

THE LAST OF THE CIVIL LIST RESOLUTIONS.

A keen appreciation of a joke is sadly marred by the laugh coming in too late. A forensic address, however clever, is seriously affected in its potency, when delivered after the verdict. History furnishes us with no end of events or sayings which were great in themselves but very small in their effects, because they occurred too late. Had Hannibal brought up his reserves earlier at Zama, who would have bet on Scipio Africanus? Had Grouchy arrived in time at Waterloo, would we now look upon the 18th of June as a day worth commemorating? Had the Vancouver Island politicians of 1858 shown a desire for Union with British Columbia, would the Assembly and Council to-day be worried to death over our civil list? We think not. We believe that on each and all of these celebrated occasions, the most lamentable of all cries—the cry of "too late"—changed the entire current of events. Our Union politicians seem to have been imbued with the unfortunate feeling of John Willet, of Maypole celebrity. Pompeus and popedom, like John, their ideas are a long time arranging themselves, and when they do get length get into something like rational order, are unfitted for the occasion. Tardy of growth, their conception only begins to blossom when the spring and summer have gone, and when the icy coldness of a congealing winter is ready to place its withering grasp on the tender petals. For the past five years the Union question has lain dormant. Session after session of the Legislature has passed away, but no sign or desire for union has been indicated by the "two Houses," according to the stipulations of the Act. Five years of opportunity have been allowed to lapse, but now, when these occasions have ceased, when the Home Government, through representations, has decided on keeping the colonies apart—when two separate Legislatures are established and two Governors appointed—our Colonial statesmen at length awake, and like the old ruined gambler in a balustraded state, attempt to deal out the cards when the money is gone and the play is over.

The Council's resolutions on the Civil List passed that body yesterday. They are in substance, as our readers have seen, similar to the ones sent home by the House. Like those of the Assembly, they touch upon the serious question in the most incoherent and nervous manner. Now making a bold attempt to grapple with it, and then starting rapidly away with all the timidity of a frightened fawn. At one time union is highly desired, at another it is declared impracticable. Were we, in fact, to give these resolutions a name consistent with their character, we should call them, however paradoxical it might seem, the Civil List Resolutions. The inevitable vacillation which characterizes them is due, no doubt, to the attempt to separate the question of one Civil List from the union of the colonies—an action which is absurd, under present circumstances, as the last is impossible. The circumstances of the "situation" now are very different from what they were a little time ago. Then, with but one Governor and one Colonial Legislature, the difficulty would have been by no means insuperable. Now, however, the attempt to have one Civil List for two distinct Governments would be just about as harmonious as having one head for two bodies. The Siamese twins would be a very common place *fusus naturae* when compared with this political monster.

We have every desire to see retirement in the expenditure of the colony; but we have no wish to have the country appear ridiculous. If we are to have a Civil List now or in the future in conjunction with British Columbia we must be virtually one colony. It is the shrewdest folly to imagine any other alternative. It, therefore, our would-be statesmen have any capacity let them show it in striving to bring about a Union. We can tell them, however, beforehand, that that is a consummation they are not going to arrive at in either one of two years. They have achieved the past to slip away, and the fate of these colonies is decided upon for at least some years to come. The Duke of Newcastle did not give in his adhesion to the establishment of two separate Governments and Governors to undo it all again, because a few non-representative men in Vancouver Island wish to have things restored to their former absurd and deplorable condition. Whatever Union arrangements are to be made in the future must be based on the wishes of the inhabitants of British Columbia as well as on those of Vancouver Island, and the sooner our politicians take this view of the matter and act accordingly the sooner will they abandon a course of proceeding that cannot under any consideration result in anything but a useless expenditure of time and trouble. From first to last, however, there has been no feasible scheme brought forward. From the Treasurer (who is usually correct) down to the least of the members of the Lower House, the most crude ideas have been advanced on this important question. Mr. Watson in attempting

the opinion of the Colonist, representing, as it does, the unanimous opinion of the people of this Colony, the union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island would be detrimental to the interests of both Colonies, and that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by hon. H. Holbrook, seconded by hon. Attorney General, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to take into consideration the necessity of fixing a fresh site for the public buildings at Lillooet.—Carried.

The hon. Colonial Secretary informed hon. W. S. Black that his Excellency had allowed the £500 for the hospital at Williams Creek, the subject, would be allowed to him in his speech on Wednesday.

Hon. R. T. Smith moved his resolution respecting certain lands at the Chilliwack. A petition from the inhabitants respecting the same subject was also presented. The matter was referred to his Excellency.

Hon. R. T. Smith moved, seconded by hon. J. Orr, That his Excellency be respectfully requested to consider the growing necessity of appointing a Gold Commissioner and Surveyor for the Shuswap and Similkameen districts.

The Naval and Military Settlers Relief Bill was introduced and read a first and second time, and committed. Hon. J. Orr in the chair. On the House resuming it was read a third time and passed.

The Customs Amendment Bill was introduced and read a first and second time, and committed. Hon. J. Orr in the chair. On the House resuming it was read a third time and passed.

The Bank Note Bill was committed. Hon. J. Orr in the chair. After undergoing considerable alteration it was adopted, read a third time and passed.

The Patents Bill passed committee, was read a third time and passed.

The following addresses congratulating Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the birth of the young Prince were presented to His Excellency yesterday by the undersigned deputation, with the request that he would forward them to the Imperial Government. His Excellency received the deputation courteously, and promised to comply with their request at once.

May it please your Royal Highnesses, The loyal inhabitants of Vancouver Island beg to approach your Royal Highnesses with feelings of unfeigned regard. The glad news of the birth of a son to your Royal Highnesses having reached this distant portion of her Majesty's extensive empire, we have to express to your Royal Highnesses our sincere and enthusiastic congratulations, the continuation of the direct line of succession to the British Throne is a matter of the greatest moment to all Her Majesty's dominions, and especially to this, the youngest of her colonies. May the Almighty ever bless, preserve, and keep the Prince Royal the joy of his august parents, and the nation's pride, and we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of Vancouver Island. THOS HARRIS, Chairman. ALFRED WADDINGTON, LUMLEY FRANKLIN, A. C. GARRATT, GEO. GRUICKSHANK, Secretary.

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

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, FORTYFIVE TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Her Majesty's Table. C. & B. invite attention to the following—Pickles, Tart Fruit, Sausages of all kinds, Jams, Fatted Meats, Durban Mustard, Orange Marmalade, Essence of Coffee, Calf's Foot, and other Table Jellies, Pure Mutton Catnap, and numerous other articles, all of which are of the highest quality and are prepared with the most perfect attention to Purity and Wholesomeness.

Protection from Fire. Prize Medal 1863. BRYANT & MAY'S Patent Special Safety Matches Wax Vesta and Cigar Light. LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. PREPARED BY LEA & PERRIN, GENERAL CATERERS at Maltra. To his Brother at Wellington, New Zealand. To his Brother at Melbourne, Victoria. To his Brother at Sydney, New South Wales. To his Brother at Adelaide, South Australia. To his Brother at Perth, Western Australia. To his Brother at Hobart, Tasmania. To his Brother at Melbourne, Victoria. To his Brother at Sydney, New South Wales. To his Brother at Adelaide, South Australia. To his Brother at Perth, Western Australia. To his Brother at Hobart, Tasmania.

CAUTION. LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Beware of cheap imitations. The name of LEA & PERRIN is blown in the glass of every bottle of our sauce. Beware of cheap imitations. The name of LEA & PERRIN is blown in the glass of every bottle of our sauce.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. G. H. HARRINGTON & CO., MARINE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES. Benson's English Jewellery, Benson's English Watches, Benson's English Clocks, Benson's English Silverware, Benson's English Goldware, Benson's English Jewellery, Benson's English Watches, Benson's English Clocks, Benson's English Silverware, Benson's English Goldware.

JAMES W. BENSON. WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 33 and 34, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E.C.

TUPPER & CO'S. Corrugated, Galvanized Iron, PATENT TILES. For Roofing Houses, Churches, Schools, etc. etc. etc. Gutters, Pipes, and all kinds of Plumbing, Wire, Nails, Screws, etc. etc. etc.

G. H. Harrington & Co. MARINE ARCHITECTS. Surveyors and Engineers, 27, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, ENGLAND, E.C.

COMBINATION Steam & Sailing Vessels, Tugs, Barges, ETC. Adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

DAY & MARTIN'S. Real Japan Blacking! 97 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

TUPPER & COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS. 61a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence from the East received yesterday by the Eliza up to the 27th. No engagement portance has taken place since our news from the 27th. The attack on Plymouth, North Carolina, which was alluded to in our news by the Sierra given with fuller details. On the 17th, the Confederates their attack on Fort Gray, a little above Plymouth, but were on the day repulsed with considerable loss. William and Wesels were killed but after three ineffectual attacks the Confederates were obliged to retire, fired severely from the fire of gunboat Southfield. At this juncture the Confederates, having the ram disabled, carrying three small 64-pounder, and immediately the Southfield, which sank in a few hours. Thus relieved of the shelling of the gunboat, the Confederates again rushed to the assault, and repulsed succeeded in taking the 20th, after four days' hard fighting. The loss on the part of the Confederates was about 1500 killed and wounded, although statements put the figure down rather incredible story when the pulses and the continual fighting, Washington and New Mexico to be attacked by the Confederates, but as both these towns are but a few miles from the coast, the success of the attack is extremely doubtful. The month demanded three gunboats sent down the approaches, but it cannot possibly reach Plymouth or Newbern, which will not in connection with the place and Newbern. The boats will, therefore, at Wash fall play on the Confederate column to the assault. With case is different. Another ram, Kingdon, on the river Neuse, and by some of the light draft men descends the river, may prove as the ram on the Roanoke. No further fighting has taken our latest dates on the Red River. Details are afforded of engagements at Shreveport; but but little of importance that has previously inferred. The Confederates lost about 3,000 men, and raised 2,000 in the six days' fighting. The Confederates have retreated to Grand Ecore, a farther down the river, until supplies and reinforcements are forthcoming. In conjunction with the boats under Admiral Porter, the Confederates will attempt to capture the place, the only thing to be rapid-falling of the river, which is a change of the base of the Grand Ecore to the town, situated about eighty miles further, and possibly prevent being able to co-operate. of Shreveport is, however, to be yielded up, without a further occupies a commanding point, borders of Texas, and is but a few miles from the Arkansas. The new Federal advance seems likely to be leading to a line policy which proved so disastrous in the early campaigns. Confederates to co-operate to attack the enemy in detail. Lee is retiring on the Confederates, and by some of the deep Bayou in advancing with the way of the Rappahannock, to succeed the James river, the General will have to fall back on the Rappahannock. The Confederates are, however, prone to "blind" in the pediment proposed by the Confederates, which is, however, not hazardous, but at the same time policy on the part of Grant, is bound, from its very boldness, to be the most decided issue. Gold has gone up on our last; at present, it stands 181. A rumor of the most character, was in circulation to the effect that the Federal Government determined to impose an additional cent on all duties for 60 days, with the view to raise an amount of coin. We are inclined to believe that the matter has been confused with the present bill, which has passed the House, increasing the half of one per cent. From nothing of importance.

has become a foul smelling, the shipping of supplies to the cubic inch of pure air is inhaled dead mules and horses is said to be spreading rapidly, and effect upon the sick in the hospital is a large increase of deaths in the previous one.

A letter from Chattanooga, has become a foul smelling, the shipping of supplies to the cubic inch of pure air is inhaled dead mules and horses is said to be spreading rapidly, and effect upon the sick in the hospital is a large increase of deaths in the previous one.

A letter from Chattanooga, has become a foul smelling, the shipping of supplies to the cubic inch of pure air is inhaled dead mules and horses is said to be spreading rapidly, and effect upon the sick in the hospital is a large increase of deaths in the previous one.

A letter from Chattanooga, has become a foul smelling, the shipping of supplies to the cubic inch of pure air is inhaled dead mules and horses is said to be spreading rapidly, and effect upon the sick in the hospital is a large increase of deaths in the previous one.

A letter from Chattanooga, has become a foul smelling, the shipping of supplies to the cubic inch of pure air is inhaled dead mules and horses is said to be spreading rapidly, and effect upon the sick in the hospital is a large increase of deaths in the previous one.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence from the Eastern States received yesterday by the Eliza Anderson is up to the 27th. No engagement of any importance has taken place since our last advices. The attack on Plymouth, however, in North Carolina, which was alluded to cursorily in our news by the Sierra Nevada, is given with fuller details. On the afternoon of the 17th, the Confederates commenced their attack on Fort Gray, a little distance above Plymouth, but were on the following day repulsed with considerable loss. Forts William and Wessels were then assaulted, but after three ineffectual attacks, the Confederates were obliged to retire, having suffered severely from the fire of the Federal gunboat Southfield. At this juncture a rebel man made her appearance, having come down the Roanoke, carrying three small guns and one 64-pounder, and immediately ran against the Southfield, which sank in a quarter of an hour. Thus relieved of the destructive shelling of the gunboat, the Confederates again rushed to the assault, and after various repulses succeeded in taking the place on the 20th, after four days' hard fighting. The result was the capture of about 2500 men. The loss on the part of the Confederates, according to Northern accounts, was 1500 killed and wounded, although Southern statements put the figure down at 200, a rather incredible story when the repeated repulses and the continued fighting are considered. Washington and Newbern were next to be attacked by the Confederates; but as both these towns are better protected than Plymouth, the success of an assault will be extremely doubtful. The ram at Plymouth destroyed three gunboats, and at present commands the approaches to that place; but it cannot possibly reach Pamlico Sound, or Pamlico river, on which Washington is built, although the dispatches expect that it will sit in connection with other rams at that place and Newbern. The Federal gunboats will, therefore, at Washington have full play on the Confederate columns as they march to be assailed. With Newbern, the case is different. Another ram lies up at Kingson, on the river Neuse, and unless met by some of the light draft monitors, when she descends the river, may prove as destructive as the ram on the Roanoke.

No further fighting has taken place since our last dates on the Red River. Some additional details are afforded of Banks' engagements at Shreveport; but they give but little of importance that has not been previously informed. The Confederates, it appears, lost about 4000 men, and the Federals 1000 in the six days' fighting. Banks has retired to Grand Ecore, about 95 miles farther down the river, until sufficient supplies and reinforcements are forwarded when he will again, in conjunction with the gunboats under Admiral Porter, make an advance. The only thing to be feared is the rapid falling of the river, which may necessitate a change of the base of operations from Grand Ecore to the town of Alexandria, situated about eighty miles farther down the river, and possibly prevent the gunboats being able to cooperate. The possession of Shreveport is, however, too important to be yielded up without a further struggle. It occupies a commanding point almost on the borders of Texas, and is but a short distance from the boundary of Arkansas.

The new Federal advance on Richmond seems likely to be leading to the covering line policy which proved so disastrous to the North in the early campaigns, enabling the Confederates to concentrate their forces and attack the enemy in detail. The rumor that Lee is retiring on the Confederate capital is scouted by some of the dispatches; but if Burnside is advancing with 40,000 men by way of the Rappahannock, or intending to ascend the James river, the Confederate General will have to fall back or risk being outflanked. This Burnside expedition may, however, prove as "blind" like a similar expedition projected by the Confederates up the Shenandoah valley. If not, it argues a hazard, but at the same time a vigorous policy on the part of Grant, and one which is bound from its very boldness, to bring about the most decided issue to this, we believe, last advance of the army of the Potomac. Gold has gone up considerably since our last; as present, it stands for 179 to 181. A rumor of the most extraordinary character was in circulation in San Francisco to the effect that the Federal Government had determined to impose an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on all duties for 60 days—double, with the view to raise suddenly a large amount of coin. We are inclined to believe, however, that the matter has got some way confused with the present revenue bill which has passed the House, increasing the duties of the bulk of one per cent. From Europe there is nothing of importance.

A letter from Chattanooga says that since the shipping of coal, which has been a great success, the shipping of pure air is inhibited. The market of dead mules and horses is increasing, while the stock of the birds, animals, diseases, erysipelas is spreading rapidly, and it is having its effect upon the sick in the hospital, as shown by a large increase of deaths last month over that of the previous one.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, May 9, 1864. The Council met at 2:30 p.m. Present, The Hon. Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, Treasurer, R. Finlayson and Donald Fraser.

The House went into committee on hon. Mr. Fraser's amendments to the resolutions of the hon. Treasurer. Hon. D. Fraser moved the adoption of the following resolution, as an amendment to the first resolution introduced by the hon. Treasurer: The Legislative Council of Vancouver Island having taken into serious consideration the copy of the resolutions of the Hon. the House of Assembly, dated February the 9th, 1864, submitted to this House for its opinion by His Excellency the Governor, doth resolve: 1.—To concur in the general tenor of the said resolutions of the House of Assembly.

The President observed that as the resolutions now being introduced were separate amendments to the resolutions introduced by the hon. Treasurer, he should take them separately, putting the amendments first. Hon. A. Watson said he must remind the House that it stood in a different position to that of the House of Assembly when this subject was under consideration. The tenor of the resolution of the House of Assembly was simply in favor of continuing the same administration of affairs and proceeding against the alterations suggested in the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. This House, through its silence on the question of assent, having betrayed the Home Government into a course of action at variance with the tenor of these resolutions, he considered it was now in a position to give acquiescence in the resolutions of the House of Assembly.

Hon. D. Fraser—I must correct the hon. gentleman; this House had not the opportunity of continuing or dissenting. Hon. Watson differed from the hon. gentleman. It was competent for either branch of the Legislature to have taken action on the Imperial Act. Hon. Attorney-General coincided with the hon. mover. Hon. Surveyor-General seconded the first amendment, which was passed and carried. Contents—H. O. D. Fraser, Pamlico Sound, and Pamlico river. Hon. A. Watson withdrew his 2d and 3d resolutions, with the permission of the House. Hon. D. Fraser moved the second resolution, which was seconded by hon. Surveyor-General.

Resolved that this House is of opinion with reference to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of the 15th of June, 1863, referred to in the said resolutions of the House of Assembly, asking for a permanent Civil List in return for the control of the Crown Revenue, that no net income can be expected to be derived by the colony from the public lands, which are the only productive source of Crown Revenue, for the following reasons: 1st. Because the public land suitable for agriculture is limited in extent; 2d. Because the price of such land is now reduced from £1 to £2 1/2 per acre, and cannot be increased, the reduction having been rendered necessary and expedient to encourage settlement and to meet the competition of low priced land in neighboring countries; 3d. Because the amount of money necessary to be paid to Indians to extinguish the Indian title to portions of the land will absorb a considerable sum of the proceeds of sales thereof; 4th. Because the expenses of survey and other incidental charges to which the land will become subject before the proceeds of sales can be realized will absorb the remaining portion of such proceeds; 5th. Because by the terms under which the land is held the occupiers (pre-emptors) are not to be called upon for payment of the land pre-empted until the Crown lands shall have been first surveyed; 6th. Because the revenue of the colony does not at present afford the means of defraying the expenses of a general survey; and consequently a considerable period of time probably many years, must elapse before the purchase price shall become due.

Hon. A. Watson opposed this resolution on the ground that the different reasons given were a recital of all the disadvantages which could possibly attach to the Crown Revenue without mentioning the advantages to be derived from such a source of revenue; a mode of dealing unbecoming the dignity of this House. Hon. D. Fraser would be sorry to do anything derogatory to the dignity of the House of which he was a member; he defended the resolution, and said he was glad to have good grounds for supporting them. He said that no revenue could be expected from the Crown Lands. It would be all absorbed in expenses and disbursements. He instanced, especially, payments for Indian titles and the expenses of surveys. He saw no advantage to be derived from the sale of the land, and he said that the real gist of the thing—that the Crown lands were not an equivalent for the Civil List.

Hon. R. Finlayson said that the different resolutions had been fully commented on by hon. members, and he suggested, therefore, that they should be taken up serially with the further discussion. Resolution passed and carried. Resolution moved by hon. Donald Fraser, seconded by hon. Surveyor-General. Resolved, that in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient at present to impose Royalties upon coal, minerals or timber, because it is the policy of the colony to favor these industries which are yet in their infancy, and the yield from which is so small as not to justify the imposition of any tax, and because such an imposition might interfere with the principle of free trade, hitherto maintained by the colony generally.

The Hon. A. Watson said that this resolution had referred to Royalties on coal and timber. By the charter of the Hudson Bay Company they were privileged to cut down timber and remove coal for their own purposes; all other using coal or timber were liable to a heavy tax of 2s. 6d. per ton and coal 10s. per ton on timber. He had no doubt whether any persons had ever paid these Royalties, or whether the Company having a special exemption had alienated them. He said that he had no doubt that the Company had alienated them, and he said that he had no doubt that the Company had alienated them.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 3, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Franklin, Jackson, Street, Dunsen, Carwell, Bayley, Dunsen.

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency the Governor: VICTORIA, V. I., May 3, 1864. To the Hon. the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Gentlemen, I have received from your Speaker a communication dated the 2nd inst., bringing to my notice the fact that a committee of the House had prepared a bill to institute and carry out a general system of education for the colony.

As I understand that the bill in question contains clauses levying new taxes and permanently appropriating moneys out of the general revenue of the colony in excess of the financial scheme already laid before the Legislature, I beg to inform the House that I entirely concur in the policy of placing a matter so important to the community at large as education, upon a sound and satisfactory basis; and I have much pleasure in recommending the subject to the earnest consideration of the House.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. B. KEWITT, SECRETARY. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that at next meeting of the House he would move for information as to whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the views of this House as expressed in certain resolutions passed this session, with respect to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that at next meeting of the House he would move for information as to whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the views of this House as expressed in certain resolutions passed this session, with respect to a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mr. DeCosmos asked leave to present a petition from the Harewood Railway Company, asking leave to lay down a railway between Mountain District and Departure Bay, for carrying coal, passengers, and for other purposes of the company. The petition was signed by Messrs. D. Lassalle, J. J. Southgate and Sebright Green, Directors, and Nathaniel Jacobs, Sec. clary. Mr. DeCosmos stated that the Harewood Coal Company's grounds lay behind the Vancouver Coal Company's, and the object of the bill was to enable the company to construct their line across the Vancouver Company's grounds and the Government reserve. The hon. gentleman also laid before the House a copy of the bill, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Franklin said he had had put in his hand a petition in relation to a public meeting presided over by the Mayor, and although there might be some portions of the petition, in the shape of some resolutions passed at the meeting, which might be considered disrespectful to this House, he would, nevertheless, ask leave to lay it before the House. Mr. DeCosmos asked how the hon. gentleman could ask to lay a petition before the House which he himself deemed disrespectful to the House. Mr. DeCosmos said that the petition had been received. He took the word of the hon. gentleman that there was something disrespectful to the House in it, and he thought it derogatory to the dignity of the House to receive such documents.

The speaker said any hon. gentleman might read such a document, but it was competent in the House to pass a vote of censure on him (laughter). Mr. Franklin said he thought he knew enough of the mode of conducting the business of the House to justify him in asking leave to read the petition. The Speaker called for a vote as to whether the petition should be received. Ayes—Franklin, Street, Jackson, Dunsen, DeCosmos and Bayley did not vote. The Speaker ordered the Report to be read [by a rule of the House, members not voting are counted in the affirmative.—Rer.]

Mr. DeCosmos explained that as he intended to read the petition, he intended to lay it on the table. Mr. DeCosmos called the hon. gentleman to order; the petition seemed not to be a petition at all, but simply some resolutions passed at a meeting. The Speaker—Let me see the document, (reading)—To the Hon. the Speaker, &c. Humbly Sheweth: Why this is no petition, who is it from? who humbly sheweth? Mr. Franklin—Thomas Harris and others. The Speaker—I don't see their names. The document is not a petition, and the House cannot receive it. Mr. Franklin sat down.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, May 3, 1864. House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. Young, DeCosmos, Franklin, Jackson, Street, Dunsen, Carwell, Bayley, Dunsen.

The Speaker read the following communication from His Excellency the Governor: VICTORIA, V. I., May 3, 1864. To the Hon. the Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Gentlemen, I have received from your Speaker a communication dated the 2nd inst., bringing to my notice the fact that a committee of the House had prepared a bill to institute and carry out a general system of education for the colony.

As I understand that the bill in question contains clauses levying new taxes and permanently appropriating moneys out of the general revenue of the colony in excess of the financial scheme already laid before the Legislature, I beg to inform the House that I entirely concur in the policy of placing a matter so important to the community at large as education, upon a sound and satisfactory basis; and I have much pleasure in recommending the subject to the earnest consideration of the House.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, A. B. KEWITT, SECRETARY. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that at next meeting of the House he would move for information as to whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the views of this House as expressed in certain resolutions passed this session, with respect to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that at next meeting of the House he would move for information as to whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the views of this House as expressed in certain resolutions passed this session, with respect to a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mr. DeCosmos asked leave to present a petition from the Harewood Railway Company, asking leave to lay down a railway between Mountain District and Departure Bay, for carrying coal, passengers, and for other purposes of the company. The petition was signed by Messrs. D. Lassalle, J. J. Southgate and Sebright Green, Directors, and Nathaniel Jacobs, Sec. clary. Mr. DeCosmos stated that the Harewood Coal Company's grounds lay behind the Vancouver Coal Company's, and the object of the bill was to enable the company to construct their line across the Vancouver Company's grounds and the Government reserve. The hon. gentleman also laid before the House a copy of the bill, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Franklin said he had had put in his hand a petition in relation to a public meeting presided over by the Mayor, and although there might be some portions of the petition, in the shape of some resolutions passed at the meeting, which might be considered disrespectful to this House, he would, nevertheless, ask leave to lay it before the House. Mr. DeCosmos asked how the hon. gentleman could ask to lay a petition before the House which he himself deemed disrespectful to the House. Mr. DeCosmos said that the petition had been received. He took the word of the hon. gentleman that there was something disrespectful to the House in it, and he thought it derogatory to the dignity of the House to receive such documents.

The speaker said any hon. gentleman might read such a document, but it was competent in the House to pass a vote of censure on him (laughter). Mr. Franklin said he thought he knew enough of the mode of conducting the business of the House to justify him in asking leave to read the petition. The Speaker called for a vote as to whether the petition should be received. Ayes—Franklin, Street, Jackson, Dunsen, DeCosmos and Bayley did not vote. The Speaker ordered the Report to be read [by a rule of the House, members not voting are counted in the affirmative.—Rer.]

Mr. DeCosmos explained that as he intended to read the petition, he intended to lay it on the table. Mr. DeCosmos called the hon. gentleman to order; the petition seemed not to be a petition at all, but simply some resolutions passed at a meeting. The Speaker—Let me see the document, (reading)—To the Hon. the Speaker, &c. Humbly Sheweth: Why this is no petition, who is it from? who humbly sheweth? Mr. Franklin—Thomas Harris and others. The Speaker—I don't see their names. The document is not a petition, and the House cannot receive it. Mr. Franklin sat down.

THE VITRIOL GUNPOWDER CASE.

RECORDED IN COURT. Kim Wah and Sam Hing, two Chinese men charged with throwing vitriol over the furniture in the house of countryman, residing in the euphonious name of Ah Gatt, appeared on remand yesterday in the police court.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Dunsen and Mr. Copland appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bishop defended the prisoners. Ah Gatt was examined and said, I live on Colman street; there are one or two women living in the house. I remember Saturday night. I heard the two women singing out. I remember the Tuesday night succeeding the two prisoners were there. There are 4 rooms, the women occupy 3 rooms a man occupies one room, his name is Eh Wah.

Examined by Mr. Bishop—I do not owe one of the prisoners \$18 50. The prisoner did not ask for their money on Saturday night. I was married. Neither of the women is my wife. Both of them have a man. They are married. One of the men is here, the other is up the country. The Court objected to an inquiry into the private character of these ladies. Mr. Bishop—My defence is that the house is of a certain class, visited by different Chinamen, and this is a matter of rivalry between Hongkong and Canton. By the Court—The property in the rooms belongs to the women. The husbands pay the rent.

Attorney-General—We don't want you any longer Mr. Ah Gatt. The Government has no concern with an intimation from the bench, some argument took place with reference to the nature of the charge. The charge which Mr. Bishop said, he came prepared to meet was injury to property. The Attorney-General said he charged the prisoners with throwing vitriol, with malicious intent to do bodily injury, and would add a count of malicious injury to property. Mr. Wood said that constituted a serious offence, upon which the prisoners might be sent for trial. The charge entered in the books was for injury to property; he suggested that this charge should be first disposed of, and that this charge should be first disposed of, and that this charge should be first disposed of.

By Mr. Bishop—There are no other men besides Ah Gatt and myself living in the room house. Ah Gatt struck the prisoner Kim Wah on the eye with a piece of wood. The Bench said there was nothing to show when the blow was struck; it might have been done subsequently under justifiable circumstances. Mr. Bishop said he was instructed to say that at his client was assaulted upon applying for an amount due to him for washing, and that the bottle of vitriol in fact belonged to Ah Gatt. Ah Gatt, a diminutive female, was— I remember Saturday night. Kim Wah came to my room, I was sitting on the bed. He sat down and told the other woman to go to the kitchen, for a cup of tea. He then put something in the bed out of a bottle; it was vitriol. On Saturday night he came again with a bottle of vitriol and gunpowder. Some of the gunpowder was spread about the room. I called to Ah Gatt to get a candle. Kim Wah threw some paper down, but I did not know what it contained (papers produced containing gunpowder and louch paper).

By Mr. Bishop—On the Saturday when Mr. DeCosmos asked how the hon. gentleman could ask to lay a petition before the House which he himself deemed disrespectful to the House. Mr. DeCosmos said that the petition had been received. He took the word of the hon. gentleman that there was something disrespectful to the House in it, and he thought it derogatory to the dignity of the House to receive such documents. The speaker said any hon. gentleman might read such a document, but it was competent in the House to pass a vote of censure on him (laughter). Mr. Franklin said he thought he knew enough of the mode of conducting the business of the House to justify him in asking leave to read the petition.

The Speaker called for a vote as to whether the petition should be received. Ayes—Franklin, Street, Jackson, Dunsen, DeCosmos and Bayley did not vote. The Speaker ordered the Report to be read [by a rule of the House, members not voting are counted in the affirmative.—Rer.] Mr. DeCosmos explained that as he intended to read the petition, he intended to lay it on the table. Mr. DeCosmos called the hon. gentleman to order; the petition seemed not to be a petition at all, but simply some resolutions passed at a meeting.

The Speaker—Let me see the document, (reading)—To the Hon. the Speaker, &c. Humbly Sheweth: Why this is no petition, who is it from? who humbly sheweth? Mr. Franklin—Thomas Harris and others. The Speaker—I don't see their names. The document is not a petition, and the House cannot receive it. Mr. Franklin sat down. The hon. Colonial Secretary presented the report of the Committee on the receipts and disbursements of the colonial revenues, which stated that the mode of managing the revenues and the checks on the same, were highly satisfactory to the Committee. The report was signed by Messrs. W. A. G. Young, A. DeCosmos, Chas. Street, Selim Franklin, and others. The hon. Colonial Secretary also laid before the House the report of the same Committee on the public expenditure, expressing a wide satisfaction with the management of the same. Reports laid on the table. The House then adjourned till Monday.

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

MARSH & SPOCKS. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

don Press upon Benson's... A more splendid and complete... The clock and watch... every class, climate, and country.

Table with columns: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Rows: 1863, 1864.

W. BENSON, LOCK MANUFACTORY, 101 ATE HILL, LONDON.

Galvanized Iron, Churches, schools, etc. etc. etc.

FRINGTON & CO ARCHITECTS and Engineers, ENHALL ST., ENGLAND, E. C.

INFORMATION & Sailing Tugs, Barges, etc. or River Navigation.

TRADE MARKS. Information that certain... BEET GIVE NOTICE...

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9th. Present—His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors McDonald, Stronach, Wallace, and Bunting.

From Robt. Bishop, making a demand on behalf of Alfred Bowden for \$350, balance due on contract.

Mr. Wallace said that the Council could do no more with the communication than receive an affidavit, but it was doubtless a hardship upon the contractor to be kept out of their money, and he thought the Council could do nothing to guarantee them as well as all employees of the Council, that they should be paid so soon as the Council are in a position to do so.

His Worship concided. Letter received and placed on file.

Application for the office of City Inspector were read from John Woolcott and John M. Thain, both applicants offering their services gratis, and the Council was in a position to maintain the requisite staff.

Mr. Wallace inquired what correspondence had taken place between the Council and Government with reference to the property on Government street, occupied by Mr. Franklin.

The Clerk read the letter addressed to the late Governor on the subject, to which no reply had been received.

Mr. Wallace then moved the following resolution: That the clerk be instructed to communicate with His Excellency, with a view of obtaining a grant of the three lots of ground in Government street, at present occupied by Messrs. Franklin, for city purposes.

Mr. McDonald suggested that they should not ask for the three lots at once, as they were more likely to get a portion than the whole of the property.

Mr. Stronach expressed his surprise at the modesty of Mr. McDonald. He thought the Council was asking for little enough; and considered it a reflection upon the Governor that they did not know of any property in the city they could call their own.

Mr. Bunting agreed with Mr. Stronach; he could not see how the Council could possibly be asking for too much in seeking for their own.

Mr. Wallace said he came to the Council prepared not only to ask for these lots, so as to have one piece of ground, at all events, in the city where the Council might meet, or other use for city purposes; but he was prepared to go further, and ask for the public Park to be made over to the city also. In the last city in which he lived, the city owned all the unoccupied land, and nearly all the lots as well.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Stronach gave notice of the following resolution: That whereas the Surveyor General has (in effect) stated in his evidence before the Crown Lands Committee, that it was the original intention of the authorities in setting apart the lands known as the Church Reserve that such reserve should remain as a public Park or pleasure ground in the city.

And, whereas it has been rumored that it is the intention of His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia to lease lots on said reserve for building or other purposes. I shall, therefore, move that this Council protest against the leasing or otherwise disposing of said Church Reserve contrary to the original intention as stated by the Surveyor General.

His Worship asked the Council if they approved of his authorizing some person to act temporarily as Inspector and report all nuisances, &c., which were now so prevalent, upon receiving half the penalty. Mr. McDonald stoutly opposed such a proceeding. It would, in his opinion, be illegal, and he should moreover prefer seeing those who had objected to pay their taxes and support the Council suffer some inconvenience and annoyance, until the Council was properly organized, and they could not be called upon to attend to sidewalks or any thing else.

Mr. Stronach was opposed to persons acting gratuitously on behalf of the Council, and after some discussion the matter was deferred until after the passage of the new bill.

Council adjourned to Monday evening next at the usual hour.

COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864. Committee met at 11 a. m. Members present—the Chairman, and Messrs. DeCosmos, Tomlin, Duncan.

Mr. DeCosmos presented a part of the report of the committee, consisting of nearly 70 pages of closely written foolscap paper. The hon. gentleman said that the part of the report prepared was that belonging especially to the Crown Lands question; the remaining part referred especially to the incidental issues in regard to rock and swamp, &c., &c., which had been brought out during the session of the committee, and he had not had time to finish it, but was fully prepared to go on with it if the committee wished.

Mr. Duncan suggested that the hon. gentleman be allowed time to finish the report. Mr. DeCosmos said the report, as presented was so far complete, and could be gone on with.

On motion of Dr. Tomlin, seconded by Mr. DeCosmos, the Clerk was ordered to read the report.

A discussion having arisen on certain figures in the report, the committee decided that the deliberation was to be considered private, and the press accordingly withdrew.

At HONOLULU.—The ship, Queen of England, for China, arrived at Honolulu on the 26th April, 18 days from Victoria.

JAMES S. GIBSON.—Information is required concerning the above named gentleman late of Montreal, Canada.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, May 4.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF GEORGE ROBERTS.—Not the MAN.—Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, a man named G. Willis, a boatman, and an old resident of this city, was suddenly arrested in Store street, by five policemen. Willis was seized and marched off at once to gaol, where he was kept for two hours without being told what charge was against him. At the expiry of that time, he was brought before the acting stipendiary magistrate, and informed that he was charged with the murder of George Roberts, the officers believing that he was one of the men who left with George Roberts in the whale boat. Several respectable citizens having testified that Willis was 'now to town, and that he was not one of Roberts' companions in the whale boat, he was at once liberated.

Fire.—Last night about 10 o'clock, during the night the Deight Company's alarm bell followed by that of the Hook and Ladder Company, commenced ringing vigorously, and the firemen, despite the wind and rain, were quickly at their posts. The cause of alarm was found to proceed from a pile of shavings and debris in the ravine below Douglas street, which had been burning all day, and was fanned by old Boreas into a formidable blaze. Some 'chanties' like by were in danger, but owing to the prompt arrival of the firemen all apprehension was speedily removed.

Arrived.—The Russian bark Oskar and Georg yesterday morning in attempting to enter the harbor without a pilot struck on the Sleeper rocks and damaged her forefoot. We understand that the pilot boat hailed the bark outside, but the captain refused to take a pilot, as a man on board, formerly engaged on the Wilson G. Hunt, which used to ply in these waters, undertook to navigate the vessel into port. She was subsequently removed from her dangerous position by the steamer Fideliter, under the superintendence of Capt. Pike, pilot, and was taken alongside Messrs. Pickett & Co.'s wharf.

The Schooner "SHARK".—Mr. Ring yesterday applied to the Chief Justice for an order to release Hughes, late master of the confiscated schooner Shark. Mr. Ring stated that the Committing Magistrate at Nanaimo had acted properly in sending copies of all the papers connected with the case, but the Magistrate had not the power to pass a sentence, and his client had now been confined for some months. His Honor said he could not deal with the case unless it was properly brought before him.

An EARLY SEASON.—Spring has come earlier this season than for some years back. Wild strawberry plants have been in blossom for two weeks, blackberry bushes are in full bloom, and the ground has been covered with wild flowers for a month. In the gardens the currants have already attained half their size, and the fruit trees are covered with blossoms.

Storm.—Shortly after nine o'clock last night the westerly wind, which had been blowing for the two previous days, shifted to the northward and eastward, and blew violently, accompanied by copious showers of rain, which continued to fall during the night, and served to lay the dust that has lately been so disagreeable to pedestrians.

FALSE ALARM.—Without previous warning, a nine o'clock gun was fired last night at Esquimalt, and the whole town was instantly on the move, believing that the mail steamer had arrived. The wagons rushed down to Esquimalt, through the storm, but only to find themselves sold.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Home pleaded guilty yesterday to having stolen property in his possession knowing the same to have been stolen, and was sentenced by the acting Police Magistrate, to six months service in the chain gang.

Thursday, May 5. MORE ROWS AMONG THE GENTLEMEN.—Yesterday there was fresh excitement among the Chinese portion of the population. It would seem the redoubtable Mr. Ah Gutt, had determined on leaving for San Francisco, and taking with him one of the females who figured yesterday in the police court. Last evening however the husband of Madame Pop-corn arrived from British Columbia, and interdicted the anticipated flight of his better half. Ah Gutt was, however, inexorable, and the husband applied to the Chief Justice for a habeas corpus. We did not hear the result.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—The sloop Rod Rover, Captain C. Kern, arrived yesterday from a trading voyage to the North-West coast of British Columbia. She brings news of Sebastopol's prospecting party on the Skeena river; they had not done much yet, but were prepared to go to work vigorously as soon as the weather permitted. A man named Graham had been making good wages on Neas River since the fine weather began.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, with a few passengers, amongst whom were some of the honorable members of the B. C. Legislative Council, and Judge Elliott, of Douglas.

SPRING COURT.—The case of Young vs. Parker occupied the Court yesterday. The Attorney-General, with whom Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Dr. Drake, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ring, instructed by Messrs. Parkes and Green, for the defendant.

COMPLAIN.—Mr. R. Plummer, mining engineer, having returned from a visit of inspection to the works being carried on by this company in Comiaken district, has sent in a highly favorable report to the directors. Specimens of the lead have been handed in for assay to the assay office of the Bank of British North America, and the result will probably be made known to-day.

PROSECUTION.—Governor Seymour yesterday prorogued the Legislative Council of British Columbia. The New Westminster volunteers formed a guard of honor on the occasion.

Friday, May 6. END OF THE CHRISTIAN BAZAAR.—The habeas corpus applied for yesterday was granted by His Honor to the said G. Willis, and the under-sheriff lost no time in repairing to the residence of Mr. Ah Gutt. The premises were securely locked and barred, but after some delay the sheriff obtained admission and brought away the fugitive accompanied by Ah Gutt and a retinue of countrymen, rival factions from Hong Kong and Canton. They presented themselves, about 80 in number, to His Honor in court, and a battle of words began. Mr. McCraith, instructed by Mr. Bishop, appeared for the husband, and the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Dennis, for Ah Gutt. The young damsel whose fair hand was in dispute was then appealed to. She shed tears freely and exhibited considerable embarrassment, when the Judge brought the matter to a practical issue by directing the rival claimants to stand aside and directing the female to make her own selection, whereupon she walked across the court, and after the celestial fashion stood before her lawful husband and gracefully bending with her finger to her forehead, placed herself at his side. The partisans of the husband sat up a short and followed the happy pair out of court. His Honor told the interpreters to caution their countrymen against being concerned in such broils and the illegality of the practice common among them of disposing of one another's wives. [We understand that Ah Gutt recently sold a Chinese woman for \$300.]

GOLDSTREAM IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The following returns from San Francisco assayers of samples of quartz sent down by several of the Goldstream companies, have been received by the Pacific this morning: Britannia, per ton, gold \$3, silver \$3 50; Pacific, no gold, no silver; Cornelia, no gold, no silver; Magna Bonum, no gold, no silver.

A CHIEF SHOT.—A well known Indian named Skeenahaw, chief of the Nanaimo tribe, was accidentally shot dead while out hunting yesterday.

The gunboat Forward entered the harbor last night at 10:30, and proceeded shortly afterwards to Comox.

SATURDAY, May 7. SALE OF SILVER.—The well-known race-horse, Silverait, was sold by Mr. J. P. Davies yesterday for \$400—rather a small price for the redoubtable champion of the Victoria turf. The purchaser was Mr. Wm. Buzzard, a broker-in-law of the late owner Mr. George Roberts. The horse Black Hawk was sold to Mr. J. A. McCrea for \$300.

SOCIETY DANCE.—The members of the Germania Sing Verein held one of their always pleasant gatherings last night in the Lyceum. The affair was a decided success.

ASSAULT.—Patrick Kirin was yesterday fined \$5 for committing an assault upon Leon Franklin.

Monday, May 9. THE WEATHER.—The glorious spring weather which we are now enjoying disposes every one to participate in open air exercise and enjoyment. Boating excursions, fishing parties and pic-nics to the various lovely retreats to be found in the neighborhood, are the order of the day, and the services of the universal caterer Mrs. McDonnell, are in constant requisition.

"MICHELI'S" THE WIND.—A great number of Northern Indians with their canoes, have collected near Cowichan Point. Their appearance and movements indicate some mischief to be brewing, which it would be well for the authorities to check before it is too late. Probably they are on the watch for more F. & H. victims.

"BIG STRIKE" IN COAL.—A letter received from the Harwood Coal Company's mine on Saturday states that they have struck a seam five feet in thickness, and of excellent quality. The seam is divided by a layer of clay three inches thick.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.—We are enabled to state that His Excellency has appointed a successor to W. A. G. Young, Esq., who is about to proceed to England. It would be premature to mention the name of the gentleman until his appointment is gazetted.

Tuesday, May 10. GUNS AT SEA LAST NIGHT.—Those who were astir at 11:30 last night were somewhat startled by seeing the flash and hearing the report of several heavy guns from the direction of Race Rocks. The alarm was caused by the gunboat Grappler which was engaged in a little midnight exercise, as is occasionally done in the navy. The gunboat fired three rounds of three guns each.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Mr. Bland, of Esquimalt Road, proceeded to visit Bayley's farm in Saanich advised for sale. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bland and five children in a four-wheeled vehicle belonging to Mr. Stokes of Esquimalt, and was joined by some friends in a buggy. On returning from the farm about half past 4 p. m., near the spot where Mr. Harris met with his accident, Mr. Bland's horse shied at something and upset the trap, and everyone was thrown violently out into the road. Three of the children were seriously hurt, having been kicked by the horse, and the wheel having passed over one of them. Mrs. Bland was also hurt, but not seriously. She fainting as soon as the accident happened. The horse ran away with the under part of the carriage, and in passing the buggy, caught one of the wheels and bent the axle-tree. After some difficulty the horse was secured, and a four-wheeled wagon brought the party into town. No blame, we understand, is to be attached to Mr. Stokes' man who was driving when the accident occurred. The children received medical attendance on reaching town, and we are happy to hear that no serious results are anticipated.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon as the Russian bark Oskar and Georg was being towed out of the harbor by the Fideliter, a Russian sailor took a header from the stern, opposite Pickett's wharf, and struck out for shore. One of Reid's fire boats was immediately pulled to the assistance of the swimmer, and a Kanaka pulled off in another boat. The sailor declined to enter Reid's boat, but clambered into the Kanaka's boat, and desired him to pull quickly to shore. The Oskar and Georg proceeded on, and the captain called out to those on shore to have the man arrested. On reaching terra firma, however, he was taken down quietly and dressed in his boots and garments of some of the salt water, after which he sauntered away un molested. The man declared he would not, under any circumstances, return to the ship.

POLICE COURT.—Charles Hubb was yesterday charged with violently assaulting Shett a Songish Indian, with an axe, and was remanded for one day in consequence of the Indian being too seriously injured to appear. How-a-matches, a Cowichan Indian charged with the wilful murder of Qualotan, at Cowichan, was remanded until Friday. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of. Hyram Bryant was fined \$10 for giving whisky to a Patrick Kirin, charged with selling whisky with a license, was remanded till to-morrow.

The screw propeller Fideliter, after towing out two Russian barks, proceeded yesterday to Nanaimo.

The gunboat Forward proceeded yesterday to Nanaimo.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 3. McDonald vs. Vignolo.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained by McDonald to restrain the negotiation of certain bills of lading of lumber shipped on board the Napoleon III, which bills of lading were made out to the order of Messrs. Fogg & Co., of Shanghai, a lien upon them being claimed by McDonald for an advance of the amount of \$6,000.

Mr. McCraith, instructed by Parkes & Green, moved to dissolve the injunction. The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Drake, in support of the injunction. Mr. McCraith stated the grounds upon which he moved, which were briefly as follows: Messrs. Fogg & Co., merchants in Shanghai, last summer shipped a cargo of Japanese and other goods, and consigned it to Messrs. Vignolo & Co., with letters of instruction to await the proceeds in return cargoes of a particular description of lumber, which was to be selected by their super-cargo, Mr. Bachelier, a person of experience in the lumber trade. Fogg & Co. likewise instructed Vignolo that any advance he might make to the saw-mill proprietor in filling up the order must be made at his Vignolo's risk, which he accordingly did. Several cargoes were obtained and shipped pursuant to these instructions, and the cargo in question was one of particular sizes of lumber required for ship-building purposes. Greenan & Cranney, of Uxbridge Mills, unable to fill the order without advances, obtained the requisite advances from Vignolo & Co. to an amount within about \$1,100 of the value of the cargo shipped per Napoleon III, Vignolo having made considerable advances on lumber which was waiting shipment at the mill; he was compelled to take an assignment of the charter of the vessel from Greenan & Co., and McDonald at an advance of \$7 per 1000 on the charter freight. The vessel which laden arrived at Esquimalt, and the bills of lading, Fogg & Co., and invoices were deposited by Greenan & Co. with McDonald, as Vignolo intended merely for the purpose of being handed over to him for transmission to China upon payment of the balance due on the cargo; and on that understanding Main, as Vignolo's agent, obtained the bills of lading from McDonald's clerk.

McDonald, however, contended that he had a lien on these bills of lading for a sum of \$6,500 alleged to have been advanced by him to Greenan & Co. upon the deposit of the bills of lading as a security for the cargo valued at \$6,900. The bills of lading were demanded back from Main, who refused to part with them, but was willing to pay the balance due on the cargo. McDonald, thereupon, obtained an injunction to restrain Main's agent, aforesaid, from parting with the bills. The present motion was to dissolve the injunction.

Counsel having been heard on both sides at length His Lordship reserved his decision until Thursday morning.

Important Decision.

Tuesday, May 3, 1864. McDonald & Co. vs. Vignolo & Co.—His Honor the Chief Justice yesterday rendered his decision in the above important mercantile case, particulars of which were reported in the Colonist of Wednesday. The following is an epitome of the Chief Justice's decision, and for the seniority of the case, it is interesting to note that the decision was given upon the allegation contained in the affidavit filed by McDonald & Co., that the invoice and bills of lading had been improperly obtained from their custody.

These affidavits were, however, completely refuted by the affidavits filed by a very different case. From the documents themselves, and the whole course of the transaction, it was evidently the intention of Greenan and Cranney that the shipping documents should pass into the hands of Vignolo & Co. for transmission to China in return for the advance made by them on the cargo. The moment the bill of lading was signed, being drawn distinctly to the order of Fogg & Co., the consignees lost all control over that cargo, and the property became solely vested in Fogg & Co. The original charter of the vessel, in which McDonald & Co., and which charter was assigned by them to Vignolo & Co., showed a rivalry between McDonald and Greenan as principal and agent, and placed McDonald in a different position from that assumed by them of being merely brokers, making an advance on the cargo. The injunction was therefore dissolved, costs to be costs in the cause.

MONDAY, May 9th, 1864.

Summary Suits.—Babaglia v. Fajjas.—Bishop for plaintiff, Dennis for defendant. Suit to recover \$180 for rent. The defence was that a person named Fabre was liable. Mr. Timmerman, agent for the plaintiff, was examined and cross-examined. The defendant was examined, and after hearing addresses from the Advocates on both sides, His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Rudin v. Little.—An action brought by plaintiff, master of the schooner Discovery, against J. T. Little, for freight on a load of coal from Nanaimo. Defendant contended judgment, and was allowed two weeks to pay the amount.

Parkinson v. Quarles.—A milliner's bill against Mrs. Quarles. Judgment for plaintiff, there being no defence.

Emerson v. Norrin.—An action for \$200 for clearing five acres of land. It being proved that the work was not thoroughly done, plaintiff was non-suited.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, the 23rd instant.

RETURN OF THE FORWARD.

Apprehension of a Murderer.

The gunboat Forward, Lieut. Com. Hon. H. D. Lascelles, arrived yesterday from Cowichan with Superintendent Smith in charge of a well-known Indian murderer, named How-a-matches, for whose apprehension the gunboat had been specially despatched.

A few days ago, it was reported to the Governor that a cold blooded murder had been perpetrated at Cowichan by the above-named Indian, who was said to be a terror, not only to the tribes in that neighborhood, but also to the white settlers. Accordingly, His Excellency directed Superintendent Smith to proceed immediately to the gunboat to investigate the matter, arrest the offender, and try and pacify the excited natives. On reaching Cowichan Bay, Lieut. Lascelles and Superintendent Smith proceeded to the ranch at Comiaken, where the murderer was supposed to be, followed at a short distance by a boat's crew armed with cutlasses. The Indians collected in large numbers, and soon learned the object of the visit. The culprit himself was present, but his comrades refused to point him out, and it was only by applying to the Priest, who resides there, that Superintendent Smith could obtain the requisite information. Watching his opportunity, however, while the rest were engaged in talking, How-a-matches slipped off unobserved, and hid himself. Messengers were sent after him to caution him to return, but to no purpose, and the Priest likewise failed to induce him to surrender himself. Leaving Lieut. Lascelles to keep the Indians separate under a guard of sailors, the Superintendent proceeded to find the missing man; he was showily by the Priest and an Indian where the man was hiding, and detected the fellow's head peeping over a rock. Mr. Smith soon gave How-a-matches to understand that he must be taken prisoner, and that it would be better for his health to offer no resistance. After some parleying, he surrendered himself.

On Saturday Lieut. Lascelles, Mr. Smith, all the officers of the Forward who could be spared, and some white settlers, taking with them the prisoner, proceeded up the river to Sommes, where the murdered man was buried, in order to examine the body and hold an inquest. After some difficult walking they reached the Indian village; the body was exhumed; an inquest was held; witnesses to the deed (including a white man) were examined; and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against How-a-matches.

The prisoner had as the owner maintained that he had killed the Sommes Indian while in self-defence, but when the mutilated corpse was presented to his view he appeared to be somewhat moved and no longer attempted to palliate his guilt.

How-a-matches was taken back to the Bay and placed on board the gunboat, having taken leave of his wife and made a will disposing of his worldly effects in case he should not return. The prisoner when apprehended wore a piece of oak leaf gold lace round his cap, but feeling probably the degradation of his position at the eyes of his companions he tore the lace off and indignantly threw it away. The evidence adduced at the inquest we understand, showed that How-a-matches met the Indian whom he murdered at Ulen-cleats. They were old enemies, and belonged to tribes who are at variance. How-a-matches, who is alleged to have been quite sober, treated the Sommes Indian to two glasses of whisky, and some squabble then arose, when he stabbed and cut the latter with a long knife in two or three places and killed him. The Indians became excited in consequence of this outrage, and for the seniority of the settlement it was deemed advisable to arrest How-a-matches immediately, his name being a terror to the neighborhood. He is now in jail, awaiting his trial on a capital charge. The Indians at Cowichan, says Smith, are a new matter in great force, and those at the mouth of the river are very hostile towards them further inland. He cautioned the chief that if they allowed their people to molest one another, prompt punishment would inevitably fall on the heads of the offenders.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Governor of Columbia on his prorogation of the Legislative Council of that colony will be found in another column. Governor Seymour marks are plain and business-like, is nothing pompous, nothing ornate, grand in this address to the Council has a fault at all, it is decidedly on its side. His Excellency has given his assent to eight of the ordinances which have been passed by the Council, and has promised to call in effect a large number of the resolutions forwarded to him by that body. The order and resolutions to which his assent has not been given touch on very important questions. The ordinance proposed to regulate the issue of bank notes, the policy has, we think, wisely reserved Her Majesty's consideration. It measures that might, in its present form, led to much mischief, and well merits a complicated characteristic given to it. Governor. With regard to the financial resolutions sanctioning an expenditure of eighty thousand pounds, His Excellency proclaims the matter with great caution, is unwilling to introduce a second apportionment act, embodying these in the form of supplementary estimates, principally on the ground that the money proposed to be expended is not in the Government's possession, but is left to the colony towards the end of a favorable business delay under favorable circumstances, in obtaining proceeds of the loan, of five million that date. His Excellency will, we consider each of the resolutions "as a duty for him to expend the amount mentioned in the manner therein specified. The resolution for the survey of the mouth of Queenella to Curioo cured in, and the £40,000 vote for improvement of the communications district, also meets with the approval of Governor. His Excellency's anxiety to speedily and effectually, lines throughout the mining regions petty fair indication that he understood the paramount duty of the Governor of British Columbia. Much, however, we admit the earnestness which Governor evinces in the construction of the measures, we should regret exceedingly that they were voted for specific purposes should be from these objects and applied to however important. There are occasions of great exigencies, where the head of government may, with some show of wisdom, through formalities framed for the purpose of public right; but the undue authority, even in such remote colonies, is rarely indulged in with impunity. It would have been much to the contingency of which His Excellency has taken into consideration the Council was prorogued, and action taken accordingly.

In reply to a resolution asking for an audit of the office of Auditor for the Colonial Secretary, Governor Seymour states that in a very short period the audit will probably have a body with a larger elective electorate, and will be more directly appointing its own officers to examine the public accounts. The assistance of the Governor, given in a question that scarcely necessitates intimation, and coming immediately after the action of the officials in the against enlarging popular representation of the Colony, must be especially mortifying to the inhabitants, and who are legislators, by virtue of their position. The people of British Columbia, however, are scarcely simple enough to be so easily misled, and the agitation on this important question, after persistent agitation, and while the inhabitants of a colony had shown alive to its importance. What extraordinary powers may be vested in a college, for enlarging the representation, or whatever the Duke of Wellington may intend on the expiration of his term, the people may rest assured will obtain political privileges proportion to the energy and determination of their demands.

The question of union of the telegraphic and steam communication with the colony are to the inhabitants of Vancouver the most interesting subjects, and those of His Excellency's speech quite prepared for the sentiment of Governor on the union of British Columbia. Governor evinces in favor of urging the two colonies under present circumstances; a measure that could be said as we have repeatedly remarked, is that the Governor would the relations between the two into less conflicting interests, for direct steam communication Francisco, meets with the Governor.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 10, 1864.

THE PUBLIC MEETING AT NANAIMO.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NANAIMO, V. I., April 29th, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—The adjourned public meeting was held in the Court House at this place last night, and was numerously attended. The Committee appointed on the previous evening, submitted their report of which the following is a condensed statement:

REPORT.

"Our Committee chosen at the meeting on Monday evening to prepare an address to His Excellency the Governor, and procure information concerning sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, beg to report and submit to you the following:

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Arthur E. Kennedy, Esquire, C. B., Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies.

May 17th, PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the undersigned, desiring to convey to your Excellency our sincere congratulations upon your safe arrival in this young and promising colony as the representative of our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria; to whose person and Throne we are deeply attached, as also to those institutions of the Great Empire of which we are the illustrious subjects.

We beg to assure your Excellency of our loyalty and earnest desire to aid to the utmost of our ability in the maintenance of order and good government, and in planting and fostering the tried and honored institutions of our loved Britain in this our adopted home.

We trust also to have the pleasure of an early day of offering to your Excellency a personal welcome to our little town, whose exports are of no little consequence to the welfare and progress of this Island.

Permit us also to add our kindest wishes to Mrs. Kennedy and family, and which we hope your Excellency will convey to them. We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servants, ROBERT DUNSMUIR, Chairman. ALEXANDER JARVIS, Secretary.

(Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting.)

Mr Nicol having offered, on behalf of the Vancouver Coal Mining Co., as a site for a Colonial school that plot of ground situated in the center of the town, bounded by Grace street, being about half an acre, so condition that it be used for school purposes within two years, your Committee recommended that this offer be gratefully accepted.

Your committee also applied to Mr. Nicol for a particular site for a public cemetery, which he informed your committee would recommend the directors to grant. This site is conveniently situated on the Common road, at a reasonable distance from town, being six or seven acres, and is well adapted for the purpose, and your committee think, after consideration, that it is probably the most eligible and desirable that could be chosen.

Moved by Mr. Christie and seconded by Mr. Fulton that the report be received and the committee discharged.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Misener and seconded by Mr. Bryden that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bate that the address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded as soon as practicable.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White and seconded by Mr. Bryden that the report in regard to the Colonial School site be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bryden that the pieces of land mentioned in the report for the Public Cemetery be accepted pro tem.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that steps be taken forthwith to secure a permanent, site and better accommodation for the Colonial School of this colony, and we would further express our earnest hope that the Governor will lose no time in inaugurating a general school system for the whole colony, on a broad and secular basis.

Moved by Mr. Bate, seconded by Mr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Mr. Christie and seconded by Mr. Fulton that the report be received and the committee discharged.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Misener and seconded by Mr. Bryden that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bate that the address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded as soon as practicable.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White and seconded by Mr. Bryden that the report in regard to the Colonial School site be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that steps be taken forthwith to secure a permanent, site and better accommodation for the Colonial School of this colony, and we would further express our earnest hope that the Governor will lose no time in inaugurating a general school system for the whole colony, on a broad and secular basis.

Moved by Mr. Bate, seconded by Mr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Mr. Christie and seconded by Mr. Fulton that the report be received and the committee discharged.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Misener and seconded by Mr. Bryden that a vote of thanks be tendered to the committee for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bate that the address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded as soon as practicable.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White and seconded by Mr. Bryden that the report in regard to the Colonial School site be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Good and seconded by Mr. Bryant, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

MINUTES OF MEETING. Minutes of a Public Meeting called by William H. Franklin, Esq., J. P., on the request of the inhabitants, and held in the Court House, Monday, April 26th, 1864, to consider what steps should be taken to forward an address to His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C. B., and to consider what can be done to secure suitable sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Good; that Mr. Robert Dunsuir be appointed to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

Moved by Rev. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. Bryden that this meeting approve of the selection of sites for a Colonial School and Public Cemetery, mentioned in the foregoing report, and that we appoint Messrs. Bate, Misener, Meakin, Bryden and Sabiston a committee to convey to Mr. Nicol our thanks and appreciation of his liberal offer as to the terms on which they may be obtained, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to bring them to practical use, for the important purpose for which they have been sought.

In anticipation of a visit from His Excellency the Governor, the meeting thought it advisable, while assembled, to appoint a committee to provide for his reception, and accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen: Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Good, W. H. Franklin, Esq., J. P. O. S. Nicol, Esq., Messrs. Deverill, Tarver, Cooper, Price, Bate, Dunsmuir, Jarvis, Bryant, and Jones. A vote of thanks, unanimously accorded to the Chairman and Secretary, for the efficient manner they had fulfilled their respective positions, terminated the proceedings.

BUCKEYE MOWER. ALL CURES MADE EASY!!!

TO FARMERS:

WE, WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE, offer the Buckeye Mower for this year. Knowing it to be superior to any Mower for sale, and that it will save the reputation it has made for the past three years, in supplying any other Mower in the following respects: Being better Made; much Stronger and more Durable; will Run Lighter; Cut much closer with greater ease to the grain, and no side draught; We can bring twenty Farmers to say the BUCKEYE is SUPERIOR to any Mower, to one who can be found prepared against it. The Buckeye Mowers are of two sizes, cutting 4 feet, and 4 feet 8 inches.

The "Buckeye" as a Reaper. The important advantages which belong to the BUCKEYE, as a mower are retained, in the Reaper, and can be used either as Mower or Reaper by attaching the Platform and Beel. Though "improving largely" of them, we have been enabled to make the Reaper more perfect. They are better adapted to the wants of California Farmers than any Combined Machine for mowing and reaping. It will adapt itself to every surface of ground, will run lighter and drive, its grain easier and better than any other Reaper. The Reaper's seat is directly over the axle of the Machine, instead of being on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the draught.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS In San Francisco and Marysville for the

Haines "Illinois" Header.

This is the only Header, which, during the past six years has stood the test and given satisfaction; all others which have been tried have proved inferior, and have been withdrawn from the Market as unsalable.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

AULTMAN'S

"Sweepstakes" Thrasher. Together with a full assortment of the most improved AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

Corner of California and Battery streets, mh23 San Francisco.

PRIZE MEDAL

Crinolines and Corsets. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship and new combinations in STAYS, CRINOLINES, AND CORSETS.

THE CARDIOPHILIC PARENT JAPON

Obtained a Prize Medal, and is the very best Stay ever invented.

Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset. Available for the Ball Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climate.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS

Are confidently recommended as a simple but powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefit derived from their use.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Pharmaceutical, Photographic, Perfumery, and Surgical Preparations, and every Description of Druggists Sundries.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 16, Coleman Street, London.

Published monthly a Price Current of upwards of Two Thousand Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the name of every patent medicine manufactured in the United States, and retail price affixed.

Consumers abroad are invited to send their names and addresses, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest preparations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them FREE OF CHARGE.

Dinnford's Pure Fluid Magnesia.

Has been emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public.

Manufactured by the highest attention to strength and purity by

DINNEFORD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 17, New Bond Street, London.

And sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists in the World.

Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, to a cure of it, can be so effective as the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases may safely assume a happy issue, whenever this medicine is applied. It is a "fresh" spring up from the bottom of the wound, a inflammation of the cutaneous surface is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the use of the Ointment. If they will use Holloway's Ointment, and a costly salve to the price of half a crown, should be well rubbed upon the neighboring parts, we on all occasions matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If these who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of our Acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia. Nothing is so good for reducing inflammation and alluding pain in these complaints as the same degree of cooling Ointment and purity of Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and extraneous matter from the system, subside and remove all enlargement of the joints, and give the system and constitution a new and healthy frame. A cure may always be effected, even upon the worst circumstances, if the use of these remedies is persevered in.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief may be obtained in the most obstinate cases, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scarcely a case may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, unless the system is purified, the blood strengthened, the system rendered healthy, and the liver and stomach purified. For all complaints of a rheumatic nature, the blood is impure; the liver and stomach are diseased; and require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds; Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia; Scalds, Burns, and Bruises; Swellings, and Stings; Itch, and Eruptions; Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

Scalds, Burns, and Bruises. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, to be repeated in the same manner at intervals of three or four days, until the disease is cured. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, as they drive out the impurities of the blood, and strengthen the system. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary.

EXPRESS, FREIGHT,

AND

PASSENGER LINE

STAGES!

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 10, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived on Saturday from New Westminster with a few passengers and from \$15,000 to 18,000 in treasure.

She brought no later intelligence from Cariboo.

The following items are from the Columbian:

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.—No Cariboo Express having arrived since our last issue the amount of treasure is not very large.

DIETS & NELSON'S EXPRESS.—The amount of \$15,000 during the past three days, from the towns on the Lower Fraser.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BANK SOCIETY.—The Committee held their quarterly meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

A STABBING AFFAIR AT YALE.—In a brawl which took place at Yale on Thursday night Mr. Keyser, a Cariboo Constable, was severely stabbed in the neck by a half-breed of the name of Alfred McNeil.

THE ST. RELIANCE returned from Yale yesterday bringing Diets & Nelson's Express, and the Indian convict Taback allowed to elsewhere.

ROAD TOLLS.—The amount of road tolls collected at Yale during the month of April, 1864, was £1,222 17 s 4 being a little over \$6,000.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Wednesday, His Excellency Governor Seymour proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber.

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

ON ENTERING OFFICE.—The period of the year has now arrived when most of you would wish to leave New Westminster to attend to the duties of your offices.

with a larger elective element will, periodically, appoint its own Committee, to examine the public accounts.

7. I now come to the most important resolutions of the Session; those which request that large sums of money to be expended on public works, be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates.

16. Your resolution of yesterday's date, message No. 40, respecting the Indian reserves, shall have as its object, my anxious consideration.

17. The choice of a good site for the public buildings at Lillooet will at once be made.

18. The petition of the people of Hope, dated March 18th, and forwarded to your consideration, I have not yet sufficient experience to deal with the question.

19. I am not yet impressed with the necessity for increasing the salary of the Postmaster-General.

20. Most of you, honorable gentlemen, are now about to resume your public or private duties in the country districts.

21. With full acknowledgments of the zeal and ability you have shown during this important session, it now only remains for me to bring it to a close.

22. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

23. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

24. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

25. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

26. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

27. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

28. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

29. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

30. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

31. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

32. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

33. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

34. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

35. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

36. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

37. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

38. I have to announce my entire concurrence in the resolution of the survey of a road from Quesnelmouth to Cariboo.

FROM HONOLULU.—The schooner Alberni, Henderson master, arrived from Honolulu yesterday afternoon with a cargo of Island produce.

FOR ALBERTI.—The steamer Thames, Capt. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Alberni Mills with 30 passengers, including several families.

FROM ALBERTI.—The sloop Monitor arrived on Saturday from Barclay Sound with two passengers.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM HONOLULU.—The schooner Alberni, Henderson master, arrived from Honolulu yesterday afternoon with a cargo of Island produce.

FOR ALBERTI.—The steamer Thames, Capt. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Alberni Mills with 30 passengers, including several families.

FROM ALBERTI.—The sloop Monitor arrived on Saturday from Barclay Sound with two passengers.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

FROM ALBERTI.—The schooner Nonpareil, Walter, called on Saturday with 2 passengers for Alberni.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

SHARPS SOLD.—Sloop 10 shares, \$4, buter 30. Gould and Currie, 4 shares, \$5, r w.

