considerable sums already in connection with the matter. He hoped hon. gentlemen would show by fair argument why the Indenture should not be considered binding, and that before sending this document home, they would show other reasons than these, which he could only term disgraceful and degrading.

Major Foster said in regard to what had fallen from the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, it must have been apparent to every hon. member in this House, that proceedings had occurred at one time of the most strange character. Moneys had been borrowed, various high handed acts had been carried out; written threats had been affixed to the Fort gates, that unless so and so were done, the Company would sell no more land. The whole of this was caused by a quarrel between two gentlemen. The whole matter which had arisen was as to whether a certain lot was at the foot of Broughton street or not. The whole matter now in question was the annulling the Indenture of 1862, and he would not vote for that; if he did he fully believed that twelve months after, his constituents would utter and utter at him denials of common sense. If this request from this Colony were brought up in Parliament at home, it would result in the turning out of the Ministry that asked for it. The only effect of the application would be, that the Colonial Secretary would ask for a legal opinion, and what would the grounds for a legal opinion be founded on? (Mr. F.) was totally averse to risking a law suit either in the old country, or in this subject. He would be very sorry to pledge himself to any such expressions of opinion as were made in these resolutions. He would ask the delegates to be sent home to be provided with funds to apply to the best legal counsel, or was it to be left to the Home Government to undertake all the labor and anxiety of the contest? He wished to see the Home Government take the whole matter into their own hands, but to ask the Home Government to overthrow all it has previously done, to cast a slur on its own actions, was a thing he would not for a moment entertain and a thing which he hoped this very respectable House would never attempt. These resolutions had evidently been drawn up and agreed to already, (hear, hear) but they asked a thing which the Home Government would not entertain for three minutes. The hon. gentleman proceeded to picture the reception of the resolutions in the Imperial Parliament, and their ignominious rejection. If His Excellency would not look at the report take it on himself to appoint a commission (a thing the propriety of which he very much doubted), and if that commission should discover any fraud then he was prepared to say that the Indenture should be forfeited altogether, but still that was done. He would oppose any attempt to overthrow the Indenture.

Mr. Franklin rose to reply to the charges of want of integrity and honor against this House in regard to these resolutions. When we looked into this matter as before the Home Government we found that it was the individual act of one minister, and when it came before the parliament at home he believed a very different decision would be come to. It had been said that the Government of this colony was the Governor, but he denied that entirely, and since this Governor had taken on himself to deal with a matter which was intimately connected with the revenues of the colony, he had dealt with a vast domain vitally affecting the welfare of the colony, without consulting this House. The hon. member for Esquimalt had brought up the question of a law suit as a terrible bugbear that was to frighten us from our property—that would make

"Our hair stand on end like straw upon the fruitful porcupine."

(Great laughter.) This bugbear the hon. gentleman laughed at as a chimera. At any rate if we are to have a law suit, we have the \$3084 that the Company owes for the town-site, to carry on the expenses.

Dr. Tolmie highly applauded the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Franklin) for making an attempt at argument, although he was sorry to say it was the shadow and not the substance. He hoped other hon. gentlemen, who were accustomed to public speaking—the hon. members for Lake and Salt Spring (laughter) would also stand up manfully and express their opinions. He had taken the opinion of some of our best educated and intelligent citizens, and found that they took very little interest in the matter, and entertained no hope of any good result. (Question!) Well, well, if hon. gentlemen

GOODS,
ST.
street,
OFFER
of Clothing
The sale
will continue
rely offers,
buyers.
SALE,
D. M. HALL,
Francisco,
Bacon;
Hay;
IN STORE—
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