

# THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865. NO. 32.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted.) AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS: One Year, (in advance) \$10 00  
Six Months, do 6 00  
Three Months, do 3 50  
Single Copies, 10 cents.  
Subscribers in Victoria will be supplied by the carriers for 25 cents a week.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Published every Tuesday morning.  
One Year, (in advance) \$6 00  
Six Months, do 4 00  
Three Months, do 2 50  
Single copies, 25 cents.

## AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nainaimo  
Clarkson & Co., New Westminster  
Bernard's Express, Quesselle, B. C.  
" " " Lytton  
" " " Vancouver  
" " " Richmond  
" " " Barkerville  
" " " Cameron  
" " " Clinton  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco  
F. Algar, Clement's Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

## Later Eastern News.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE COLUMBIAN.]

**NEW YORK, June 5**—The following is President Johnson's order releasing Harris: "Washington, May 31st, 1865.—In the case of Benjamin G. Harris, the findings and sentences of the court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and affidavits, however, bearing upon the case favorably to the accused having been presented to and considered by me since the sentence aforesaid, I propose to direct that the sentence in the case of Harris aforesaid be remitted, and he be released from imprisonment."  
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Newbern advises state that the result of the judicial investigation at Nassau, showing that the yellow fever last summer which carried off some thousands of prisoners, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, has caused the utmost horror.  
The people of North Carolina are fast becoming reconciled to the free labor system and like the change. There is a strong attachment between masters and former slaves. They seek each other and make satisfactory terms for labor. The universal suffrage which excites great interest, the people have decided only as to the time when they should vote.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent writes that the Secretary of the Treasury has resigned and will go to Paris to reside in place of Mr. Seward.  
The Mexican question since more stringent attention has been ordered to the border with an army of observation of thirty thousand men. Foreign ambassadors are greatly perplexed by the movement. It is understood that Count Montholon will demand an explanation from the State Department.

**WASHINGTON, June 5**—Sam Cox, of Newark, (Md.) charged with harboring Booth and Harrod, has been arrested. Col. Greer, proprietor of Vances Place, Washington, and his wife also, were arrested.

**FORTRESS MONROE, June 4**—The second portion of the Texas fleet, under command of Gen. Draper, has sailed.  
**WASHINGTON, June 5**—The Secretary of the Treasury publishes a statement of the public debt as it existed on May 31st. Total indebtedness, \$263,520,875,056, the interest on which, in gold and paper, is \$124,638,874. The amount of treasury notes in circulation is \$359,160,568; fractional currency, \$24,687,060.

Ambrose W. Clark of New York, some time ago appointed U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, has accepted the appointment and will at once proceed to his post.  
An order for the release of all the prisoners of war under the rank of Major will soon be issued. Commissioners officers will be required to give bonds for the faithful observance of the oath.

The President has within the past few days received threatening letters, which have been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation.  
The United States Telegraphic Company have contracted with reliable parties to build two more lines of telegraph from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco; the lines from the Eastern cities to Denver and from San Francisco to Virginia City to be finished this autumn, and the whole line to be completed in the autumn of the following year.

## EUROPEAN.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "COLUMBIAN."]

**NEW YORK, June 5**—The City of Washington, from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th, has arrived.

The Times says the question of the Alabama rejoinder has reached an unpleasant point. Great Britain having refused indemnity, the American rejoinder amounts to a complication.  
The Paris Monitor confirms the report of an order (rescinding the) limiting the stay of Federal ships in French ports, and says France has also announced that she will hasten the removal of all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet ceases to exercise exceptional rights which as a belligerent it is enabled to entertain towards neutral nations.

The Monitor says it believes that Johnson will follow the wise and friendly policy of Lincoln.

## HAVANA.

**NEW YORK, June 5**—The steamer Havana, with Havana dates to May 30th, has arrived with advices from Galveston by the blockade runner Lark to 28th May.  
Advices state that great confusion and anarchy reigned in Galveston and in Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo and returned to Havana in ballast.  
Magruder attempted to make a speech, but the soldiers hissed and silenced him. He was told that they had been humbugged enough and intended to settle affairs themselves. Magruder returned to San Antonio, leaving Mayon and principal officers to hurry up the surrender.

## CANADA.

The Toronto Globe announces that the Canadian delegates in England are meeting with marked success. The policy proposed includes a basis on which the connection between Great Britain and Canada will be rendered firm and lasting, and embraces measures calculated to immediately enhance the prosperity of the country and develop its resources.

## MEXICO.

Mexican dates to the 28th May state that guerrillas were as thick as ever.  
Negrette was at Victory with 5,000 troops. On May 20th the French troops were moving against the place.  
The United States steamer Sasquobanna and Monitor Monadnock and American, also the gunboats Chippewa, Monticello and Wand have arrived at Havana.

## BARBADOS.

**NEW YORK, June 5**—Barbados advices of the 15th state that yellow fever is raging among the crews of vessels in Demerara. Ninety cases were admitted to the hospital in fourteen days.

## PANAMA.

In Panama and Granada heavy rains had injured the prospect of the cane crop to the extent of 5000 hogheads. In Guadalupe crop operations are brisk. The wharves and storehouses are full of sugar.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday afternoon with a few passengers and a Cariboo express.

## News from the Mines.

We have received the first copy of the Cariboo Sentinel, of June 6th. It contains no later dates than we have previously published, but we condense from it the following summary of operations at date in the various mining districts of Cariboo.

## WILLIAMS CREEK.

The Wilson Company are ground sluicing. The Cornish Company, opposite Richfield, is laid over till the 1st September, for the Bed Rock Flume.  
The Hyack Company, in the hill; four men at work.  
The California Company, better known as the old Steele Claim, have nine men at work for the past two weeks ground sluicing.  
The Point Company have just commenced work.

The Abbot Company have five men at work, and during the past week washed out twelve ounces.  
The Swansy Company, hill claim, have two men at work ground sluicing.  
The King Company have six men at work making a cut into the hill.  
The Grieg Company have sixteen men at work sluicing.  
The O'Brien Company have three men at work sluicing.  
The Adams Company have only just resumed work for the season.  
The Toronto Company have six men at work sluicing; good prospects have been obtained.

The Cunningham Company are about resuming operations.  
The San Francisco Company have five men at work; commenced sluicing.  
Black Jack and Barnes Tunnel Company, ten men employed setting sluice boxes to commence washing.  
Evans Company, adjoining the above, are about to resume operations.  
Old Dixie Company, four men at work sinking a new shaft.  
The Orphanick Company have three men at work on a new shaft.  
The Summit Company, adjoining the old Diller claim, have six men at work, and have got into good looking gravel.  
Diller Company, Mr. Hard Curry has 4 men at work on a new shaft and is getting a little gold.  
The Canadian Company have laid over their claim.

The Chipp Company have had their claim laid over until the bed rock drain reaches their ground.  
Foeter Campbell Company's claim laid over to 1st July.  
Barker Company have 8 men at work; a new shaft has lately been sunk in the upper part of the ground, and fair prospects obtained; they are at present getting up a new wheel.  
Bald Head Company have 28 men at work, working two shifts; they are at work three weeks and are taking out enough gold to pay expenses.  
The Eagle company are sinking another shaft.  
The Welsh Company, 5 men at work, sinking a new shaft.  
Hibernia Company. This claim is in Barkerville town, and is on part of the Pocahontas ground. The company are sinking a shaft.

The Australian Company. This claim is also on the Pocahontas ground; a new shaft has been sunk and 10 ounces of gold taken out; a nugget valued at \$44 was found in the prospect. The company are sanguine of success, and they intend carrying on the work vigorously.  
Hit or Miss Company, 8 men at work, taking out from 30 to 40 ounces per day.  
Pocahontas Company are sinking a new shaft.  
The Wake up Jake Company are sinking a new shaft and will soon commence to drift.  
The Aurora Company, 20 men at work; this company resumed operations in their tunnel two weeks since, and have been drifting on high bed rock only; the first week they washed up over 120 ounces at two washings, and the week ending on Sunday last they washed up as follows: Tuesday, 125 ounces, Thursday, 134 ounces, and on Sunday morning, 225 ounces, making a total of 494 ounces, or \$7,502.

Watson Company—This claim has been laid over for a short time in consequence of a pending law suit with the Aurora; work will probably be resumed before the end of the month.  
The Ryan Co. are drifting.  
Davis Company, on the hill above the Watson, are sinking a new shaft in which good prospects have been obtained.  
Morning Star Company—Three men at work on a new shaft.  
The Cariboo Company, seven men at work—commenced pumping out the water. The company have erected a splendid new wheel and are going energetically to work.  
Lillooet Company, 10 men at work; the bed rock drain has been completed to this claim, but so far has not drawn off the water from it.

Grizzly Company—This claim has been working all winter, and notwithstanding its having been represented in the newspapers as paying largely, we are informed by Mr. D. Grieg that it has not paid expenses; the amount of gold taken out was \$18,000, expenses \$23,000; nine men are at work on two shifts.  
Caledonia, 8 men at work running a prospect drift.  
Nevada Tunnel Company, ten men employed; this company have struck good prospects.  
Never Sweat Company, 13 men at work on two shifts; making expenses.  
New York Company about to commence operations.  
Moffatt Company are getting ready to resume work.

California Tunnel Company, 10 men employed; have got good prospects of coarse gold in their shaft.  
Tinker Company, 13 men engaged in two shifts, taking out 20 ounces per day to two shifts.  
Last Chance Company, 12 men working two shifts, taking out three to five ounces per day; expect soon to be making expenses.  
Cameron Company, 20 men at work; struck a large prospect lately near the line of the Forest Road and Last Chance companies in an upper shaft, lately newly spotted.

Have taken out 40 ounces per day of an average for the past two weeks.  
The Forest Rose Company, 15 men at work; this company are taking out about 20 ounces per day to four drifters; they will shortly be working a shaft as well as the tunnel, and expect to do much better than at present.  
Dead Broke Company, 23 men working; there has been a large outlay on this claim, which is being gradually met by the amount now coming out; on the 1st June 38 ounces were washed up, and on the 2d 25 ounces; work in a second shaft will soon be going on.

Raby Company, about 20 men working two shifts; we believe this company is doing well, but the foreman being absent when we called, we were disappointed in obtaining exact information.  
Prince of Wales Company; ten men at work; paying rather more than wages.  
Rankin Company commencing work.  
Bruce Company commencing work.  
Below this last named company there are several that have just commenced work.

Galches Emptying into Williams Creek.  
STOUT'S GULCH.  
Golden Hope, or High Low Jack Company, 6 men working, making good wages.  
The Pioneer Company are making wages; 6 men working.  
Floyd Tunnel Company have just commenced taking out gold; the first day (Saturday last) washed up 3 ounces; eight men are engaged.

The Alturas Company; 500 feet of a tunnel has been run in by this company, and they are now supposed to be at the channel.  
A Welch company struck fine prospects in their claim on Thursday last.  
A company at the head of the gulch have obtained good prospects in their shaft.  
DONKIN'S GULCH.  
The Saw Mill Company have been taking out from 50 to 60 ounces per day for the last week; 19 men working.  
The Ericson Company have sunk a new shaft; struck bed rock last week and took out above 100 ounces.

M'ARTHUR'S GULCH.  
There are five companies at work upon this gulch; The Artesian Company have commenced sinking a new shaft under the superintendence of Mr. Osford.  
Lowhee Creek.  
About 150 men are at work on this creek. Below the canon the First Chance Company, who have struck a rich prospect, and the Foley Company are at work. The companies have not commenced to wash up yet on this creek.

Cunningham Creek.  
This creek is likely to attract a considerable number of persons this season. At present there are from 50 to 100 miners on it.

The Sergeant Company last week washed 60 ounces of gold in two days.  
Four companies are bringing in a ditch by which they will be enabled to get water to work their claims to better advantage.  
A great number of claims have been staked off by parties from Williams Creek. There is a little town rising at the new diggings.

Nelson Creek.  
For some years past several companies have been taking out rich pay on this creek, and from present appearances there will be a good deal yielded in return for the labor expended this year. Up to the present only three companies have commenced operations viz., the Faugh-a-ballagh, 12 shareholders; Hydraulic, 8 shareholders; and Italian, four shareholders. The last named were washing out from six to eight ounces per day; the others had only got to work. A charter has been granted to one of the companies to put in a flume, and operations have commenced. The companies are still obliged to pack in their own grub, as the snow is too deep on admit of pack animals getting in.

June 6th, 1865.  
This is a new creek, and has been discovered only last fall; it falls into Pierson creek. The prospects which were obtained have induced the Discovery company to take up ground, and set to prospecting. They are at present engaged in sinking a shaft. A second company have located ground on the creek contiguous to the Discovery company's claim.

Coal Creek.  
Not far from Nelson, a small creek which has been thus named, has been found to yield good prospects. Only one company so far has taken up ground.

Cariboo Markets.  
June 6th, 1865.  
At no former period on Williams Creek have there been larger stocks of goods than at present. Trains have begun to arrive and dealers' stores are now filled to repletion. Prices are coming down, and goods hang heavily on merchants' hands. Mr. Davis, with 40 animals, arrived in Barkerville on the 1st June, and Mr. Black and Mr. Holloway's trains, numbering 70 animals, arrived in Cameron town, with over 20,000 pounds of goods for Mr. Elsassner. The following quotations will be found correct, viz:

WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Flour, from \$34 to \$36 per 100 lb.	\$38 to \$40
Butter, \$1 10 per lb.	\$1 50
Bacon, 65	75
Beans, 40	50
Tea, 1 15	1 50
Coffee, 50	75
Sugar, 50	75

Later.  
Mr. Martin Raby, who left Williams Creek on Friday, the 19th, has favored us with the following items of intelligence:  
Williams Creek  
There are about 1500 men on the creek. Business was improving, and there was no scarcity whatever of labor. The general impression seemed to be that work could be found for more hands.  
Wages were \$9 for surface and \$10 for underground men.  
Flour was ruling at 35c retail, though some asked higher. Abundance of provisions continued to arrive daily and large quantities were on the road; the general tendency, therefore, in the prices of all goods was downwards.

Mining News.  
The ERICSON CLAIM was paying dividends. The SAW MILL CLAIM had struck very rich pay; they washed up on the day our informant left three hundred and twenty ounces, which was paid into the Bank of British Columbia. The gold is very coarse. It was not known whether the pay was of any extent or not.  
The AURORA Co. divided the last week \$400 to the share; the claim was supposed to be paying steadily; on the 22d of this month the pending law suit between this company and the Saw Mill above respecting their lines will be heard before Judge Begbie.

The WAKE UP JAKE was full of water; the men were bringing up a tail-race which would require 8 or 10 days to complete.  
The WATSON Co.—The law suit between this company and the Aurora had been decided in favor of the former, but the Aurora had appealed, and Judge Cox ordered the Watson claim to be laid over until the arrival of Judge Begbie in order to determine a question of record.  
The NEVER SWEAT Co. were still washing out the dirt raised during the winter, and are now making dividends.

HIT OR MISS Co., a portion of the old Pocahontas ground, were paying a large dividend.  
THE CAMERON Co. were taking out about 25 ounces a day.  
THE RABY Co. paid the last two weeks from \$200 to \$300 dividends. Mr. Raby has disposed of his full interest to Dr. Foster.

Below the Raby no claims are yet paying a dividend. Most of the claims not enumerated were making active preparations for work.  
A company obtained leave from Judge Cox to sink a shaft in Tommie's butcher shop. The building was soon torn down and work commenced. The shaft was bottomed without pay being struck, and the company commenced drifting with hopes of striking what was supposed to be the old Barker lead.

Nothing more had been heard from Loring & Co. since their strike of \$7 or \$8 to the pan.

## Miscellaneous.

The Bed Rock Flume was progressing well. It employed from 20 to 30 men; but the impression was that it would take the greater part of the season to get through.  
The first number of the Cariboo Sentinel newspaper took very well. There is no doubt that the paper will be well supported.  
There was not much litigation on the creek. Judge Cox is as popular as ever among the miners.

The professional gentlemen on the creek were Messrs Walkem, Walker and Robertson. The two latter had gone down to the Assizes at Queenstown.  
There was not the slightest sickness on the creek. The health of the miners was never better.  
The weather was very fine indeed, resembling the summer of '62.  
Water was abundant.

In consequence of the Export duty on gold the miners sell all their dust to the Bank of British Columbia, which in consequence is kept very busy. Mr. Greig, the manager, is universally liked, and the Bank is proving a decided boon to the miners.  
The late Mr. Ormandy.  
Mr. McKay of the H. B. Co. was at Cameron town on the 19th on his way to Williams Creek. He had suffered great privations while prospecting the telegraph route up the Fraser and would have starved had it not been for the abundance of grouse. Mr. McKay was in good health, but a Canadian named John Nichol died while descending the Fraser, supposed from mountain fever.

The workmen on the new Government road constructing between New Westminster and Yale on hearing cheering news from above struck for higher wages. Mr. Moberly the overseer declined to advance the wages and on the following day they were all paid off except 10, and left for Cariboo.  
A large number of Chinamen were on their way to Cariboo and a great number were returning dissatisfied, saying "Callie boo no good."

Judge Begbie was to hold court at Queenstown on Saturday the 11th. There was a case of disputed water rights between Manefee and Woodward of Williams Lake, and one criminal case to decide.  
Lowhee.  
The miners on this creek were busy ground sluicing. In about two weeks after Mr. Raby left they expected to commence washing out gold.

On Cunningham Creek great excitement had been caused by a reported rich strike in one of the claims. Several claims are said to be paying well and it is thought that this will prove a profitable creek this year.  
On M'Arthur's Gulch the only companies at work were the Discovery, the Lone Star and the Stobo, but with what success our informant did not know. The first was said to be paying wages.

Not a claim was at work on Williams Creek below the Columbia.  
The crops everywhere on the road are looking fine.

KOOTENAY.  
The following letter has just arrived by express from Kootenay, from a gentleman upon whose reliability we can place implicit confidence:  
WILD HORSE CREEK, May 4th, 1865.

We are without anything to eat except beef and mutton, or I should rather say bones, for which we pay 50 cents per pound. Some people were fortunate enough to get some oats, which they dried on the pan and then ground in a coffee-mill. A woman here offered \$100 for 10 pounds of flour, and could not get it at that price. Of salt, tea and coffee we have had a full supply. There has been no tobacco for weeks at a time, and when it would come in from the Hudson Bay Company, it sold for \$15 per pound. Rabbits sell at \$1 50 and martens at \$3 each for food. Powder and shot, as well as fish hooks, have all been sold out. Some went out fishing and shooting during the winter to make a living, and often people have had to live on a bare for food for some time. I never want to see the like again in any place, or to be shut up all the winter as we have been without a supply of food.

We ran a tunnel last summer into the hill 200 feet, and intend to push it further in this summer. Nearly all the bars below the hill pay as well as the creek, but there are some which yield in spots only. We have got prospects in the tunnel, finding pieces value for one dollar. Two of our party went off to the Columbia to prospect. I have not yet heard from them.

May 6th.—A small lot of potatoes have arrived, which are selling at \$1 per pound. A little flour, has also come in, which was eagerly bought at \$1 25 per pound. The express only got in to-day. There is still a great scarcity of flour. Very few have got any of what arrived. The oats are all consumed. Ten head of cattle arrived to-day in very poor condition. The snow has all disappeared except on the mountains. It will be some time before much work can be done on the creek as the water is rising very fast. Had there been provisions we could have worked for a month past, but men cannot work unless they have something to eat. Since I began this letter the tunnel company below have struck pay dirt prospecting from six bits to \$2 to the pan.—Cariboo Sentinel.

RAIN.—Copious showers have continued to fall during the past few weeks, and crops of every description in both colonies never looked more promising. So much moisture at this season of the year is very uncommon, and the prevailing opinion is that we shall have a long dry fall, which will compensate miners for the delay caused at the commencement of the mining campaign.

PICKLES,  
DUNSTANT,  
Debt Collector  
GENERAL AGENT,  
NEAR BLANCHARD,  
NTING.  
SIGNED HOUSE, SIGN  
Painter, Paper Hanger, ac.  
business, solicits the patron-  
Victoria and its vicinity, and  
all work entrusted to him will  
ap, and at Short Notice,  
pp on Johnson street,  
THE COLONIAL MARKET,  
ing Flags painted.  
MR. BREBAN,  
h, 1865. ml5  
MOVAL.  
NGERMANN,  
CHMAKER  
—AND—  
ELER,  
o the Brick Store on the  
side of the street,  
LS, FARGO & CO.'S  
m30  
R SALE.  
I. Gunboat  
PPLER,  
tons—60 h. p.  
LIES IN ESQUIMALT  
WITH HER ENGINES,  
new in 1863,) ANCHORS,  
COOKING GALLEY, and  
enumerated in the list to  
board.  
MIRAL THE NON-  
MAN, Commander-in-Chief, will  
be sealed Tenders at or before  
11th day of June, 1865, for the  
ve named Vessel, at which time  
will be accepted, provided that  
the price set upon the Vessel by  
honors of the Admiralty.  
one per cent will be required to be  
ement is signed, and the remain-  
money must be paid within ten  
which the Vessel will be deliv-  
the Commander-in-Chief  
WM. E. L. YEALE,  
Secretary.  
ms1  
E PUBLIC!  
by the Agent in this city,  
UNDAY MORNING,  
THE  
Columbian"  
WSPAPER,  
latest Telegraphic, European,  
boo News, with the latest Market  
oo, California, Oregon, and the  
the same can have the paper left  
business or residence on Sunday  
evening and Thursday evening.  
ENTS PER WEEK:  
ply attended to by leaving the  
of the BRITISH COLONIST.  
J. DORAN, Agent.  
GONITUMS!  
& Co.  
inspection to their  
Splendid Collection  
ve, now in Flower, at the  
ORY, No. 5, FORT ST.  
will be ready for sending out  
j3  
BENRIMO,  
countant,  
AND  
ssion Agent,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA-  
ected and Accounts Adjusted  
e Colony. my31  
ANDALE,  
Mining Engineer,  
OF THE FUGA STRAITS  
owner of the Harwood Railway  
at the office of Allen Francis  
will be forwarded.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 12, 1865.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Trimble, Dickson, Carwell, and Dennes.

The Speaker read a communication from His Excellency the Governor in reply to the Resolutions of the House as to Marriage Licenses, stating that the small amount of fees arising from that source was, in his opinion, Crown revenue, and the matter was now under the consideration of the Imperial Government.

STOCK AND CARROSS ACT. This bill, with one clerical amendment, was agreed to by the House.

HARBOR DUES ACT. This bill, with clerical amendments by the Council, was agreed to by the House.

TRADES LICENSE AMENDMENT ACT. The House took up the amendments of the Council to this bill.

On the amendment fixing the date of the imposition of the tax on auctioneers at 5th August, 1865.

Mr. DeCosmos objected, looking upon it as an invasion of the privileges of the House. It was simply postponing the tax for two months.

Mr. McClure said the Council had no right whatever to make such an amendment. If they could postpone this tax till August, they could postpone it till September or till December (hear, hear).

The amendment was rejected, only Mr. Franklin voting for it.

A subsequent amendment, providing that "Clause 2 be added to Clause 10," and that Clause 10 be struck out of its place at the end of the bill, created some merriment at the expense of the hon. Council, but the House supposing the meaning of the clause to be a transposition, agreed to it.

The amendment striking out the words "among other things," was rejected.

The amendments to Clause 5 were all rejected.

On the addition to the end of Clause 5, providing that all persons taking out a retail liquor license shall be included in the provisions of said Act, except as to the sale of liquors by retail, &c.

Mr. DeCosmos said the amendment was an infringement of the privilege of this House, in altering the mode of taxation; besides the clause was quite unnecessary.

The amendment, and also the remaining ones, were then struck out.

LEGAL MEDICAL BILL.

This bill, the amendments to which were insisted on by the hon. Council, came before the House.

Dr. Powell said the bill as amended simply legalized quackery, and he would vote against the amendments and for throwing out the bill.

Mr. Franklin thought that in an ignorant community, when the Government had to look after the welfare of the people, a medical bill was necessary; but in an intelligent and educated people like this such a bill was quite unneeded for. All that was required was simply registration, as in England. In fact a new bill had lately been passed in England of a still more liberal character.

Dr. Trimble said he would like free trade in this as in everything, provided that all were alike qualified, but he would oppose the passage of the bill in its present state.

Dr. Dickson begged to see, for the information of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin), that no such bill as he had alluded to had passed the English parliament. He objected to the use of the word "protection," as applied to the medical profession. It was the public, not the profession, that wanted protection (hear, hear). Rather than submit to the old fogy ideas of the fossils of the Upper House, he would vote to throw out the bill.

The amendments were rejected, and the bill was therefore declared lost.

This bill as amended came before the House with the message that the Council insisted on their amendments.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. Attorney General had pledged himself at the conference to take the amendments to clauses 8 and 11 into his consideration, but it appeared that he was not supported by the Council; and he (Mr. DeCosmos) would, therefore, oppose to all the amendments.

After some conversation the amendments were unanimously rejected, and the bill was declared lost amid the expressed disgust of hon. members.

Dr. Trimble moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the affairs of the dredger. He wished to ascertain whether the contract had been properly carried out, and whether the works had been examined by a commission before the contractors had been paid.

Mr. Dennes seconded.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House was drawing too near a close to render the appointment of a committee desirable; besides he believed the required investigations could be far better done by the Executive. There were already reports in the archives of the House touching on most of the information required by the motion. The apparatus had been taken over and paid for.

Dr. Powell—The tug is not paid for.

Mr. DeCosmos said the dredger and the tugs had been paid for, and the Government had taken the tug and used it for several months without requiring any guarantee as to its efficiency, and therefore could not refuse to pay the contractor. He had understood that the hon. mover of this motion had been desirous of vindicating the ability of the Superintendent of the dredger, and if he made his motion to bear on that he would support it.

Mr. Franklin said the dredger had spent some \$20,000 on the dredging apparatus, and unless we wished to make the country a laughing-stock to the world we should support a thorough investigation of the whole subject. He intimated the proposition to dredge of the Willamette bar for \$20,000, as mentioned in this morning's paper, and the dredging of 4½ feet of the "Klog's

Back in Sacramento river in six weeks as instances of what might be done by practical men with the bar at the mouth of our own harbor. He supported the proposed investigation.

Mr. McClure did not see how any good could come from the hon. gentleman's motion. It amounted at giving the Superintendent an opportunity of having the whole failure of the management investigated he would support it, but it merely attempted to bring up matters when it was too late.

A commission of engineers had already examined the dredger, and given in their report, which went to show that certain changes were required to be made. With regard to the remarks of the hon. gentleman on his right (Mr. Franklin) it was never stated in the House that the dredger was unable to perform the work. The management only was condemned.

Dr. Dickson justified the action of the committee of the House on the dredger, and said if the hon. mover (Dr. Trimble) had attended to his duties, that committee he would have been better posted on the subject.

Mr. Cochrane, who had just entered the House, here proposed an amendment that His Excellency be requested to appoint a commission.

The motion for a committee of the House was carried.

Ayes—Trimble, Franklin, Powell, Cochrane, Carwell, Dennes. (6)

Noes—DeCosmos, McClure, Dickson. (3)

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Cochrane, Trimble, McClure, Franklin and Dennes.

Mr. DeCosmos moved for an address to His Excellency asking if despatches had been received from the Imperial Government in reply to the resolutions of the House on Union, the H. B. C. affairs, and the Crown Lands and Civil List. It was now five months since some of these resolutions had gone home, and he did not believe in the House neglecting to inquire after these matters.

The motion was agreed to.

THE ROAD BILLS. The rival road bills came up for a second reading.

Mr. McClure proposed the second reading of his Road Amendment Bill. He was glad to see the action he had taken in the matter had stirred up the member for the district (Dr. Trimble); but he did not think that the gentleman's Road Bill would answer. If he thought otherwise he would withdraw his measure; but the hon. member's bill while repeating the old bill in toto gave no adequate machinery in its place. It was in fact in the wording and general tenor full of imperfections, and the House would be required to sit for a long time before they could put it into shape. The amendment, however, which he (Mr. McClure) proposed only dealt with section six in the original bill, making the number of days laborer in keeping with justice to the bond side settler.

While his bill aimed at giving the poor farmer every chance, it discouraged the speculator—an object which seemed to have been lost sight of by the bill of the hon. member.

The bills were both read a second time and referred to committee.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Friday) when the Ways and Means bill will be taken up.

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

IMPERIAL DESPATCHES. The Speaker read a message from His Excellency in reply to the resolution of the House asking whether any Imperial despatches had been received on the questions of Union, the H. B. C., or Crown Lands and Civil List. The reply stated that His Excellency was not in possession of any further information than the House had already before them.

CITY REAL ESTATE TAX. The House went into committee on the bill to levy one-half of one per cent on real estate in the city to pay the city indebtedness. Mr. Franklin in the chair.

The bill was read and passed through committee.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES. The Supply Bill granting the Supplemental Estimates to the amount of \$1,494,000 was introduced and passed through committee.

THE BILL GRANTING A SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLY FOR 1864 was resumed to committee and the items of Supreme Court, Attorney General, and Works and Buildings were passed.

Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell and McClure advocating that the words "Chief Justice" should be substituted for "Supreme Court," inasmuch as the money was solely for the salary of the Chief Justice.

The bill imposing a tax of one per cent on all salaries or wages, exceeding \$150 a year, was passed through committee.

THE BILL IMPOSING PILOT DUES ON ALL VESSELS FROM ABROAD OVER 50 TONS was passed through committee. Dr. Helmecker and Tolmie dissenting.

Dr. Tolmie remarked that there was one pilot too many.

EXECUTION AGAINST LANDS ACT. This bill, which proposes to remove doubts as to whether an Act of Geo. II. entitled "an Act for the more easy recovery of debts in Her Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America" extends to this colony, came up before the committee.

After some conversation on the bill the committee rose and reported progress.

The bill passed, through committee were then read a first time and the House adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Carwell, Bayley, Dennes.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOUSE. The Speaker read a message from the Legislative Council, fixing Friday next at 2 o'clock for a conference on the Justice of the Peace bill.

SECOND READINGS. The following bills were read a second time and sent to committee: Supplemental Supply Bill for 1864 and 1865, Income Tax Bill, Pilot Bill, and City Real Estate Tax Bill.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS. Mr. Dennes gave notice of motion instructing the clerk of the House to make up returns of the attendance of hon. members from 2d September, 1863, to 14th June, 1865.

Mr. Dennes gave notice of motion instructing the clerk of the House to make up returns of the attendance of hon. members from 2d September, 1863, to 14th June, 1865.

THE ROAD BILLS. The House went into committee on the bills granting the supplies for 1865, and the overdraft for 1864; Mr. Franklin in the chair.

The bills were passed without discussion.

THE ROAD BILLS. The committee then took up the bill to amend the Road Act, introduced by Mr. McClure.

Mr. DeCosmos disagreed with the principle of both bills before the House. There was no doubt that the present Road Act perpetrated an injustice in making the owner of one acre pay as much tax as the owner of one hundred acres alongside of him. By an amendment to clause 5, however, the bill could be made better than either of those before the House; of the two bills, however, he would prefer the one now under consideration.

Clause one of the bill before the House was put and lost.

Ayes—DeCosmos, Dickson, Carwell. (3)

Noes—Helmecker, Tolmie, Powell, Trimble and Dennes. (5)

Mr. Helmecker moved that the committee rise on the bill—Carried, and the bill was declared lost.

Dr. Trimble's bill was next brought up. Dr. Helmecker said he had voted against one bill, and he was quite ready to vote against the other. He believed the old act was, with one or two exceptions, a very good act, and if it were properly carried out, it would be productive of good effects. There was no doubt the Superintendent of Roads should be the person to look after the roads; but the difficulty was that he could not be everywhere. There was no one willing to take the position of Road Commissioners, and when they did there was no vigor nor energy in carrying out their duties.

Dr. Tolmie thought the Road Commissioners were as attentive to their duties in this colony as in others. He agreed with the last Speaker that the present Road Act, although with some imperfections, was a very good act. He thought that the Superintendent of Roads might easily oversee the statute labor within a few miles from town at any rate.

Dr. Powell thought the present Road Act the most tyrannical act on the statute book. It was a doubt an excellent act for the rich landlord, but a very hard one for the poor man. If a man owned a small portion of land he paid as much tax as the holder of one hundred acres.

Dr. Tolmie said the hon. gentleman had made some wrong assertions. He said the owner of a small lot paid as much as the owner of one hundred acres; but that lot might be worth \$2,500, while the one hundred acres might be worth only \$100. Besides he would reiterate the statement that the farmer was already too heavily taxed. As to the people paying taxes in the suburbs, they were chiefly farmers, who used the roads more than any one else. The fact was, absolute justice in the matter was impracticable.

Mr. DeCosmos said the bill now before the House was the merest makeshift for a bill ever brought into this House. He quite acquiesced in the hon. mover (Dr. Trimble) of being the author of it, as he was well aware that the hon. gentleman was not given to drawing up bills. (A laugh.) This bill was a mass of absurdities, inaccuracies, and grammatical errors. In clause 11, for instance, it introduced the extraordinary democratic principle that a majority of the settlers should say how the road money was to be laid out. It provided no machinery whatever for carrying out its propositions. The great cause of complaint against the old Act, as had been justly stated by his hon. colleague (Dr. Powell) was that the owners of small lots in the vicinity of Victoria and Esquimalt were obliged to pay just as much tax as the owner of 100 acres. (Hear, hear.) His (Mr. DeCosmos) idea of a road tax was a rate of so much per head on every male, to be paid by money or labor, and if more money were required for road making, put an equal tax on all real property to be benefited.

Dr. Helmecker perfectly agreed with the hon. member that everybody should pay to keep up the roads, and said that that was exactly the present law. He would admit that in many cases it was a hardship on holders of small lots, although many of those used the roads more than the farmers. The hon. member for the city (Dr. Powell) had said that the poor man owning a small lot paid as much as the owner of large tracts. This statement was incorrect, as the tax was six days' labor for the first 100 acres, and 2 days for every additional 100 acres. Besides it appeared to him that the owner of the small lot was the rich man, and the owner of the 100 acres the poor man. He had one word more to say on this bill. He felt sure that he had seen this bill before. (Laughter.) He thought this bill had once before been brought up in this House, and as the House did not care about throwing it out, they had allowed it to be withdrawn in order that the proper machinery might be introduced to make it workable.

Dr. Trimble said it seemed to him there was a dead-end made in the House against this bill. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman proceeded to advocate the passage of this bill, urging the necessity of amending the present Act; if the House would allow him he would withdraw his bill and introduce the requisite machinery.

Dr. Dickson said the two road bills now before the House showed strongly that the present system of bringing in bills was wrong. Here were two bills brought in, ordered to be printed, and now found to be useless. He thought it a committee of the House were appointed to draw up the machinery of the bills before they were submitted to the House, a great saving of time and money would be effected. He understood that the expenses already incurred by the House for printing this session amounted to \$5,000. He supported the proposition for

the appointment of a committee for the amendment of the present Act.

Dr. Trimble obtained leave to withdraw his bill.

Dr. Powell gave notice of motion for the appointment of a select committee to amend the present Road Act.

TRADES LICENSE ACT. The Speaker read a communication from the Council, to the effect that that body consented to waive their amendments to the Trades License Act. (Laughter.) The House adjourned till to-day (Thursday), unless the mail steamer should arrive.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TUESDAY, June 13th, 1865.

The Council met yesterday at 3:15 p.m. Present—The Hon. Chief Justice (President) Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, B. Finlayson and H. Rhodes.

Friday next at 2 p.m. was fixed for a conference with the House of Assembly on this bill.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes handed in the following protest of which he had given notice at the last meeting. Ordered to be added to the minutes:

To the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council;

We, the undersigned, unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and being merchants in the city of Victoria beg to record our protest against the action of the Legislative Council in passing on the 8th instant, the following bills, namely: A Bill to amend the Victoria Harbor Dues Act, 1862, and a bill to impose landing permit dues on the importation of stock and carcases, as the said bills although only professing to make a charge for landing permits on the goods, yet impose in the first case a small ad valorem duty, and in the second case a very heavy import duty upon all stock and meat imported, thereby destroying the Free Port, which has already done so much towards establishing Victoria as a commercial depot, and upon the assumption of the continuance of which large sums have been invested in permanent improvements in Victoria, which would not otherwise have been so invested, and upon the maintenance of which in its fullest integrity during the continuance of the existing relations with the colony of British Columbia the undersigned believe that the prosperity of Victoria greatly depends. The undersigned also protest against the action of the Legislative Council in passing a Bill to amend an act passed in the year of our Lord 1862, entitled "An Act to repeal and amend the laws affecting Trades Licenses" as by clause 1 a tax of two and a-half per cent on all sales by auction is imposed, which they consider inexpedient, and think that while as a source of revenue it will be almost unproductive it will interfere with and impose restrictions, that cannot fail to be highly injurious to the business of the colony.

(Signed) HENRY RHODES, RICHARD FINLAYSON.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THIS BILL WAS AGAIN taken up in committee, the Hon. Treasurer in the chair, and after amending some of the clauses, the Committee reported progress, and Council adjourned.

ANTOINE THE MURDERER HEARD FROM.—From the captain of the schooner Nonpareil, which arrived down from Fort Rupert on Sunday night, we learn that he saw Antoine the murderer of Mr. Ogilvy, at Fort Rupert, about eight days ago, but was not then aware of the murder. It appears that Antoine arrived at the Fort in a canoe, having promised the Indians eight blankets if they would take him down quickly. Upon landing, however, he heard that some vessel (the captain thinks it was the Jenny Jones) was at Kookemo, on the opposite side of the island, and he skeddaddled for that point at once leaving his Indians in the lurch. The Nonpareil on her way down from Fort Rupert was overhauled by H.M.S. Camelson, and gave her commander the above information, on which she at once started after the murderer. The chances are that he will be captured, as it is almost impossible for him to get away from Kookemo.

THE EXPLORATION MOVEMENT.—Mr. Butte, commander of the Government exploring party, hopes to get his men together and perfect all his arrangements so as to be ready to leave by Thursday. The Camelson, whose appearance amongst the tribes on the coast will doubtless have a wholesome effect, will convey the party to Clayoquot Sound, and after landing them at one of the inlets, will return to Esquimalt. The party will then proceed up in a canoe, and after prospecting for five weeks will re-embark at Refuge Harbor. As the Sir James Douglas is now lying idle, and likely to remain so, could she not be made to do immediate service to the public by carrying stores and attending on the explorers? It would cost nothing for fuel, as she could procure wood to burn all the time, and from what we know of Captain Clarke we feel sure he would do all in his power to assist the explorers and advance the interests of the colony. The suggestion is worth consideration. Great hopes are entertained of the result of the exploration, and news from the party will be anxiously looked for. The steamer Thames is ready to convey prospectors there at once if sufficient inducement would offer.

BROOKIE JACK DROWNED.—The death of this well-known character is thus alluded to by the Oregonian.—This notorious high way man, who was captured lately at Victoria, mainly through the efforts of Sheriff Shedd of this city, and afterwards escaped while en route to Idaho, it seems has at least met his deserv'd fate, and in a manner much more wretched than had been content to receive his doom from the legally constituted authorities of the land. The Lewiston Register of the 19th ult. has the following interesting item: "A naked body was recently taken from the river, just above Walla Walla, which was supposed to have been that of 'Brookie Jack,' alias Dulligan, who escaped from custody some weeks ago, between here and Walla Walla. The corpse, near as could be ascertained is in disagreement, corresponded exactly with the description of this somewhat celebrated highwayman. It is thought it had been in the water three or four weeks. The body of a horse was discovered floating down the river about the same time. It may be this was a stolen animal with which Dulligan endeavored to cross the river—it being impossible for him to escape recognition by coming on this way or returning to Walla Walla—and that horse and rider were both lost in the swelling torrent. It is scarcely probable that any but an outcast could be drowned so long a time between this and Walla Walla without becoming aware of and reporting the fact." We are of opinion that this is the last of "Brookie Jack."

DRIVER MATT STRANDED.—By private telegram received yesterday it is announced that the mail steamer will leave San Francisco for Victoria direct on the 17th instant. It is understood that the regular days of sailing on this line, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

He agreed with the previous speaker, and considered the credit of the colony of more importance than the credit of the Council. Money would shortly be most wanted in the Treasury, and he thought the Council might waive their objections to what was looked upon as a defective in the wording of the bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary agreed that it was desirable the bill should pass, but he deemed it quite right that the Council should mark its sense of the defects in the bill. The first amendment was simply to prevent the auctioneers from being exempted from sending in their returns for five months, by providing against the repeal of section 37 of the Trades License Amendment Act, 1862, as and from the time of the passing of the bill. The other amendment was a most just one, as it placed retail liquor dealers who sold other goods than spirits, on the same footing with other traders, and did not allow them to sell any kind of goods under the liquor license. He thought the bill might pass through upon the views of the Council on these amendments being entered on the minutes.

The bill thereupon passed, and the clock was directed to enter the views of the Council accordingly.

IMPROVEMENT FOR DEBT. This bill came up for second reading, and after some discussion, in which the Hon. Attorney General said that although he agreed with the principle of the bill, he should not vote for it without material alteration being made, as it appeared to have been loosely drawn, and he was moreover in favor, particularly with a prospect of union in view, of assimilating the laws of the two colonies as much as possible. The British Columbia Act was a good one, and he advocated the passing of a similar Act word for word.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The consideration of this bill was again taken up in committee, the Hon. Treasurer in the chair, and after amending some of the clauses, the Committee reported progress, and Council adjourned.

ANTOINE THE MURDERER HEARD FROM.—From the captain of the schooner Nonpareil, which arrived down from Fort Rupert on Sunday night, we learn that he saw Antoine the murderer of Mr. Ogilvy, at Fort Rupert, about eight days ago, but was not then aware of the murder. It appears that Antoine arrived at the Fort in a canoe, having promised the Indians eight blankets if they would take him down quickly. Upon landing, however, he heard that some vessel (the captain thinks it was the Jenny Jones) was at Kookemo, on the opposite side of the island, and he skeddaddled for that point at once leaving his Indians in the lurch. The Nonpareil on her way down from Fort Rupert was overhauled by H.M.S. Camelson, and gave her commander the above information, on which she at once started after the murderer. The chances are that he will be captured, as it is almost impossible for him to get away from Kookemo.

THE EXPLORATION MOVEMENT.—Mr. Butte, commander of the Government exploring party, hopes to get his men together and perfect all his arrangements so as to be ready to leave by Thursday. The Camelson, whose appearance amongst the tribes on the coast will doubtless have a wholesome effect, will convey the party to Clayoquot Sound, and after landing them at one of the inlets, will return to Esquimalt. The party will then proceed up in a canoe, and after prospecting for five weeks will re-embark at Refuge Harbor. As the Sir James Douglas is now lying idle, and likely to remain so, could she not be made to do immediate service to the public by carrying stores and attending on the explorers? It would cost nothing for fuel, as she could procure wood to burn all the time, and from what we know of Captain Clarke we feel sure he would do all in his power to assist the explorers and advance the interests of the colony. The suggestion is worth consideration. Great hopes are entertained of the result of the exploration, and news from the party will be anxiously looked for. The steamer Thames is ready to convey prospectors there at once if sufficient inducement would offer.

BROOKIE JACK DROWNED.—The death of this well-known character is thus alluded to by the Oregonian.—This notorious high way man, who was captured lately at Victoria, mainly through the efforts of Sheriff Shedd of this city, and afterwards escaped while en route to Idaho, it seems has at least met his deserv'd fate, and in a manner much more wretched than had been content to receive his doom from the legally constituted authorities of the land. The Lewiston Register of the 19th ult. has the following interesting item: "A naked body was recently taken from the river, just above Walla Walla, which was supposed to have been that of 'Brookie Jack,' alias Dulligan, who escaped from custody some weeks ago, between here and Walla Walla. The corpse, near as could be ascertained is in disagreement, corresponded exactly with the description of this somewhat celebrated highwayman. It is thought it had been in the water three or four weeks. The body of a horse was discovered floating down the river about the same time. It may be this was a stolen animal with which Dulligan endeavored to cross the river—it being impossible for him to escape recognition by coming on this way or returning to Walla Walla—and that horse and rider were both lost in the swelling torrent. It is scarcely probable that any but an outcast could be drowned so long a time between this and Walla Walla without becoming aware of and reporting the fact." We are of opinion that this is the last of "Brookie Jack."

DRIVER MATT STRANDED.—By private telegram received yesterday it is announced that the mail steamer will leave San Francisco for Victoria direct on the 17th instant. It is understood that the regular days of sailing on this line, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence, as its propriety was so self-evident. He was not in favor of hindering the passing of the bill, and would move that it be done, but that the Council, to save its credit, should not pass it without recording its objections on the minutes.

The Hon. Treasurer seconded the motion.

THE HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendments of the Council, which he regarded as most essential, in fact he thought his repudiation of one of them by the House of Assembly must have arisen through inadvertence

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, June 16, 1865. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, McClure, Tolmie, Dickson, Dennes.

Mr. Dennes moved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to send in returns of the attendance of members of the House during the present session.

Dr. Powell rose to support the motion, and he had good reason to do so, because it was only a few days ago that he had been charged by a member of this House in the columns of a public print, with gross negligence and remissness in his attendance to his duties in the House.

Dr. Powell continued, saying the charges were as false as they were malicious, and they were made, too, by a gentleman to whom he (Dr. Powell) had always given a cordial support.

Mr. DeCosmos would remark, in reply to his hon. colleague (Dr. Powell) that the people had a perfect right to send whom they chose to the House, whether it was an editor or a shoemaker (hear, hear).

Dr. Trimble called attention to the remarks of the hon. junior member for the city about a meeting outside the House.

Dr. Powell also rose, but was called to order by the Speaker.

Dr. Tolmie said the Pilot Act evidently required a great deal of amendment, even if all its provisions were sound, which they were not.

Dr. DeCosmos said the argument that the proposed amendment would prevent the small trading vessels from coming here was futile, because it was a well known fact that nearly all of these vessels were under 50 tons register.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

now must result in nothing, as in a week or two the House was sure to be prorogued.

Dr. Trimble was anxious that a bill should be passed through the House this session, and was sorry that the bill he introduced had not been accepted (laughter).

Dr. Powell said he presumed that if a committee were appointed it would consist of the most industrious of the hon. members who were most frequent in their attendance.

The motion was carried, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Tolmie, Powell, Trimble, Franklin and Cochrane.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE on the bill to levy a tax of one half of one per cent on all real estate in the city to pay the city indebtedness.

The bill was passed through committee.

PILOT AMENDMENT ACT. The bill amending the Pilot Act, to the effect that all vessels over 50 tons shall pay pilotage, was taken up.

Dr. Helmecken rose to make one more protest against the passage of this amendment, which he must say was not for the benefit of Vancouver Island but for the benefit of the pilots.

Mr. DeCosmos said it was highly necessary that an efficient pilot service should be established, else we would have the insurance on vessels raised, the freight raised, and the character of the port seriously injured in the eyes of foreign shippers.

Mr. McClure concurred with the last Speaker. The hon. Speaker had suggested more economy, but his course would be really more extravagant than at present.

Dr. Helmecken reiterated his views on the injury which would be done to the port by the proposed amendments.

Dr. Tolmie said the Pilot Act evidently required a great deal of amendment, even if all its provisions were sound, which they were not.

Mr. DeCosmos said the argument that the proposed amendment would prevent the small trading vessels from coming here was futile, because it was a well known fact that nearly all of these vessels were under 50 tons register.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

Dr. DeCosmos said he had some days ago moved for Returns from the Coroner, but he found that no notification had been served on the Coroner by the Executive.

this and every other British colony had perquisites to which he was legally entitled.

Mr. DeCosmos said the only fee the Chief Justice claimed that he knew of were from the Admiralty Court, and these he thought were fixed by Imperial statute.

Dr. Helmecken said he believed no official connected with the Government pocketed any fees whatever, but that they went into either the general or Crown revenue.

The motion was carried nem. con.

MARRIAGE LICENCES. The message of His Excellency in reference to the motion for Retirius of Marriage Licences was taken up by the Committee.

Dr. Dickson did not see, if the amount of revenue from that source was so small, why returns had not been sent down.

Dr. Helmecken said the hon. gentleman looked so closely after the small coin of the colony that he must be a veritable descendant of Jos. Hume.

Mr. DeCosmos said there was evidently an attempt being made to swell the Crown revenue as largely as possible.

Dr. Dickson moved that the House order a bill to be brought in.

WAYS AND MEANS.—By an official notice elsewhere it will be seen that His Excellency's consent has been given to the two acts passed by the Legislature imposing landing permit dues on the importation of certain stock and carcases, and amending the Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act, 1862.

Mr. DeCosmos said there was evidently an attempt being made to swell the Crown revenue as largely as possible.

Dr. Dickson moved that the House order a bill to be brought in.

ATTENDANCE AT THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. From official returns laid before the House yesterday we have the following figures in reference to the attendance of hon. members to their legislative duties during the present session.

THE GREAT FAILURE IN GLASGOW.—The Dundee Courier and Argus says the liabilities of the firm of Buchanan, Hamilton, & Co. are stated to be One Million pounds sterling, losses on produce representing £250,000.

ADA ISAACS MENKEN.—This notable actress we observe by the Liverpool papers of the 29th April, was proving an attraction in her personation of Mazeppa in that city.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have bought the barks Palmetto and Golden Gate, and are despatching them with coal from Nanaimo to await the arrival of the Company's steamers.

ENGLAND VS. FRANCE. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Gladstone surprised the House of Commons in his speech on the budget, by stating that the English Imperial Expenditure exceeded the French by over £2,000,000 in 1863.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have bought the barks Palmetto and Golden Gate, and are despatching them with coal from Nanaimo to await the arrival of the Company's steamers.

ENGLAND VS. FRANCE. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. Gladstone surprised the House of Commons in his speech on the budget, by stating that the English Imperial Expenditure exceeded the French by over £2,000,000 in 1863.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY have bought the barks Palmetto and Golden Gate, and are despatching them with coal from Nanaimo to await the arrival of the Company's steamers.

CHURCH RESERVE MEETING. In accordance with a requisition signed by upwards of 180 citizens, a public meeting was convened by Mayor Harris Thursday evening, in front of the Police Barracks, to consider the question of the appropriation and setting up into lots of the public square commonly known as the Church Reserve.

Mr. Robt. Bishop stepped upon the platform to move the first resolution.

Mr. James Fell came forward to second the resolution.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF TELEGRAPH MATERIAL.—The schooner Milton Badger, Thos. C. Harding, master, 158 days from New York, arrived yesterday in Esquimalt, bringing the first shipment of wire, insulators, and material for the use of the Collins's Telegraph Line.

THE TELEGRAPH HOAX.—The hoax perpetrated by us, we presume, some individuals connected with the Collins's Telegraph line in New Westminster, in regard to the trial of Davis and Breckinridge, was yesterday morning, on the arrival of the mail steamer, exposed, thoroughly.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Private advices mention the suspension of the well-known Scotch house Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co. of Glasgow, with liabilities to the extent of £750,000.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

colloquy by stating that he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The Resolution was then put and carried by acclamation, without dissenting voice.

Mr. Hibbard next came forward to move the second resolution.

Resolved—That the Mayor be, and is hereby requested by this meeting, to have the fences erected on the Church Reserve immediately removed, and this meeting pledges itself to sustain any action on the part of the Mayor in every possible manner.

Mr. Thorne being loudly called for, next mounted the platform, and made a pithy and characteristic speech, amid continuous roars of laughter.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that the fencing in of the Church Reserve is an invasion of public right, and that the fences erected thereon are a public nuisance, and should be dealt with as such by the city authorities.

DISPATCHES. New York, June 19, 1865. General Lee's Army at Appomattox. States District view to testify prominent officials.

Washington, June 19, 1865. The Times' business in Washington. Application to the restoration to full ready taken the.

John Minor Richmond by G. It is said a men are still at TRIAL.

New York, June 19, 1865. The trial of a States Court in force a full bench of Ohio, Judge Wiley, of the Delegates very little count will not legislate of the.

THE TELEGRAPHIC HOAX.—The hoax perpetrated by us, we presume, some individuals connected with the Collins's Telegraph line in New Westminster, in regard to the trial of Davis and Breckinridge, was yesterday morning, on the arrival of the mail steamer, exposed, thoroughly.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Private advices mention the suspension of the well-known Scotch house Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co. of Glasgow, with liabilities to the extent of £750,000.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

LETTERS.—Letters have been received from this potentia scoundrel by last mail. He still makes propositions to return and settle with his creditors.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 20, 1865

Later Eastern News

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

REBELS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Colonel W. H. Taylor, General Lee's Adjutant General, Surgeon W. J. Moore, and about fifty Confederate soldiers at present residing at Norfolk, Va., were summoned to appear before the United States District Court this morning, with a view to testifying against R. E. Lee and other prominent officials on the charge of treason.

The Herald's dispatch says: Charles O'Connor had applied to the War Department for permission to tender Jeff. Davis his professional services in case he is assigned upon the expedition in the District of Columbia. The President has decided that O'Connor's application be granted, to the end that the constitutional provision, which secures the accused persons the assistance of counsel, may be respected.

A Washington special says: The movement of Sherman's army to Louisville is actively progressing.

The Times' special says: Longstreet's business in Washington is to make special application to the President for pardon and restoration to full civil rights. He had already taken the amnesty oath.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Ex-Governor Smith, of Va., is roaming the woods back of Staunton, and is determined to fight it out if it takes all summer. He has a bodyguard of guerrillas with him.

John Minor Botts has been invited to Richmond by Governor Pierpont.

It is said a large number of Moseby's men are still at large in the mountains.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Post's special says: The trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Court in this city will take place before a full bench, consisting of Judge Carter, of Ohio, Judge Olin, of New York, and Judge Wyles, of Virginia.

The Delegates of Alabama are receiving very little countenance here. The President will not consent to the call of the rebel legislature of that State.

THE TEXAN EXPEDITIONS.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The Texan expedition, under the command of General Witzel, which has been fitting out in this harbor during the past week, is now fairly on its way to its point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State.

Preparatory to its sailing, orders were issued to the commanding officer on board of each vessel, to proceed first to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of Fort Morgan, and with a view to making rendezvous at that harbor, in order to coal the steamers thoroughly before proceeding further. The steamers comprising this expedition are among the largest and best adapted to a long sea voyage.

The major portion of the fleet, comprising some fifteen of the largest steamers, has already sailed. The remainder are now lying in the roads, and will sail this evening or to-morrow. Everything seems auspicious for the safety and success of the steamers with the troops in reaching the point of rendezvous within about seven days.

FROM SAVANNAH—REBELS UNDER THE

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer Washburn brings Savannah dates to the 31st. The Savannah Herald says:—A large public meeting was held on the night of the 30th, at which resolutions were adopted, indorsing President Johnson's policy; that sympathizers with secession should not be supported for office, and asking for a military governor for Georgia.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Columbia, under date of May 28th, says: Governor Smith has issued a notice that his functions as executive have ceased, and the State is now in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped. Couriers have been sent after him.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. C. C. Clay and party, had reached Savannah.

Chief Justice Chase and party had arrived at Jacksonville, Florida.

Colonel Sanderson, author of the Secession Ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes.

D. L. Yulee and McCormick, also came in; they are now ready to take the oath of allegiance.

LONGSTREET BEGGING FOR MERCY.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Commercial's dispatch says: The application of Longstreet for pardon is regarded as a test case, as to the treatment of a large number of rebel military men, included in the various Confederate armies.

DETAILS OF KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, June 3.—New Orleans papers contain the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed May 26th. General Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation as he did the first at Donelson. He showed Gen. Canby indisputable authority to act for Smith. The rebel navy was represented by Captain Carter. General Dick Taylor was present. It is probable that competent Federal officers will move forward at once to occupy the principal cities of Texas. In the meantime the rebel representatives will remain in our lines to give counsel and advice as to the execution of orders, while Smith proceeds through his department to prepare the people for coming events.

A petition was in circulation in Mobile to President Johnson for measures to bring Alabama again into the Union.

The Post's Washington special says that many leading rebels are expected at Washington to-day or to-morrow under arrest.

HARRIS OF MARYLAND, FOUND GUILTY.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Herald's special says that Congressman Harris, of Maryland, was found guilty of persecuting rebels of his own party to take the path of allegiance, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and forfeiture of all civil rights. The President approved the findings but remitted the sentence.

The same authority has the following: It is believed here that the President is not in favour of negro suffrage, except in some modified form, and under certain qualifications.

WHY HALLECK COMES TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Commercial's says there is much complaint of Halleck's management in Richmond. It is charged that the rebels are getting into power under his influence. These charges, together with others, explain his transfer to California.

GOVERNOR MAGRATH ARRESTED.

SOUTH CAROLINA A SUPPLICANT.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor Magrath at Columbia, on the 24th for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and will soon be sent for trial. He surrendered quietly to Lieut. Brook, who was sent to make the arrest.

Wade Hampton has escaped. His whereabouts is unknown. Before the arrest of Magrath, he published a proclamation suspending his functions as Governor of the State, and stating that as all was over, it is the duty of the people to forbear an opposition which is hopeless, and to reconcile themselves to that submission which the Government of the United States can impose and they cannot resist. He urges them to resume their respective pursuits, and said that he was ready to answer the charges against him at any time.

Advices from New Orleans have a report that some rebel generals requested permission of Canby to be allowed to take 20,000 of their troops across the Rio Grande into Mexico, to the assistance of Juarez.

The rebel General Price has gone to Galveston.

Generals Buckner and Brent had returned to Alexandria, accompanied by General Heron, who will arrange for the occupation of the country by the Union armies.

Gen. Bailey's expedition from Mobile had arrived at Baton Rouge, and was well received by the people along the whole line of march. No armed bodies were seen, except a few guerrillas.

GRANT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., June 2.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States: By your patriotism to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, your bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution; overthrown all opposition to the Government, and of the proclamation abolishing slavery—the causes and pretexts of the rebellion, and have opened the way for the authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil. Your marches and battles, in distance and duration, and in brilliancy, will add to the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in the defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honor you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizenship.

To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves and your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of peaceful institutions, thousands of your gallant countrymen have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. Their graves a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 2.—In the Admiralty case of the Queen vs. Seely of the Chesapeake, to-day, Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, and Judges Parker and Wetmore presiding, the jury went out, but there is no probability of agreeing. The trial excites no interest.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The trot to-day on the Fashion Course between Dexter and General Butler was won by the former in three straight heats—time 2:26 1/2, 2:26 1/2, 2:24 1/2. Flora Temple and Lady Ella did not appear.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has been released on parole. His release greatly displeases the soldiers, as they hold him responsible for the horrors of Andersonville prison.

The city is fast filling up with political leaders excepted in the amnesty proclamation. Many of them have had frequent interviews with the President.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Newbern advices of the 30th state that the proposition to pay off the national debt meets with much favor. Many business men there will take shares in it.

The former citizens of Newbern are returning to meet with hospitable treatment from their servants, who not only relieve their wants, but furnish them money to pay their taxes.

The slaves who followed our army through the South are returning to their homes in large numbers, having experienced much suffering. They are satisfied there is no place like home.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A Mobile letter of May 20th gives some details of the late explosion. The buildings from St. Louis street, including Water, Commerce and Front streets, were nearly all destroyed. Wall streets, for a considerable distance, shared the same fate.

Private despatches quote gold in New York on 9th June at 136 and 137; sterling exchange 110.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Remus has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 23d and Queenstown to the 24th of May.

The news of Mexican emigration settlements in the United States attracts attention.

The London Daily News remarks: That if Johnson intended to give France cause to

declares war, he would not now be disbanding armies and recalling ships. The throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help of which Juarez may get from the American people in ways which will give Napoleon no right to remonstrate with Johnson.

The London Morning Post says: That reliable information leads to the inference that so far as Johnson is concerned, he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi is published, earnestly hoping for continued friendship between England and America.

Dierail has issued an additional manifesto for the conservatives, advertising to an extension of the franchise. He goes in for the admission of all classes in the State.

The Paris Patrie has reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrollments in America, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against United States volunteers.

Admiral Didot will leave Brest in the frigate Thomas, with instructions about the end of the war.

Two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling has arrived in England.

The French Government is much displeased at Prince Napoleon's speech at Agosteo Course.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—It is stated that some of the French Ministers threaten to resign unless the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

The French Government has revoked the measure of limiting to twenty-four hours the stay of American vessels in French ports.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.—The English budget has been laid before the House of Commons, and is, as was expected, a very prosperous one. For the current year Mr. Gladstone showed a surplus of £4,031,000, before the reduction of duties on which he decided. Of this he proposes to apply £1,868,000 to the reduction of the tea duties by 6d in the pound—one-half; £1,650,000 to the reduction of the income tax over the remaining portion of the year by 2d in the pound; and £260,000 to the reduction of the fire insurance duties from Midsummer to 1s. 6d. The net surplus will therefore be £283,000, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to retain. The expenditure for the army for the year is set down at £14,348,000, and for the navy, £10,392,000. The Spectator says the Times betrayed the strictest of Cabinet secrets in publishing the heads of the budget twelve hours before they were announced by Mr. Gladstone—a course by which dozens of speculators might have been ruined.

John Leech's sketches and pictures in oil have been sold and realized a sum of £6,500.

The Canadian delegates, Messrs. Cartier and Galt, were entertained at a banquet on April 26th, by the Fishmonger's Company. They both made speeches on the Confederation scheme, which were very well received by the assemblage. The prevalent idea seemed to be, however, that without the lower provinces nothing could be done.

Dr. Pusey has written a letter in regard to the contest between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gathorne Hardy for the Oxford election, in which he earnestly deprecates the University party with a representative who has served her, the Church, and the State, with a very intelligent, illustrious and devoted service.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—It is affirmed that a second poison, the action of which is "masked" and strengthened by antimony, has been detected in the body of Mrs. Pritchard. The accused doctor remains quiet and self-possessed and confident of acquittal, and no evidence as to motive has as yet been secured.

THE ROAD MURDER FOUND OUT.—The mystery of the Road murder, which for five years has perplexed the police and all who feel an interest in undiscovered crime, has been at last revealed. On April 25th Miss Constance Kent appeared before Sir Thomas Henry, and surrendered herself as the murderer of her half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, a child of four years old. It appears that after her acquittal in 1860 she was sent abroad, but returned two years since to England, and obtained a home in a religious house at Brighton, where she has remained ever since. Her confession of guilt was first made to Mr. Wagner, the well-known Vicar of Brighton, but the idea of a public confession came, he says, from herself. Before the magistrate she was perfectly calm, and exhibited no trace of that tendency to insanity which it is said has been manifest in her mother's family. No motive has yet been assigned either for the murder or the confession, and a part of the public seems inclined to believe that the criminal's belief in her own guilt is a mere delusion. The prisoner was examined at Trowbridge on the 26th, and was remanded till the 4th May.

CAPITAL FOR THE COLONIES.—The Colonial and General Land Credit Company—capital, £1,000,000 in 40,000 shares of £25 each—proposes to undertake the business of a land and credit company in the British colonies and adjacent territories. The operations will at first be confined to South Africa.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The trial of Moses Frank, on indictment No. 4, for forging the acceptance of H. Bloomingdale & Co. to a draft drawn by his partner, Baum, on the Utah Mining Company, is proceeding in the County Court. Judge Cowles denied the motion to dismiss indictment No. 2, on which two trials have been had, and on both of which the jury disagreed. A venire was issued, returnable on Wednesday, for the retrial of the case.

Patrick Sharp, who was severely kicked by a horse a few days since, died of his injuries in the County Hospital this morning. Deceased was near twenty years of age and a native of Ireland.

The rates of passage by the Moses Taylor, which sails to-morrow, are, first cabin, outside state-rooms, \$140; inside, \$125; second cabin, \$70; steerage, \$50. She carries a large number of passengers.

MARKETS.—Moderate home-trade demand, with special change in quotations. Nap.

family in sacks, sold at \$14 1/2 bbl. Local extras, \$15. First new wheat of the season, comprising 840 sacks from Martinez has been received since our last. It is from Sonora, and raised on summer-fallowed ground, quality good and held at 40c.

Barley.—We have only to note jobbing lots of old feed, \$1 40 @ 1 45; new at about \$1 10 @ 1 15.

Corn.—A small lot of yellow, 85 sacks, \$2 85 @ 100 lb.

Oats.—Dull at \$1 50 @ 1 62 1/2 @ 100 lb.

Judge Dwinelle to-day granted Mrs. Archimanderoff a divorce from her husband, J. Archimanderoff, on the ground of his extreme cruelty.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, April 22, 1865.

THE Easter Monday Volunteer Review, has now become quite an established institution with us, and to the satisfaction of the nation at large, no less than of the volunteers themselves. This year's gathering was, by general consent, quite as good if not better than those which have preceded it. There was much less of the "stagnant" and an increasing difficulty in getting the members of the different corps to attend to their drill, and that as the novelty was off, the interest in the force would diminish. It has not so proved. A healthy rivalry has been created between the various corps, and the efficiency of the force is fully maintained.

The gathering at Brighton was of course confined to the corps from the metropolis and the south-eastern counties, but nearly 21,000 men were under arms on the Downs. The weather was favorable—the dust had been laid by showers during the night, and the day was all the more suitable because dull. It is estimated that there were not less than 150,000 spectators on the ground, by whom the different regiments were most enthusiastically greeted, as they marched past. There was a sham battle, and a number of ambitious manoeuvres were executed in very good style. There were 48 guns upon the ground, and the manner in which they were served by the artillery corps excited especial admiration. There were other local reviews that day in different parts of the country.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

There seems every reason to hope that the stow and pluck of our British youth will not be allowed to deteriorate. Manly sports and exercises grow in favor. Cricketing is universal, and the University boat race never excited more interest than it did this year. It was rowed over the usual course, from Mortlake to Putney, but the eagerness of persons who fill several steamboats to view the race, so materially interfered with the rowing, that it is seriously proposed to remove the scene of this classic contest to some other river where no smoky monsters can disturb the stream, or endanger the boats. The banks were lined by thousands of persons—the ladies wearing the colors of their favorite boats—dark blue, (Oxford); light blue, (Cambridge). The latter started off at a tremendous pace, rising sometimes to 44 strokes in a minute, and shot a considerable distance ahead. They kept up their lead full three miles, but the Oxford crew, which had kept coolly and steadily to its long stroke, 39 to the minute—then drew slowly up to them, and the Cambridge crew being by this time spent, their antagonists eventually won easily, and thus Oxford has won for five years in succession.

THE glorious weather which we have enjoyed this week, for we seem to have leaped into summer at a bound; has greatly encouraged the holiday making. Good Friday was wet and cold, but the High Church or Anglican party, which gives many tokens of rapidly increasing numbers and influence, endeavored in vain to change the national habit of spending the day in outdoor jaunts and amusements, by covering the walls of most of the large towns with bills headed by a black cross, and threatening those who did not attend service in the churches with the pains of judgment.

REPRIVAL AND ACQUITTAL.

This week Serafino Pelezzeoni, the Italian lately sentenced to death for the murder of Michael Harrington, and then reprieved in consequence of another Italian named Gregorio Moggi being found guilty of the same act, was again put on his trial for stabbing a potman named Rebeck in the same disastrous broil. The trial lasted four days. Rebeck distinctly swore that Pelezzeoni stabbed both him and Harrington, and other witnesses swore to the same fact. The counsel for the defence insisted that the police in their anxiety to get up a case against Pelezzeoni had suppressed material evidence. Moggi, who is now under sentence of five years penal servitude for stabbing Harrington, was called as a witness, and swore that he himself was the man who stabbed both Harrington and Rebeck. Other evidence was given, and this extraordinary case ended in the acquittal of the man who a month ago was expecting to be hung. His discharge was sent by the Home Secretary the same evening, and he was set at liberty.

BANK FRAUDS.

The trial of Terry and Burch, the manager and secretary of the unfortunate Unity Bank, on a charge of deceiving the shareholders by making out a false balance sheet, has also occupied four days of another court, and has excited the greatest interest in the mercantile world. Ald. Mechi, who was a leading director of the bank, was a principal witness. He admitted that though the directors professed to examine the accounts every week, they had no knowledge of the real state of affairs. The jury in returning a verdict of not guilty, expressed their opinion that the accounts of the bank had been kept on a vicious principle, and that the directors ought to have investigated the books more closely.

Much indignation has been excited by revelations of the treatment of sick paupers in some of the Metropolitan Workhouses. The circumstances attending the death of two named Daly and Gibson, have been the subject of official inquiry. Gibson was in Marylebone Workhouse, and a post mortem examination discovered that he was full of undressed sores, and his hair was swarming

with vermin. The evidence given before the Poor Law Inspector, discloses a shameful neglect on the part of doctors and nurses.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The most remarkable fact at present to be noted in connection with the expected election, is the candidature of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the well-known political writer, for Westminster. Captain Grosvenor, son of the Marquis of Westminster, had offered himself in the Liberal interest, but his siphany disgusted some of the party, and they suggested Mr. Mill. He will serve, if he is elected, without a canvass and without expense. He would open the suffrage to all grown persons, whether men or women, who can read, write, and can perform a sum in the rule of three, and who have not received parish relief, but insists on some plan for the representation of minorities. He would be prepared to support a measure which would give the laboring classes a clear half of the national representation. He will not support the ballot. On other matters his opinions do not materially vary from the received Liberal creed. A subscription is being raised to pay the expenses of his election, and it is just possible that he may get in. His return would mark an epoch in English politics.

(To be continued.)

CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE COLUMBIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—In accordance with the recent order of Gen. McDowell, the parties under arrest for uttering treasonable sentiments, and rejoicing over the assassination of President Lincoln, were turned over to the civil authorities.

Last evening's boat brought down 13 from Benicia, with the Green Valley secessionists—29 more were brought over from Alcatraz this morning. All the parties were brought before Judge Hoffman, when upon motion of their counsel, seconded by District Attorney Lake, they were allowed to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and depart in peace.

The firm of Greenwood & Newbauer have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, for perjury in making false statements of the amount of their business affairs to the internal revenue assessor. The indictment charges them with swearing that their business transactions did not exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum, while it charged that in reality exceeded one hundred thousand, at the time of making such statement.

A preliminary examination into the case of the murder of Max Walter, was held this a.m. Mr. Spitz has so far recovered as to be able to give his testimony, fully identifying Antonia Seizovich alias Macks, as the murderer. He was held to answer on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against A. Cummings and other of the Brones Arizons expedition, charged with violating neutrality laws, in assisting men in the United States to serve a foreign power.

A party of Mormons, consisting of nine men, twelve women and one hundred and thirty-six children, are expected to arrive from Salt Lake on Saturday, and sail immediately for the Sandwich Islands. They are the pioneers of a colony that Brigham Young is establishing there.

John Perry, Jr., who for years has been a leading stock and exchange broker in this city, failed to-day, for upwards of ten thousand dollars. His failure is due to heavy losses on mining stocks and greenbacks.

A new newspaper edited by B. F. Washington, has sprung from the ruins of the Democratic Press.

Frank Hutcheson, corporal of Company 32nd cavalry, California volunteers, who is under sentence of death for killing sergeant Levergood at Chico, will be hanged at Sacramento to-morrow.

Sailed on the 15th, the bark Vernon, for Puget Sound, the brig Adelaide, for Puget Sound.

MARKETS.

Legal Tenders—72 @ 72 1/2.

Business in exchange for Saturday's steamer is moderate, currency bills, 30 premium; coin, 1 1/2 @ 2.

Rice—sales, good No. 2 China, 10c.

Sugar—auction sales, 3,000 barrels Hawaiian, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12 50.

Flour—moderate trade at current prices.

New wheat received from Martinez, comprising 295 sacks, has been sold on private terms; another lot for which an offer of 3 1/2 cents per pound was refused.

Barley—700 sacks Chile, for brewing, at \$1 70; also 500 sacks old bay, at \$1 40.

Wheat—sales 500 bales new, yesterday; today, \$13 @ \$14 50 per ton.

FEMALE AID ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Report of the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the above Association appears elsewhere. The total amount of subscriptions and donations, obtained mostly by the untiring exertions of the ladies, for the year ending 30th ultimo, amounts to \$4,089 29, and the expenditure on account of site, building, and furniture, &c., for the Female Infirmary \$3,928 2, leaving a balance of \$161 29, in the hands of the treasurer to carry on that useful institution. The Committee have managed admirably so far to keep out of debt, and we trust the benevolent public will never allow the funds to fall into arrears.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The tenders for building the additions to Castle Cary called for by the Government, were opened yesterday, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Grahame & Morris, their tender being the lowest. The other builders tendering for the work were Messrs. Thos. Trounse, Robt. Ewing, Bruce & Geary, and J. G. Maurely. The amount of the lowest tender was not transcribed, but as Castle Cary and grounds cost \$20,000 we presume the improvements will be limited to the remainder of the \$25,000 set apart for building a Government House.

THE NEW STEAMERS.—We learn from Capt. Condit, of the Sierra Nevada, that the next mail steamer, to leave on the 17th, will not come direct, but will first proceed to Port

land.

Later by Telegraph.

WARLIKE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

AMERICA'S DEMAND ON ENGLAND.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE ABOUT MEXICO.

By Telegraph to the "Colonist."

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President issued a proclamation to-day providing for the reorganization of North Carolina, and appointed N. N. Holden, late editor of the Raleigh Standard, military governor, with power to call a convention for the amendment of the State constitution.

Admiral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile, May 20th.

William M. Walker has been appointed one of the ten "agents" authorized by a recent Act of Congress, and assigned to the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Herald's special says the generals of the regular army are assigned as follows: Halleck, to command the Pacific Department; Sherman, the military division of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana; Meade, the Atlantic States; Sheridan, the trans-Mississippi Department; Thomas, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of volunteers.

General Logan has received orders to transfer the Army of Tennessee to Louisville.

The Times special says: Stanton is not going to Berlin, but intends to resign tomorrow.

It will take sixty millions to pay off the army; the money is ready.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Howell Cobb and Mallory passed through Chattanooga yesterday for Knoxville, under guard.

Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are daily arriving at Chattanooga.

The Commercial's, Frankfort, Ky., correspondent says: recruiting is going on bravely among the slaves in Kentucky. A few months more negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of constitutional amendment.

The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says: General Upton has arrived with the State archives, and \$65,000 in specie.

The Tennessee Senate passed the elective franchise bill yesterday—56 to 5.

The rebel champion, O. Ferguson, has been captured, and closely confined in irons at Nashville.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Herald announces that the Memorial Diplomatique of May 24th, makes public the following important fact: That President Johnson has instructed American ministers at London to require of the English government, a prompt decision as to indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by cruisers, such as the Alabama and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war. It adds, the demand has several times been made by the United States, but its justice has never been conceded by the British government.

Lincoln has nevertheless persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death. Johnson, far from abandoning the demand, has reiterated it, asserting it with more vigor and energy than before.

In the opinion of the Memorial, this question which up to the present time, had not seemed a serious or pressing, may perhaps cause a conflict between the two nations.

The English Cabinet cannot ignore the accounts, amounting to many millions sterling, and it seems certain that the Federal government will not modify the demand, at the present point at which matters have actually arrived.

The Memorial thinks the English government will hardly persist in the negative, which would be followed by bad consequences, but will make this new sacrifice to peace, after having made so many heroic sacrifices for the same end during the past few years.

The Madrid Epoch, of May 1st, mentions a precedent to sustain the claim of the United States. It says: "We are of the same opinion as the Memorial Diplomatique because, apart from the justice of the American demands, they are uttered by a powerful State Cabinet. St. James will always be found disposed to make heroic sacrifices in any conflict of personal strength, reserving all the tender of its traditional pride for difficulties with nations inferior in strength."

NEW YORK, June 1.—Fast day has been closely observed. Services were held in many of the churches, and all places of business closed.

General Sherman arrived this morning and leaves to-morrow for the West.

The Herald publishes resolutions passed at a Union meeting held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 11th, acknowledging restoration of the United States authority, and expressing the desire of the people to resume former relations with the Union, and pledged to support the Government, also deprecating the assassination of President Lincoln, and hope for the speedy punishment of the assassins. A letter has been addressed to President Johnson asking permission for assembling the Legislature to call a Convention to repeal the Secession Ordinance, or if this course is not proper, to ask that a military Governor be appointed. A committee of persons passed through New York yesterday on their way to Washington.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Persia from Liverpool the 20th, has arrived.

In the House of Commons on the 29th Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation of forcing a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the apprehension of Jeff Davis, and whether Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he would give was that her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the news of the opening of recruiting for Mexico in New York, and in Washington created immense sensation in Paris.

The Monitor refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Mexico.

Strange rumors were current in the Stock Exchange, London, on the 19th that had a depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urged to recall to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico; also that Maximilian had been shot.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Emperor and Ministers long for the return of the Emperor.

These are the recruiting offices for volunteers said to be open in towns of the United States, and the opposition of a committee of the Chambers to the alienation of the State arrests.

The London Globe editorially remarks that Maximilian will be highly favored by Napoleon, and will prove his ability if he can vanquish the adverse circumstances which surround him.

It thinks Maximilian's success is very doubtful, and hopes that it will not be a source of calamity to the people.

LATEST.

A NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th Dec., 1863, and on the 24th March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion and inducing all to return to loyalty, and to restore authority in the United States, issue a proclamation offering an amnesty pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in rebellion; and whereas many men engaging in said rebellion have since the issuing of the said proclamation neglected to take the benefits offered; and whereas, many have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty pardon by reason of participation in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States, and who now desire to obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end therefore that authority of Government of the United States may be restored, peace, order and pardon be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby grant all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except those hereinafter excepted, an amnesty pardon with reservation of all rights and property except in cases where legal proceedings under laws provided for confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on condition, nevertheless, that such persons shall take and subscribe the following and henceforth keep such oath inviolate, which oath shall be permanently preserved, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution and the United States thereunder; I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: 1st. All persons who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government; all who left judicial stations in the United States to aid in the rebellion; all who have been military or general officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel of the army or lieutenant of the navy; all who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion; all who have engaged in treating in any way otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; all who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; all military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; all persons who have held the pretended office of Governor of States in insurrection; all who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and who passed beyond the Federal military line for the purpose of aiding rebellion; persons who have engaged in the destruction of commerce on the high seas; all persons who have made raids into Canada; men who were engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States; persons who at this time may seek the benefits hereof by taking the oath prescribed, who are in military, naval, or civil employment, or are under bonds to the authorities as prisoners of war, and persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction; all persons who voluntarily participated in the rebellion,

the estimated value of whose taxable property was over twenty thousand dollars; all who have taken the oath of allegiance since said proclamation and have not kept the same inviolate; provided that special application may be made to the President for any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as is consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish such rules and regulations for administering such amnesty oaths, as well as to ensure its benefits to the people and good government against fraud.

Done at Washington this 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A branch of this bank will shortly be opened in Portland under the management of Mr. Edwin Russell.

An establishment of this kind will, no doubt, be a great convenience to business men, and to all who may desire exchange on places within the British dominions.

RICH QUARTZ.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, late of this city, has specimens of rock from the discoveries near Grande Ronde, which should be termed "gold with veins of quartz running through it."

It certainly must be the richest quartz ever found, and when fully and practically tested, will exhibit a mine of wealth for every inch. Feels would be useless in such a lead. These new developments only go to show what unparalleled richness abounds in the upper country. There is no lack of the precious metals. Discoveries are being made nearly every day, and we already know of enough to make the country wealthy.

SHOOTING IN IDAHO CITY.—We learn from Mr. S. Straus, who has lately arrived from Idaho City, that the editor of the Boise Statesman had been wounded by a pistol shot fired in the hand of John M. Murphy, County Auditor.

The altercation grew out of the refusal of the former to retract certain statements made in relation to the public acts of the latter. Murphy gave himself up to the authorities for examination. At the time of the fire in Idaho City one man was shot while endeavoring to steal goods. Some thirty or forty others are under arrest for stealing at the same time.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A gentleman present at the great conflagration in Idaho recently, recounts an adventure which comes within the range of half-breed escapes as deftly as could be well settled. He had a favorite dog which was about to be enveloped in the flames, and wrapping himself in wet blankets, started in to rescue the much admired canine. He succeeded, and both escaped from the dire calamity of suffocation by about the 48th part of an inch. He was met with applause upon joining his friends, but still bears the marks of the excessive heat upon his back, the fire having scorched through blanket, coat, vest and undergarments, burning the flesh.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Overland Line is still down beyond Salt Lake.

The Executive Committee of the Lincoln obsequies has a surplus of \$2,500 on hand, which they have proposed to employ in the coming 4th of July celebration. One thousand dollars is to be contributed towards a grand regatta on the bay, and the balance to be expended in fireworks.

The case of William Pickering, et al. vs. the bark Paramatta, is on trial in the United States District Court. The suit is brought by the passengers on the vessel during her late voyage from Sydney to this port, to recover \$1,000 damages each, for a breach of passenger contract in furnishing them in food not fit to offer a hog.

Orders will soon be issued from the military headquarters for the creation of a new sub-military district, including Forts Klammath, Crook and Bidwell on Goose Lake, the district to be under the command of Major Miller. This action is taken by the authorities to guard the approaches and protect the emigrants to the Owyhee country.

The jury in the Frank forgery case have been out since five o'clock yesterday afternoon and fail to agree.

Charles McFadden, a carpenter's apprentice, fell off a building yesterday afternoon, receiving internal injuries, from which he died before he could be taken home.

John Dunnovan and William Fitzgerald were convicted in the County Court to-day of using reasonable language. Dunnovan rejoiced at the assassination of President Lincoln, and Fitzgerald proclaimed himself a Jeff Davis man.

It is represented that Dr. Isaac Powell, late candidate for Mayor, has been offered the position of Surgeon General of the Mexican Liberal Army by General Ochoa, the Commander-in-Chief, who is now in this city, and that the offer has not yet been accepted.

Antonio Masch, the alleged murderer of Walter, is said to be a well known desperado. On the day of the murder he was looking for Captain Soule, whom he had once before assaulted. He made threats of dire vengeance against the Captain, should he happen to meet him.

The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Captain Appleton, met at the Presidio to-day. Captain Appleton was commanding the Harrison street barracks, and it was charged that he refused to allow citizens to walk on the side-walks.

Beriah Brown, late editor of the Democratic Press, embarked on board the brig Agassiz for Mexico to-day.

any material variation in prices; the National Mill, the only one of the local mills having any considerable stock of wheat, is understood to be running night and day on orders. Sales of 49 gunnies Oregon private.

Barley—Sales of 400 sacks new at 105¢ @ 110, and 450 do old, 145¢ @ 172¢ 1/2 cwt., the latter an extreme for choice brewing.

Oats—Sales of 1,000 sacks at 1 45¢ cwt. Potatoes—New, 3¢ @ 5¢.

Legal tenders 76 1/2¢ @ 76 1/2¢.

The Constitution came in this evening, bringing 290 bags of mail, and freight on English steamers Fire Queen and Form, ex Elia from South America, ex steamers Ariel and Costa Rica.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Davis and Breckenridge Condemned.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Execution of Davis and Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The trial of Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge, which has been progressing for the past week before a military tribunal, has been brought to a termination. The Court has found them guilty of high treason, and accessory before the fact to the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Although the result of the trial was almost a foregone conclusion, yet the most intense excitement prevailed in Washington when the decision was made known. Excited crowds rushed towards the prison, which was strongly guarded. The execution was fixed for 11 o'clock on Friday the 9th, in front of the old Capitol Prison.

June 9.—At an early hour this morning vast multitudes of people began to collect in the streets, in the neighborhood of the old Capitol Prison, and by 6 o'clock no standing room could be found between two or three squares of the prison. At eight o'clock an excursion train arrived from Baltimore, consisting of forty-seven cars, thronged with a large and excited crowd, intent upon witnessing the execution of those infamous traitors, Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge.

A strong force of troops under Gen. Williams were distributed throughout the city to prevent any danger which might arise from the disloyal element, as well as to keep within bounds the intensely excited loyal citizens. The news was immediately telegraphed to all parts of the United States, producing the most intense excitement, the people in some places indulging their feelings to the extent of cannon, bonfires, &c.

As the hour for the execution approached the crowd and excitement in the neighborhood of the prison was intense. The place was strongly guarded and the most rigid regulations were enforced.

At 11 o'clock Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge, emerged from the prison, and under a strong guard, marched across the yard to the place of execution. The gallows was one which has been used on several similar occasions, except the cross-beam.

Here the telegraph line, which had been working very imperfectly, completely gave out.—Ed. B. C.]

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, April 8.

Perhaps the most noteworthy fact since my last is the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Colocho case. It was read by the Lord Chancellor, who was certainly also its writer.

Lord Chancellor Bethell is by no means an intellectual looking man—his face is old-womanish and owlish, but that he is a singularly clever man no one can doubt. He has for some reason or other conceived an intense dislike to the Bench of Bishops, and the feud between them is becoming intensely bitter. Now this Colocho case gave him a fine opportunity for trading on their corns, and he used it.

Almost his first words were "The Bishops are the creatures of the law," and so he went on reiterating that they had no existence or functions whatever, except such as were conferred upon them by the Crown as the Sovereign of the realm and Head of the Church. The Guardian, which is the organ of the High Church party says that the Lord Chancellor's language was "abominably indecent!"

The upshot of the judgment is that the colonial bishops have absolutely no jurisdiction, no power, no dioceses unless the colonial legislatures confirm the patents granted by the Crown without such confirmation these patents, grandiloquent as they usually are, are absolute nullities. But the bishops, being bishops of the Church of England, are still subject to the headship of the Queen, and all their proceedings are subject to the revision of the English courts. Thus the sentence of deposition passed on the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown is declared to be void and of no effect.

Bishop Colocho is triumphant, but it will be understood that no decision whatever has been given as to his opinions. When he goes back to Natal he may perhaps find that none of his clergy will submit to his authority; the Bishop of Capetown will scarcely venture to appoint another bishop in his place, as he threatened to do. The churchmen of Natal may no doubt institute proceedings against the bishop for heresy, but the law under which they would have to proceed is in a very confused state.

THE CANADIAN DEFENCE DEBATE. On Thursday night another very important debate took place on the propriety of voting £50,000 for the defence of Quebec. The feeling out of doors seems decidedly to be that it would be bad military tactics to attempt any defence of the Canadas in the event of any war between ourselves and the United States. The immense length of frontier to be defended seems to put it out of the question, but Government, on the report of Colonel Jervis, have decided that it

must be done. The debate was a most interesting one. Mr. Bentinck moved the omission of the vote, contending that no fortifications of Quebec could avail for the defence of Canada, and that the pretence of such fortifications was calculated to invite aggressions. Mr. Lowe contended that in any war with America we should not attempt to defend Canada but strike our blows elsewhere. Mr. Bright took the same view, and protested against Canada being taxed as was proposed, for the war purposes of the mother country. The majority of speakers were of opinion that Canada must not be abandoned and that we were bound to do what we could towards putting her in a state of defence. Lord Palmerston insisted that the vote should be passed and Mr. Bentinck would have withdrawn his amendment but other members would not permit it, and a division took place which resulted in carrying the vote by 275 to 40.

During the debate Mr. Cardwell read the following dispatch from Washington amid much cheering: "The Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) announces that the Government intends to withdraw its notice for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 (concerning gunboats on the lakes) and that the passport system will cease immediately. The utmost credit was given in the debate to the United States Government for pacific intentions."

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. have been discussed. The most interesting point was the difference between the Secretary of War and Sir Morton Peto as to the probable cost of arming the forts which are now being erected, for the defence of Portsmouth and our Arsenal. The Marquis of Hartington set it down at three millions, while Sir Morton calculated that it would amount to at least seventeen millions. He quoted the prices which the Russian Government had just paid to contractors in this country for artillery and ammunition, and laid his calculations before the House. The difference between himself and the Marquis appeared to arise from the latter reckoning that there were many points in the new forts which might be defended sufficiently by old fashioned guns, of which we have plenty lying by in our Arsenal. Anyhow it is certain to be a very costly matter, and when all is done we shall have to rely on our fleet.

MODERN WEAPONS. The costliness of modern weapons is as likely to be as deterrent of war henceforth as their destructiveness. An iron-clad with all its armament costs nearly half a million of money, and each first class gun costs £4,000—every steel shot and charge costing £25 or £30.

THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL. The Committee of the House of Lords on what is called "the Edmunds scandal," continues to sit with closed doors. Mr. Edmunds, with the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Lemon, who is solicitor to Mr. Edmunds, and Lord Brougham have been examined. Very little will come of it. The story goes that the Prince of Wales wanted the place of reading clerk in the House of Lords for a Mr. Storer, husband of a lady in the Princess's suite, but the Lord Chancellor professed to be indignant that an enquiry should be sent to him on such a business. Then it is said the Prince sent a message to the Lord Chancellor asking him to call upon him; but the noble and learned Lord replied that he was too busy!

It is announced that the Princess of Wales will only be able to give one more drawing-room this season, "in consequence of the probable occurrence of an event which will fill loyal subjects with joy." The Princess Alice or the Princess Helena will hold drawing-rooms in her stead. The statement that an increase of the grant to the Prince of Wales will be asked for, is repeated.

PARLIAMENT. The dissolution is now fixed for July. The prospects of the Conservatives do not improve; for instance in both divisions of Essex their party are quarrelling, and influential Liberals are proposed with every chance of success.

THE IRON TRADE STRIKE. The great lock out in the iron trade continues, and it is said that as many as 50,000 men have already been thrown out of work. The men in the northern districts seem really anxious to come to terms with the masters.

FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO MEN DROWNED. About 12 o'clock yesterday, three men, named respectively Taylor, Turner and Bannerman, left Victoria in a canoe for Nanaimo. When off Trial Island the wind commenced to blow rather fresh, and they put in to land. Taylor refused to go any farther, but the other two being determined to proceed on their journey, pushed off in the canoe and spread a blanket for a sail. They had only, however, got a short distance from the shore when the canoe upset, and the two men were left struggling in the water. Taylor was about to run for assistance when the men called upon him for God's sake not to leave, but to remain and endeavor to save them. No assistance, however, could be rendered, and the unfortunate men were drowned within half of shore. The last words that Bannerman shouted before he sunk were, "It was all Turner's fault." Bannerman (a Scotchman) was about 30 years of age, and his companion (an American), 34. The whole of the party had been working lately for Mr. Morris on the Craigflower road. The casualty occurred about eight o'clock, the party having camped for some time on the shore. Taylor ran into town and acquainted the police authorities with the above melancholy circumstance. It was then too late to look for the bodies, but a search will be instituted to-day.

FRANK SOUND.—The election returns, so far as known, give Danny the Union candidate a sweeping majority over Major Tilton, Democrat. The Union ticket for the Legislature has, in most instances, been returned by a large majority. The ladies of Olympia intend giving a Calico Dress Ball on the 4th July, in aid of the Cascade Road Fund.

AMERICA.

The news which has come from both Europe more than usual, had war between power would seem and on the other

tween the Washington Napoleon give hostile culmination referred the den

ment for those been sustained by the operations of vessels of her class of indignant exc

operations which in the United States existing Juarez to as the first state

ment's Ministers sition they have progress of the

and over again forward by the Confederate no shadow of an

their charge has have the matter in the face of this insist on his den

have the question themselves, all we can

himself a more United States. His most powerful lived there was a

break between the cardinal point w putting down t

friendly relations treat all internal and amicable seem Johnson's

spirit. The mill the President, at of the Tennessee than that quiet b

which characteri That the United certain claims ag

quite true, but such claims can been already sug

by arbitration. from an impartial would also av

self love of, with deed of this mo

disputes is so ap believe President adopt any less a

have too great sense of the peop

fancy that they present time European power

American Reput invasion of the could justify th

does not mean to less ruinous to

very fact, which guarantee of p

processes. There add the British to the territory

would that com less, bankrupt dead—and at a by both Amer

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 20, 1865

AMERICA AND ENGLAND

The news which we publish this morning from both Europe and the United States is more than usually significant. On the one hand war between England and the latter power would seem more than ever imminent, and on the other the anticipated troubles between the Washington authorities and Louis Napoleon give promise of a speedy and hostile culmination.

The name of the "Cariboo" newspaper has been changed to the "Sentinel," the first number of which will be issued on the 6th inst., and will arrive by the express due on the 17th. A private letter states that the dividend of the Aurora Company for the week ending June 3rd, was \$502 to the share.

Things were looking well on the Creek and money was getting more plentiful. THE LORING CURRY CLAIM.—In this claim we learn from a passenger by the Ketchikan, rich pay dirt five feet deep, and yielding eight dollars to the pan had been struck. Loring, Curry and Diller have been successful miners on the creek.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Later dates from Cariboo

The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday from New Westminster, with about 20 passengers, and Barnard's Cariboo express, in charge of Messrs. Dietz and Nelson, with dates to the 5th instant.

The name of the "Cariboo" newspaper has been changed to the "Sentinel," the first number of which will be issued on the 6th inst., and will arrive by the express due on the 17th.

A private letter states that the dividend of the Aurora Company for the week ending June 3rd, was \$502 to the share.

Things were looking well on the Creek and money was getting more plentiful. THE LORING CURRY CLAIM.—In this claim we learn from a passenger by the Ketchikan, rich pay dirt five feet deep, and yielding eight dollars to the pan had been struck.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

Legislative Extraneous.—Dr. Dickson made the astounding statement in the House yesterday that the expenditure of the Legislative Assembly for printing, during the present session, already amounted to \$5,000. We think that the Doctor, although usually well posted, is rather above the mark in this instance, but the disbursement of such a sum of money for printing bills, nine-tenths of which are destined to become simply so much waste paper is a piece of extravagance which, especially in the present state of the finances, is greatly to be deplored.

The name of the "Cariboo" newspaper has been changed to the "Sentinel," the first number of which will be issued on the 6th inst., and will arrive by the express due on the 17th.

A private letter states that the dividend of the Aurora Company for the week ending June 3rd, was \$502 to the share.

Things were looking well on the Creek and money was getting more plentiful. THE LORING CURRY CLAIM.—In this claim we learn from a passenger by the Ketchikan, rich pay dirt five feet deep, and yielding eight dollars to the pan had been struck.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CO. continued to do well. THE NEW ZEALAND CO. were taking out thirty to thirty-five ounces a day. On Keithley's Creek a number of claims are making good wages; amongst which is the Grotto claim, which is making \$20 to the hand per day.

THE BALD HEAD CO. took out seventy ounces on Saturday the 27th. This is paying about fifty-five ounces a day. THE SAW MILL CO. had commenced working, and in the first three days took out \$2,000.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. A bottle of this sauce is a bottle of health. It is the most delicious and most wholesome sauce that is made.

Caution. Beware of cheap imitations. The name of the bottle is "Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce." It is the only one that is made in England.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness. PEPSINE. T. MORSON & SON. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous "Pepsine" Food, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, & CROSE & BLACKWELL'S PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer.

T. MORSON AND SON. 19, Abchurch Lane, Southamton Row, London. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous "Pepsine" Food, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

George Curling & Company. Wholesale Druggists, 16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London. Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous "Pepsine" Food, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

Sporgberg & Rueff. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

IN THE PRESS. A NEW WORK, BY THE REVEREND MATTHEW MACFIE, F. R. G. S., The History, Resources and Prospects of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The Cariboo Express. NEWS AND ADVERTISING BOARD. Will be opened at BARKERVILLE on MAY 12th inst.

EDWARD PHELPS, House Mover, General Contractor. View Street, near the corner of Blanchard.

Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. It is strongly and we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

PRIZE MEDAL. Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations.

AMMUNITION. TARGETS, ELEY'S AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Cap, Left Hand, Right Hand, and all other kinds.

FLUID MAGNESIA. HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY YEARS, essentially and uniformly adopted by the Medical Profession, and is the most valuable remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

Judson's Simple Dyes. For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richards, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Rifle Loaders.

REAL JAPAN BLACKING. For affording nourishment and durability to the best Leather it stands Unrivalled.

CAMOMILE PILLS. A certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as 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.

DAY & MARTIN'S. REAL JAPAN BLACKING. For affording nourishment and durability to the best Leather it stands Unrivalled.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the famous "Pepsine" Food, and every article connected with the Drug Trade.

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 20, 1865

THE PUBLIC vs. THE CHURCH

There is something amusing in the floundering of our morning and evening contemporaries on the question of the Church Reserve. The former goes at the matter first with some degree of diffidence, gently nibbling round the margin of the swamp, and looking askance at the difficulties to be encountered. Gradually, however, with characteristic simplicity, it approaches the more rank vegetation, and before it has time to observe the unstable character of the ground, becomes inextricably involved in the morass. In vain it struggles to regain its former position—every effort only sends it deeper into the oozing mire. The latter journal is no less unfortunate; but it goes into the difficulty boldly, as if it knew the swamp from its infancy. It is needless to say that it becomes more hopelessly perplexed than its floundering neighbor. "The Hudson Bay Company," says the Chronicle, "when there was no expectation of our city ever attaining to its present size, handed over to their company-church a part of a dairy farm for the support of the church. It gave this 'reserve' just as it sold the town site." "We reiterate," says the sage of the Times, "that by agreement it was transferred to Mr. Cridge by the Hudson Bay Company, who had a perfect right to dispose of it." All this was done many years ago, when the property was "almost worthless." Well, the parrots, after all the clerical teaching, do not altogether agree! The Chronicle Poll says it was given to the company-church; and the Yates street Philomath, who oscillates between the ponderous ideas of "stolen twaddle" and "surreptitious slander," asserts that it was given to Mr. Cridge. We shall not however, waste much time over this diversity of opinion, more than by reminding the Church party, of the necessity of making their stories agree. It is rather a suspicious circumstance to find an uncertainty as to who was actually the recipient of disputed property. But leaving aside these different statements, we find both authorities agreeing that the land was given away at an early period in the colony's history by the Hudson's Bay Company. Two authorities—two public journals as remarkable for their independence as for their general information, and instructed by those disinterested parties who scout all public claims to the Church reserve—must surely be incontrovertible. Yet we may be excused if we prefer on this matter the authority of Mr. Berens the Governor and Mr. McTavish the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is presumable that these gentlemen knew what the Hudson's Bay Company gave away and what they didn't. When they tell us that the Church Reserve did not belong to Mr. Cridge or even to the Company Church, but to the Company itself, as late down as 1862, we are obliged to accept, as between these authorities at least, the statement of the head officials of the Hudson Bay Company. The property to be conveyed to the Crown from the Company pursuant to the Indenture of 1862, according to the Duke of Newcastle, according to Governor Berens, and according to agent McTavish, was "ground for the site of a harbor-master's office and entrance to a public wharf; barracks and post office lot; school reserve, church reserve and cemetery, parsonage, and public park; Government reserve across James Bay." Here we have the Church Reserve in 1862 disposed of by the Hudson Bay Company. Now there is a very simple proposition before the public. If the Hudson Bay Company gave the Church Reserve prior to 1862 to the Church or to Mr. Cridge, it could scarcely be in their power to give it again to the Crown—at least it is not in accordance with business ideas to give a hundred barrels of flour to A and then to dispose of them to B. The question then comes to this: either the Company owned the property in 1862 or the Church or Mr. Cridge. But if the Church or Mr. Cridge owned the property the Company could not have made it over to the Crown, which they did; and if the Company owned the property then there was no such thing as any gift to the Church or Mr. Cridge. But the Chronicle says the Company "gave this reserve to the Church just as it sold the town site," and "when there was no expectation of our city ever attaining its present size," and the Times says it was given to Mr. Cridge when the land was "worthless." Well if the Church or Mr. Cridge had as much title to the reserve as the people who bought the town site had to their lots, how does it come that the Hudson's Bay Company put the reserve on the same footing in 1862 with the cemetery and Beacon Hill Park, and made it over to the Crown? Could they have done the same with Donald Fraser's city property? Surely our floundering contemporaries must by this time be painfully aware that their zeal has outrun their discretion, and that they have been stuffed with the most unmitigated nonsense. We have not thought it worth while previously to expose the absurdities which have been placed before the inhabitants by these guides of public opinion; but as the matter will probably come up in

The City Council to-night we do not desire that even the most ridiculous of the fallacies which have beset the question should remain unexposed. In doing so, however, we do not touch on the larger question—the right of the Company to property which, like the Park and the Springs, is in all equity the public's. That matter has been over and over again discussed. We can only in conclusion hope that none of the City Council will turn recreant to the trust reposed in them, but will manfully carry out the resolutions of the public meeting, and preserve to the city what is laid out even on the Council's city map, a public square, and the only public square in Victoria.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Saturday, June 17. FAREWELL.—A number of the friends of Lieut. the Hon. Horace Lascelles, R.N., proceeded yesterday by invitation of C. W. Wallace, Esq., on board the steamer Fidelity to Esquimalt, to bid a final adieu to the gallant officer on his departure for England by the Sierra Nevada. The fine little craft with all her colors flying steamed gaily round H.M. ships Sutlej, Camelion, and Forward, in Esquimalt Harbor, and dipped her ensign to each of them, which was promptly acknowledged. She then hauled alongside of Sellick's wharf, and awaited the departure of the mail steamer. At about 4:30, p.m., both steamers got underway. The Fidelity, being the most manageable, was the first to steam ahead and took another turn round the ships of war, the usual compliments being again paid. After waiting a few minutes for the Admiral's despatches, the two steamers stood out towards Base, Rocks, and the ocean steamer, which had the lead, stopped her engines and waited for her smaller consort. On getting alongside Captain Lascelles took leave of his friends amid cheers, and firing of cannon under the redoubtable "Billy, etc." The firing continued for some time, and the Nevada having finally got out of the range of the Fidelity's two pounders, the latter came about and returned to port, where she astonished the nerves of the weak minded by discharging her last broadside. Captain Lascelles' health was drunk over and over again in bumper of champagne, and before his departure Mr. Wallace addressed a few complimentary remarks, to which the gallant officer, who was evidently grieved at parting from those with whom he had spent so many happy hours, returned a brief but suitable reply. Captain Lascelles will, if his duties permit, revisit this colony next summer. Kind hearted, unselfish, hospitable and generous, almost to a fault, with the large means at his command, the departure of Captain Lascelles will leave a blank which will not easily be filled.

LEACH RIVER.—From Mr. Alfred Barnett, expressman, we learn that the river is now falling fast, notwithstanding the heavy rains of the last few days. There appears now no probability of the stream again rising to the same height as it has done. A number of miners have already commenced to put in their flumes, and many others are preparing to do the same. Several miners who are at work are taking out pay, and another week will no doubt witness more lively times on the creek. The Governor has sanctioned the formation of a mining board to consist of five members, two to represent Kennedy Flat, one Beacon Bar, and two the North Forks. The election will take place on the 24th inst., none but licensed miners being allowed to vote. Several names are announced as candidates, and their friends are actively canvassing. The prospectors have not yet returned.

SUNDAY TRADING.—Samuel Harris appeared in the police court yesterday upon a summons charging him with trading on the Sabbath day. Mr. Bishop, for the defence, took exception to the form of summons in several particulars, which was overruled. Officer White proved the purchase of a pair of socks from the accused, but could not swear that he was the owner of the goods or occupant of the premises, the charge was therefore dismissed. Similar charges were preferred upon the same complaint against Mrs. Copperman for selling three boxes of matches, and against Morris Dobrin for selling a pair of socks. Mr. Bishop laid stress on the injustice of prosecuting poor trades-people when Sunday traffic was openly carried on and allowed by larger traders of a different character. Boats and buggies were hired out on Sundays, saloons and cigar shops were open, and newspapers were published. The law should be impartially dealt out. The parties were fined five shillings. Mr. Bishop intimated that he should appeal.

MISSING MEN.—Major Piercy, well known in Victoria, started for Owichan in a canoe, some three weeks ago, accompanied by Mr. Connor, on a fishing and hunting tour, and neither of the gentlemen have since been heard from, although several of the Cowichan settlers have visited Victoria within the past week. The friends of the missing gentlemen are becoming somewhat anxious for their safety.

RETURN OF THE CAMELION.—H.M.S. Camelion, Captain Jones, returned from Fort Rupert yesterday afternoon. She had not succeeded in capturing the murderer Antoine. Some Indians were engaged to start in pursuit of the villain, but they were either loath or afraid to go. The Camelion will leave on Saturday for the west coast with Mr. Buttle's exploring party.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Metropolis, Captain Howard, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. We believe that she has freight on board for New Westminster, and will proceed there to discharge.

The SIERRA NEVADA arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning, with 30 passengers and freight as per manifest. She experienced a fine stern breeze after crossing the Columbia bar, and made the run to this port, including two hours detention at Neah Bay, in 18 hours. She sailed again for San Francisco direct at 4:30, p.m. She did not take many passengers.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—His Excellency Governor Seymour, and private secretary arrived yesterday morning from New Westminster in the steam yacht Leviathan. She shortly afterwards proceeded round to Esquimalt, where she still lies. We believe His Excellency has come to consult with the Admiral on matters of business.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Honor the Chief Justice has appointed Daniel Lindsay and W. H. R. Adamson, Esqs., to be official assignees in bankruptcy estates. Both are gentlemen favorably known in the community, of considerable commercial experience, and in every respect we believe well qualified for the office of trust.

CHURCH RESERVE.—About 100 feet of the fence lately erected on the Church Reserve was torn down during Thursday night.

MONDAY, JUNE 19. LEACH RIVER.—Barnett, the Leach River Expressman, came in from the mines last night. He reports the water falling rapidly and several claim owners commencing fluming operations. Major Foster, the Gold Commissioner, held his first court on the 18th. A County Court will be held on Saturday, July 1st. His Excellency Governor Kennedy, accompanied by Admiral Denman, visited Goldstream on Saturday and lunched at Kibblewhite and Ashe's.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The party who have been surveying the route for the Telegraph line from Washington Territory across the intervening Islands to San Juan and Vancouver Islands have reached Cadboro Bay. The poles are now being prepared to await the arrival of the submarine cable now daily expected. We understand that the first pole in this city will be placed to-day at Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office.

TENDERS WANTED.—Tenders for the erection of a saw-mill, engine and boiler houses, and for grading the mill site, laying foundation and making wharf at Burrard's Inlet, B.C., are required to be sent in to Captain Stamp, at the office of Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co., on or before the 26th inst. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. F. W. Green, architect.

ACCIDENT IN CARIBOO.—The Sentinel says that Mr. Donald Rankin, foreman of the Forest Rose Company, had his arm broken in trying to stop the water-wheel, which began to turn while his brother was on it. The latter went twice round with the wheel but escaped injury.

"TO THE WEST."—The gunboat Forward, Lieutenant Commanding Fox, will leave this morning at six o'clock for the west coast with Mr. Buttle's exploring party and Superintendent Hankin.

DISTRESSED CHINAMEN.—Considerable distress is manifesting itself amongst the recently arrived Chinese immigrants, some of whom are reported to be actually starving.

GOVERNMENTAL VISIT.—We understand that their Excellencies Governors Kennedy and Seymour will shortly make a tour up Puget Sound to Olympia, W.T.

THE CARIBOO SENTINEL.—By the Cariboo express of Saturday we have received the first number of the Cariboo Sentinel, a weekly paper published at Barkerville, Williams Creek, by Mr. George Wallace, late of Victoria. The Sentinel is very creditably got up, and contains a great deal of interesting mining and local news. In his introductory, the editor takes strong ground against the public abuses which exist, the inequality and injustice of the taxation and the expenditure involved in keeping up so many officials. He pledges himself to give none but authentic mining news, condemns the gold export tax and the road tolls, and the exemption of Chinamen from paying mining licenses. On the Union question he comes out boldly and plainly on the popular side, advocating a complete and thorough union of the two colonies, under a free constitution, with population as the basis of representation in the United Parliament. We congratulate our contemporary on the favorable beginning he has made, and trust his undertaking may prove successful.

THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, Sozo and Odontes. "Sozo" translated means to preserve, and "odontes" the teeth. "Sozodont" a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere, 75 cents per bottle.

UNDERTAKING. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A complete stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any order thereon, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The Trade Supplied. E. LEWIS, agent of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria.

COMMERCIAL. For SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning with some 25 white passengers, 75 Chinamen, 4 horses, 12 sheep and 25 tons general merchandise.

FROM THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning from Olympia and will port with a large cargo of stock and produce as per manifest.

CHANGES OF DAY.—The steamer Alexandra has changed her day of sailing for Puget Sound from Friday to Saturday at 6 a.m.

Thursday, June 16. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster bringing a few passengers and a Cariboo express. The steamer Alexandra also arrived down at 8:30 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.—The steamer Alexandra will sail for Stellacoom on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

Friday, June 16. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The bark Metropolis, Howard, master, arrived in 18 days from San Francisco, en route to New Westminster, last evening at six o'clock. She brings four passengers, one Chinaman, 225 sheep, and a general cargo.

FROM CHINA.—The American ship Mary Glover arrived yesterday from Hong Kong with a number of Chinamen and a small freight.

TREASURY SHIPMENT.—Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped yesterday per steamer Sierra Nevada \$12,000.

SAILED.—The brig Franklin Adams sailed on the 6th instant for Victoria.

Saturday, June 17. FOR THE FAR NORTH.—The bark Palmetto, Captain Anderson, arrived in Royal Roads yesterday morning on the way to Nanaimo to load with coals for the International Telegraph Company. From Nanaimo she will proceed to Plummer Bay, and the westward of Behring's Strait, where she will await the arrival of the Company's steamers to coal.

The bark Golden Gate is also on the way from San Francisco to load with coal for the same destination.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed for New Westminster yesterday, at twelve o'clock, with 20 passengers, 6 horses, a number of sheep, and 75 tons general freight, including a new shaft for the steamer Reliance.

SAILED.—The Telegraph Company's schooner Milton Badger sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with a cargo of stores.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade still continues dull, without any immediate prospect of improvement. In flour, grain, and other produce, supplies are abundant, prices being without material change from last quotations.

The imports for the week have been as follows: From San Francisco, the cargo of the Sierra Nevada, \$18,500, and a small lot per bark Metropolis, en route to New Westminster, \$1,457; from Oregon, per Sierra Nevada, \$7,486, and per schooner A. Crosby, \$9,541; from Puget Sound, stock and produce to the amount of \$15,573. The unusually large imports from the Sound were caused by the expected imposition of the increased landing permit dues—since levied. The ship Mary Glover also arrived from Hong Kong, with 280 Chinamen, 50 tons rice, and some 50 tons China merchandise, to Kwong Lee & Co.

Jobbing rates are as follows: FLOUR—Self rising—\$18 1/2 bbl; Extra—\$16 1/2 do. Oregon brands, \$14 00 @ \$15 00 do. OATMEAL—\$9 50 @ \$10 50 do. CORNMEAL—\$15 @ \$16 do. RICE—\$8 @ \$10 @ 100 lb. BEANS—White, 10c @ 11c per sack. Pink and Red, 10c do. SUGAR—raw, 10c @ 11c do per lb; refined, 12c @ 15c do. COFFEE—22c @ 25c do per sack. TEA—37c @ 42c per lb. BUTTER—Best—40c @ 45c per dozen; ordinary, 38c @ 40c do. Bacon and HAMS—20c @ 25c do per lb in moderate quantities. CHEESE—22c @ 25c do per case. WHEAT—5c @ 5 1/2c do per sack. OATS—3c @ 3 1/2c do do. BARLEY—3 1/2c do do. GROUNDWHEAT—4 1/2c do do. MIDDINGS—4 1/2c do do. BRAN—2 1/2c do do. POTATOES—2 1/2c @ 3c do per sack. ONIONS—10c do do. HAY—14c @ 2c do per bale.

MEMORANDA. Bark METROPOLIS, from San Francisco for New Westminster—Left San Francisco May 25; carried away the main top-sail yard on the Bar; returned to port, and left again May 28th; June 5—Thomas Wakelin, formerly of Nanaimo, died after a few days' illness, leaving a wife and two children. June 6—Spoke the bark Live Yankee; on the 11th day out was south of San Francisco with light N.W. winds; entered the Straits June 15 in company with the bark Live Yankee and a ship; arrived June 16 at 6 p.m. S. S. SIERRA NEVADA, Francis Connor, commander, sailed from San Francisco June 7, at 1 p.m. Arrived off Columbia River Bar June 10 at 2 p.m.; at Portland same evening at 12 m.; sailed from Portland June 13 at 6 p.m.; arrived at Esquimalt at 4 a.m. June 16th.

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per FRANKLIN ADAMS, from San Francisco, June 2—Acids, carbonyls, abalones, 4 bags; agricultural implements, 3 pgs; barley, 568 sbs; bread 20 bxs; brooms, 4 doz; candles, 25 boxes; cart, 1; cigars, 1 cs; coffee, 60 pgs; cornmeal, 3 cs; drugs, 6 boxes; freckly, 1 bbl; fruit, sauces, etc., 34 cs; peanuts, 4 bx; pebbles, 20 cs, 20 sbs; glassware, 17 bxs; hardware, 2 pgs; macaroni, 22 cs; mackerel, 28 kits; matches, 5 cs; malt, 40 sacks; Chinese mds, 87 pgs; molasses, 105 bbls; mouldings, 3 pgs; mushrooms, 5 cs; mustard, 45 cs; nails, 100 lbs; oats, 20 kits; oil, 14 cs; soap, oil, 40 cs; lard oil, 2 cs; paper, 10 bles; peas, 1 cs; butter, 35 sbs; cheese, 6 cs; lard, 65 lbs; rice, 200 bags; rosin, 1 cs; salt, 5 bags; starch, 60 bxs; stova, 1; sugar, 100 bbls, 210 kits; alcohol, 4 pipes; biters, 120 cs; brandy, 10 bbls; wine, 180 cs, 25 half cks; 10 octaves; sea, 170 pgs; tobacco, 37 cs; twine, 1 bbl; ringer, 10 bbls; wagon material, 10 pgs; yeast powder, 28 cs. Value, \$26,641 30.

EXPORTS. Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, to Puget Sound, June 6th—20 mats rice, 15 tins currants, 10 cases spirits, 7 do ale and porter, 3 kgs shot, 1 lb lead, 4 pgs carpets, 8 sacks coffee, 4 coils rope, 5 kgs sugar, 3 cs oranges, 3 bxs raisins, 24 cs mds, 56 pgs castings, 1500 oranges, 2 cs candy, 1 case dress trimmings. Value \$2019.

PASSENGERS. Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—E. Beebe, wife and 2 children, W. A. Fenton, J. Meyer, Captain Burns, Mrs. M. Rachel, Mrs. M. Moray, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Mr. Helbrook, W. H. Robertson, J. Braverman, Miss A. G. Hastings, Edw. J. Wades, Mrs. A. W. Lard, Mrs. L. Weston, Mrs. Maria Gibbs, J. A. Lord (W. F. & Co.'s Messenger), John Dalton, J. G. Sipe, G. Salfenthal, Jos. Cordoy, J. Paine, Henry Durdan, Chas. Gaskan, John Davis, Thos. Ghelrich, C. Payne.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—Judge Oliphant, Dr. Tolmie, W. H. Taylor, Mrs. Fowler, J. Andrews, Capt. Doane, Capt. Blim, Mr. Forsyth, W. F. Hayward, Lyon, John Ganin, Marcello, Morrow, Robt. Scott, C. Eisenben, Master Charley Dyer.

IMPORTS. Per stmr SIERRA NEVADA, from San Francisco—1 pg books, 10 do opium, 5 do nuts, 5 do segars, 47 do butter and cheese, 6 do stationery, 1 do books, 16 do boots and shoes, 9 do drugs, 2 buggies, 7 cs saddlery, 1 do ham, 40 pgs paper, books, etc., 1 do hats, 4 do hardware, 5 do oilcloth, 40 boiler tubes, 6 pgs shafts and spokes, 1 cs tooth picks, 1 do matches, 1 cs shirts etc., 30 do onions, 1 do documents, 1 do jewelry, 1 do stationery, 1 do glass, 1 do effects, 1 trunk mds, 2 bbls iron, 14 cs oranges, 4 do vegetables. Value, \$18500.

Per stmr ALEXANDRA, from Puget Sound—528 hd sheep, 168 hd cattle and 30 calves, 3 horses, 1 mule, 2 coops chickens, 1 cs butter, 1 carcass beef, 2 bxs tools. Value, \$8403.

Per stmr ELIZABETH, from Fort Townsend 10 tons hay. Value, \$150.

Per stmr GEN. HARNEY, from New Westminster—45,670 ft lumber. Value \$592.

Per bark METROPOLIS, from San Francisco—25 bbls beef, 356 sbs oats and flour, 30 bbls sugar, 40 pgs mds, 3 cs shovels and axes, 1 marble slab, 4 M ft lumber, 2 boats, 7 tons hay. Value, \$1457.

Per stmr A. CROSBY, from Astoria—2294 gr sbs flour, 17 cs hams, 102 sacks bran, 124 do oats, 64 do wheat, 98 do middlings, 31 do potatoes, 60 do bacon, 25 cs shoulders, 10 cs boxes, 20 cs rice flour, 1 cast mill wheel. Value, \$9541.

Per stmr A. CROSBY, to Nanaimo—200 gr sbs flour, 2000 lbs oats. Value, \$555.

Per ship MARY GLOVER, from Hong Kong—1350 bags rice, 20 bxs, 55 bbls, 100 jars wine, 7 bxs mds. Value, \$1457.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. June 12—Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster. Stmr General Harney, Obery, New Westminster. Stmr Meg Merriles, Pamphlet, Nanaimo. Stmr Alexandra, Coffin, Port Angeles. June 13—Sloop W. B. Taylor, Wolf, San Juan. Sloop Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Stmr Fidelity, McCulloch, Nanaimo. Stmr Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster. June 14—Schr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich. Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan. Stmr J. K. Thornadyke, Thornton, San Juan. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster. June 15—Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, Astoria. Stmr Milton Badger, Harding, New York. Sloop A. Phinney, Osgood, Port Angeles. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster. June 16—Stmr Alexandra, Coffin, New Westminster. June 16—Sloop Francis, Bynan, Port Angeles. Stmr A. Crosby, Ketchum, Astoria. Boat Angelina, Jackland, Port Angeles. Bark Metropolis, Howard, San Francisco. Ship Mary Glover, Arty, Hong Kong. June 17—Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster.

CLEARED. June 12—Sloop Ringleder, Harper, Nanaimo. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster. Stmr Indian Maid, Greenwood, Nanaimo. Stmr Alexandra, Coffin, New Westminster. June 13—Schr Fidelity, McCulloch, Nanaimo. Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Sloop W. B. Taylor, Wolf, San Juan. June 14—Schr J. K. Thornadyke, Thornton, San Juan. Stmr Goldstream, Hewitt, Fort Rupert. Slip Northern Light, Mountfort, Port Angeles. June 15—Stmr Sierra Nevada, Connor, San Francisco. Stmr Amelia, Kendall, New Westminster. Stmr Milton Badger, Harding, New Westminster. Stmr A. Phinney, Osgood, Port Angeles. Stmr Enterprise, Mout, New Westminster. Stmr Eliza, Carleton, Saanich. June 16—Schr C. Crowler, Williams, Port Angeles. Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles. Stmr A. Crosby, Ketchum, New Westminster. Boat Harriet, Dirk, San Juan. Boat Angelina, Jackland, Port Angeles. Bark Cecilia, Schmidt, Port Angeles. Stmr Labouchere, Lewis, North West Coast, V. I. Schr Discovery, Rudlin, Sooke. June 17—Schr Flying Mist, Thompson, Port Angeles.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 18th instant, the wife of Jas. Judson Young, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Port Angeles, at the residence of the bride, June 6th, by Rev. Father Prefontaine, Mr. Elliott Clyde, of New Dunegness, W. T., to Mrs. Margaret Whitacre.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. Browning, Wesleyan Minister, John Forsyth, Esq., to Miss Susan Dowling, both of Victoria.

DIED. Yesterday morning, at half-past one o'clock, George Munro, son of Mr. Malcolm Munro.

NOTICE. To Carpenters and Builders. TENDERS ARE INVITED TO ERECT a Saw Mill Building, with Engine and Boiler House. Also, separately or together, to grade mill site, lay foundation, and erect wharf at Burrard's Inlet, British Columbia. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of W. F. Green, Architect, 119 W. W. T. Tenders will be received on or before the 23rd instant, to be addressed to the Managers of the Vancouver Island and British Columbia Spar, Lumber and Saw-Mill Company (Limited), at Messrs. Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s, Wharf street. Victoria, 18th June, 1865. EDWARD STAMP, 119 W. W. T.

Mr. LANDALE, Civil and Mining Engineer.

MANAGER OF THE HUGO STRAITS Colliery, Engineer of the Hargrove Railway etc., etc. Letters left at the office of Allen Francis, Esq., U. S. Consul, will be forwarded.