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ENIX

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ELIA.



man was sufficiently convalement to sit

up and witness the funeral cortege of the de-

ceased President as it passed mournfully along

the streets on its way to the capitol, where

the remains are to lie in state, preparatory to

heing escorted to their final resting place in

ditional guarantee that the policy of the ad-

ministration will be unfalteringly carried out.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. (Sundays Excepted,

AT VICTOBIA, V. . TERMM ---- \$1000 Annum, in advance 600 er Six Months, - - - --Per Week, payable to the Carrier,

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urnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$4 for six onths; \$2 50 for three months: payablein advance; NOTICE:

L P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent fortne Loting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

we can pretend at present to do.

Diets & Rapress, -

W. R. Burrage,

C.P.Fisher, -Algar, ----

The next portion that attracted the attention of Dr. Brown was the country between Nanaimo and Comox and the Courtenay river. In alluding to the tract of land extending from Rio de Grallas to past Quall-e-hum river, the report says-" These meadows in almost every instance are well watered by Illinois. The recovery of Seward is an adcreeks flowing through them on their way to the sea. The worst of them are as good as the famed Essex flats on the Thames." Falling into the Courtenay, two miles from its mouth, is the Puntledge, and five miles up the Puntledge debouches a river which has been called Brown's river, after the commander of the expedition: " On this river," says Dr. Brown, "I am fortunate enough to be able to report the existence of one of the finest seams of coal hitherto discovered, at least as

Tale. thick on the outcrop and one hundred feet Quesnelle, B. C. is exposed. The coal the report says is very suitable for coke. The position of this valuable field, which is shown to be exten-- Barkervill sive, is easily accessible from Comox harbor, Cameronto being but five miles distant from navigable Clement's Lane, London 30 Cornhill, London, water, and the intervening country eminently adapted to a railway.

the exploring expedition of the Southern THE EXPLORATION REPORT. portion of the Island. That these results are The report of the Exploration Expedition well worth the money which was expended is at last before the public. It is a pamphlet on the undertaking no person, we are sure, in of twenty seven pages, and gives a detailed

the community will sttempt to deny-that account of the expedition which started from they are of a sufficiently hopeful character to Victoria on the 7th of June last under the impel us to still further exertions in the cause command of Dr. Brown. Much of the reof exploration is, we think, equally apparent. port has at different times appeared in the We have yet much to learn of the topography Victoria papers, but there is also a great deal and general character of the Island. The of interesting matter which will be found extreme northern portion and the southern briefly the routes taken by the expedition and portion are now tolerably well known, but the entirely new to the Victoria public. To give great central region-the widest portion o the general results of the undertaking is all the country-is still a terra incognita. We would, therefore, urge upon His Excellency The party were taken from Victoria to Governor Kennedy the immediate dispatch of Cowichan in the gunboat Grappler; from another expedition. We are now by practi-Cowichan they pushed forward by land and cal experience enabled to improve on our river travel to the Great Cowichan Lake, former efforts. We see the lumbering nature which they reached after a journey of seven of a popular but irresponsible Committee, and days. In ascending the Cowichan river, we see the folly, which was one we pointed which is forty miles in length, the color of out at the commencement, of a large expedigold was discovered everywhere, and in two or three places prospects of from one to one to itself. One-half the number of members would have accomplished more, and saved a large expense. The House of Assembly has voted several thousand dollars for explora-

Coal was discovered propping out in one lo-cality. Excellent timber was found growing the margin of the river and extending tions and land surveys -all it requires, thereto a considerable distance backwards. The to a considerable distance backwards. The timbered land, the report says, is excellent will make gold prospecting more of a specialty, and that will start better provided with implements is a display of that energy and vigor on the part of Governor Kennedy which resulted so successfully last year. This time we hope, however, to see the Government undertake the complete supervision of the affair and relieve it of the anomaly, which was previously presented, of public money being spent by men, who, however entitled to public thanks, were nevertheless totally unauthorised in the excenditure. AMERICAN AFFAIRS. The intelligence from the States so far throws but little additional light on the late murderous conspiracy to assassinate the principal members of the Cabinet at Washington. The man recognized as Surrall, who made the attack on the life of Secretary Seward, has been arrested, but the more successful actor in the bloody drama has hitherto escaped. By last accounts Booth appears to be in Pennsylvania, having failed evidently to cross the Potomac and reach Maryland. He seems, withal, to have numerous aiders and abettors, or he would never have been audacious enough to risk a conflict with the Federal cavalry, and having done so, world never have evaded capture another twentyfour hours. . With the telegraph in the hands of the Government, however, and with the immense net-work of Government surveillance in the Northern States, the murderer's arrest cannot be long delayed ; the only misfortune to be feared is the probability of his dying by the too honorable death of the sword, in his efforts to escape justice. For such wretches as he civilization is almost in clined to go back to the rack of the Inquisition, and apply all the tortures that human ingenuity has conceived. Republics cannot afford to be merciful, when their Chief Magistrate is liable at any moment to be struck down by the assassin. They must make, for the sake of example, the punishment commensurate with the crime. Regicide has always been looked upon as an offence too great for ordinary punishment, and the life of a man placed in authority, not by the accident of birth or the violence of bloodshed. but by the voice of his fellow-man, can scarcely be esteemed less sacred than that of king or czar. The intelligence of Secretary Seward's recovery is as remarkable as it is gratifying, when we consider the circumstances BOUG SHALL DUOG

To him more than to any other man was the Inte President indebted for advice and assist-ance in his trying position, and the same ability which helped to guide Lincoln politi cally safely through the difficulties of the civil war will be no doubt glady embraced by President Johnson. The "situation" in the future is moreover o matic than ht back, not only to allegiance to the Federal Government but to the paths of peaceful industry ; the immense armies that have been fighting in

both parts of the Republic have to be gradually disbanded; slave laber has to cease, and the toil of the hired worker on the plantation made remunerative to the manuently adapted to a railway. mitted slave as well as to the speculative em-The above is an epitome of the results of ployer. These are tasks sufficient in themselves to strain the powers of statesmanship as well as those of diplemacy to their utmost.

> Since the capitulation of Lee but little interest seems to be attached to military movements. Johnson's surrender to Sherman was almost a foregone conclusion when the Richmond army yielded, and the same spirit of succumbing to circumstances is indicated in almost every part of the Confederacy. Mobile, whether it was because the news of Lee's discomfiture and its result, had, not reached the garrison, or whether its defenders were determined to make themselves celebrated in history as the

last to lay down their arms, forms an exception. There the fighting has been going on almost continually, and its capture has been announced over and over again, but incorrectly. The accounts this time reiterating the taking of the city are, however, more reliable in their appearance than former ones; for we find that Fort Blakely has been captured, and with it 2,400 men. The sur-render of this stronghold is virtually the sur render of the city. If, therefore, he intelli-gence of the latter's capture be like former statements, too premature, there is overy prosstatements, too premature, there movery pros-pect, from the taking of Blakely, of an im-

capitulation. The place in a fe days would, under any circumstances, be rendered entirely useless to the South, the interior of Alabama being now literally overrun by the Federal forces. Montgomery, the capital, has fallen; and Columbus, an important town in a military point of view, on the Alabama and Georgia boundary line has also surrendered to Thomas' troops. In a few days the entire State will be under Northern dominion; the Confederacy will have virtually collapsed, and the years of interminable guerilla warfare so seriously predicted on the downfall of the great Southern armies will enter into that region of false prognostication which has swallowed up so many European hypotheses in reference to the American war.

EASTERN NEWS Dates to the 18th.

BOOTH, THE MURDERER OF LINCOLN. SURROUNDED. SURRALL, THE AT-

RAPIDLY. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY. GENERAL LEE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM IN RICHMOND.

From the North Pacific Times.

The gentleman who communicates the in.

ence says that Lee did not, after the sur-

telligence says that-Lee did not, after the sur-render repair to North Carolina, but has been

remaining at Appomatox Court House to

carry out the terms of the capitulation, and

it is supposed by this time he is in Rich-

Grant having extended to him, through courtesy, an escort of 100 cavalry, the best

possible feeling exists between the two Gen-

erals. Nothing definite has been heard re-

mond.

ested.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.—Gen. Ord has issued the following order: All officers of the army of Northern Virginia who were not present at the surrender on the 9th, are here-by informed of the terms of capitulation, the same being extended to them. They can at once avail themselves of the

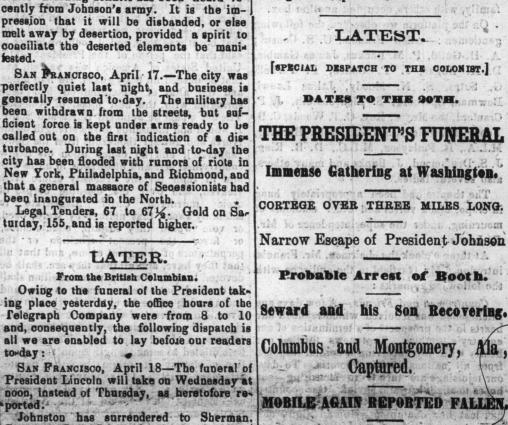
upon the life of President Lincoln. This is substantially a correct statement of what he has so far divulged. His well-known resi-dence is in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, April 18.-Last special dis-patch says President Johnson yesterday said to a clergyman, who begged him to be mer-TEMPTED MURDERER OF SEWARD, CAPTURED. SEWARD RECOVERING RAPIDLY. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S that he was willing to act with the utmost leniency towards the common people of the rebel States, but unrepentant leaders must be punished.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD; April 9 .-

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 9 .---To Grant.—I have the honor to report the capture this day of rebel forts at Blakely, with 2,400 prisoners and twenty guns. (Signed) CANET.

NEW YORE, April 18.-The Herald's Richmond dispatch of the 14th says that Gen. Lee arrived in that city at 8:30 p.m. He and his staff were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace, cheer upon cheer being given them, even Union soldiers raising their caps to him.



Moseby Surrendered.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The city was perfectly quiet last night, and business is generally resumed to day. The military has een withdrawn from the streets, but sufficient force is kept under arms ready to be called out on the first indication of a disa turbance. During last night and to-day the city has been flooded with rumors of riots in New York, Philadelphia, and Richmond, and that a general massacre of Secessionists had been inaugurated in the North.

Legal Tenders, 67 to 671%. Gold on Sa turday, 155, and is reported higher.

LATER.

From the British Columbian.

Owing to the funeral of the President taking place yesterday, the office hours of the relegraph Company were from 8 to 10 and, consequently, the following dispatch is all we are enabled to lay before our readers

torday : SAN FRANCISCO, April 18—The funeral of President Lincoln will take on Wednesday at noon, instead of Thursday, as heretofore re-

Johnston has surrendered to Sherman Secretary Seward is recovering.

Special Dispatch to the "Columbian."

soil and would pay well in spars for its clear. dries, Photographic Stock ing. The country round about the lake was explored with the following results : The receive prompt attention for transportation through lake was found to be from twenty to twentytwo miles in length, and from 11/6 to 2 of a ch 15, 1865. ap6 3m is mile in breadth, and surrounded by two ! Cigars ! ranges of mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet LECO ont Street. **CERS OF THE FOL** of half pounds, equal in iginia: OFFERING. V CHARM. d Natural Leaf of every devery steamer, invoices of A CIGARS, in bond or WEIL & CO., street, SAN FRANCISCO. SSURANCE PANY. & CHARING CROSS SHED IN 1782.1 DE AND LIBERALITY hgagements are always me s well known, land the im n with the pu^D ic may be ot that since its establish-a than RIGHT MILLIONS ge of claims for losses b ng been appointed agente ny, are now prepared to st fire upon Buildings and tips in harbor, with or with favorable terms. C. NUTTALL & CO., wharf street, er Island and British Oc ino bolastera i IGNED HAVE IN-

e of a share in a well estab-ria. Capital required, \$4000 I here is immediate necessity mence of the illness of one of PEARKES & GREEN.

high. A stream running into the Cowichan Take, called Foley's creek, gave good prospects of gold, as high as four cents to the pan having been obtained. Copper was found in many places-in one locality showing a rich seam of nearly twenty feet in width. Iron stone was also discovered. On June 20 the party, comprising eleven persons, was divided, one portion, under command of Lieut. Leech, making for Port San Juan, and the other portion, under Dr. Brown, intending to reach the sea at Whyack, the fortified village of the Nittinats. The latter journey does not seem to have given many practical results. The travel was for the most part performed in cances down the Nittinat river, on which the color of gold was found as well as on the neighboring creeks. The timber along the Nittinat was very gigantic-some of the spruce and cedars measuring thirty-eight feet in circumference. The party reached Whyack, and after a short stay, scudded along the coast, and arrived at Port San Juan. On account of the difficulties of the route taken by Leech, his men did not reach this place until many days after the arrival of Dr. Brown. The former's journey did not seem to be much more productive than that of the commander. The country was very mountainous and unfitted for agriculture. It gave, on the other hand, rich metallurgical indications, plumbago and argentiferous rock having been discovered to considerable extent. Its principal character, however, was its goldbearing qualities, which were indicated by most of the creeks and by San Juan river. Coal was also discovered in various places, but not in sufficient quantities to justily the expenditure of much capital. The next point made was Sooke, which was reached by the coast line. On this route the Sombrio and Jordan rivers were passed and gold prospects obtained. Coal was also observed in many places. Of the discovery of gold at Sooke the public are already well informed. Atter prospecting Sooke and Leech rivers the expedition directed its steps overland to the starting point at Cowichan. The latter district, according to the report, " abounds in minerals, marble, coal, copper, &c., and gold alla London, London, W. C. Wholeselod W

SHOOTING AFFRAY ON THE FRASER.

An affair occurred on the steamer Hope on her way to Yale which is likely to end unfortunately for one of the parties concerned. A person named Dan Copland, well known in sporting circles, while inebriated, quarrelled with some Chinese passengers and wanted to drive them out of the saloon. He struck one of them and cut off his pigtail. The purser interfered and told him that such conduct could not be allowed, but it is said that Copland presented a pistol at him ; ultimately he discharged one chamber of his revolver, but fortunately he hit no one, though the engineer of the boat had a narrow escape-the ball passing through the sleeve of his coat. Copland and one of his companions named Wright, left the saloon and went on to the guards where Copland discharged another bullet into a crowd of Chinamen, wounding two in their legs. The Reliance being a little behind the Hope, and it being known that Mr. O'Reilly, J. P., was on board, the captain sent a note detailing the occurrence by a passing cance. The Captain of the Hope shortly afterwards got rid of Copland and Wright by landing them on Jeffray's Bar, and when the Reliance came up they walked quietly on board and were at once arrested, and finally lodged in gaol at Yale. On the arrival of the Hope at Yale with the witnesses, which would be about 3 p. m. on Friday, they were to be brought before the resident magistrate, Mr. Sanders .- V. Times.

OSCULATORY .- A young tellow one offered to kiss a Quakeress. "Friend," said she, " thee must not do it." " Oh, by Jove ! but I must," said the youth. " Well, friend, as thee hast sworn, thee may do it ; but thee must not make a practice of it." CABBAGE .-- Sambo says : " Dese folk make

Ball descriptive estalogrees of seeds and tree

-has spoken twice this forenoon. He sleeps much of the time, and breathes regularly. Ilis pulse and appetite are good. Everyone feels encouraged in regard to both. The messenger and nurse are both doing well. C. A. SEWARD.

BALTIMORE, April 18.-A gentleman who was at Point Lookout, Marylaud, yesterday morning, was informed by the officers of a gunboat that Booth and other conspirato s. about thirty in number, were in St. Mary's County heavily armed, endeavoring to make their way across the Potomae River, which was strongly picketed, no one being allowed to pass. He also stated that on Sunday succeeded in capturing one of them. Our cavalry were reinforced yesterday, and were understood to have them completely surrounded so that escape was impossible.

A highly important arrest was made here to-day. The name of the party is for the resent withheld. He has made a full confession of being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowedges himself to be the author of the letter found in Booth's trunk.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Late last night a man disguised as a laborer, carrying a pick on his shoulder, approached a house occupied by a family of the name of Surrall, in this city, and was about to enter when he was arrested. Upon washing the dirt from his face he proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance at first indicated. He called himself Payue and exhibited not a little embarrassment, and managed to ask in an agitated manner why he, was arrested. The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for, when he exclaimed "That's the man. I know him by general appearance and by his mouth." The servant said there could be no mistake. Others in Seward's House at the time will probably have recollection of Surrall's appearance, and will be afforded an opportunity f recognising him. The man is believed to be Surrall who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house.

BALTIMORE, April 18.-It is understood that the party alluded to as under arrest here states that the original design of the conspi-rators was merely to capture President Lin coln some time back, making him prisoner, and in this way compel a general release of all rebel prisoners held by the United States. When the general exchange of prisoners commenced, however, this project was abandoned by him and others as no longer necessary. He says he refused to have any, thing further to do with it, and endeavored a good many of dese 'patches from de seat of war out of whole clof."

Special Dispatch to the "Columbian." WASHINGTON, April 18.—To Sanford.— Uncle is much better; he sat up for a quar-ter of an hour this morning, and was bright and cheerful to-day. There is a marked im- illustrieus dead ever demonstrated in the anprovement upon yesterday. Frederick nals of civilization. The citizens poured Seward is but slowly regaining consciousness forth by thousands into the streets, and by 10 o'clock many parts of the city were ren-dered impassable. At 2 p. m. the remains were taken to the Capitol by a procession extending over three miles in length, and were placed in the Rotunda where they will lie in state until to-morrow, when they will be conveyed under escort to Springfield. Illinois.

> NEW YORK, April 19-It is estimated that 125,000 people were in Washington to-day to witness the funeral ceremonies of President Lincoln.

READING, PENN., April 20-Lyon, United States ____, furnishes the following : Booth was in Reading yesterday. He left on the evening a small squad of our cavalry had a train for Tomagna (?) means being taken collision with them and were repulsed but for his arrest which for obvious reasons were kept secret.

> NEW YORK, April 20- The capture of Mobile was announced by rebel deserters in Savannah.

APRIL 14-Columbus, Alabama, has been captured by Thomas' cavalry after a hard fight with Forrest, who had 400 of his men taken prisoners. Montgomery, Ala., is also captured.

Ex-Governor Farrel of Wisconsin was the first to notify Andrew Johnson of the marder of Lincoln. Johnson had retired to rest but as soon as he had been notified prompt measures were taken for his protection ; but for this action of Governor Farrel in all probability President Johnson would have been murdered. An unusual stir was heard in the room adjoining in which unknown men with pistols and dirks were found.

Moseby surrendered his forces on the 17th to Gen, Chapman on terms similar to those granted to Lee.

WASHINGTON, April 19-Secretary Seward was so much better to-day that he was able to be taken from bed and supported at a window, whence he witnessed the passage of a portion of the funeral procession. Frederick Seward is also improving.

Greenbacks, 711/3. The steamer Geo. S. Wright leaves Portand for Victoria on Monday evening.

MR. GARFIELD'S ORATION AT THE THEATRE. -In our notice of the proceedings in the theatre on Wednesday in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln, we unintentionally omitted the names of the following gentlemen who occupied seats on the plat-form :--Messrs. J. Curtis, Major Gillingham, M. Moore, --- Bagley, W. T., Edgar Marvin, Thos. Lowe and others. The names of Messrs. Stemmler & Co. should also have been mentioned in connection with the interior are rangements of the building.

among the hordy poneers of the larana tio the Book of Life, 22 one who looked his where the progress of the white man inva- | fellow-man.



The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

2

From our Daily of Thursday, April 20. COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Victoria yesterday mourned the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln. Citizens of every nationality joined with Americans in rendering homage to the memory of a great and good man. Pursuant to a desire expressed in the report of the committee of American residents the day was observed not only by Americans but by the people generally as a holyday. The Government offices and all places of business were closed, and many shops, stores and buildings were draped in mourning. Every tenement possessing a flag-post, from the Government buildings at James Bay to the humblest cabin, floated its flag at half-mast, as also did Her Majesty's ships Cameleon, Forward and Grappler, displaying the American flag at their main. The whole community evidently felt that the cause of humanity had (Applause.) His justice, generosity, and insustained an irreparable loss.

Long before the appointed time for Mr. Garfield's address the theatre began to fill with ladies and gentlemen, and at three o'clock the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Governor Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, the Misses Kennedy, and Henry Wakeford, Esq., occupied their usual box, and T. L. Wood, Esq., Attorney-General, and family, with others, occupied another box.

On the platform we observed the following gentlemen :- Allen Francis, U. S. Consul ; A. H. Guild, P. M. Backus, James Gamble, D. A. Edgar, J. P. Couch, F. Tarbell, G. Sutro, S. N. Moody, Julius Loewi, Bowman, Sporborg, S. Lichtenstein, J. P. Cranford, the Mayor, Rev. C. T. Woods, C. B. Young, Dr. Tolmie, M.L.A., Robt. Burnaby, M.L.A., B. Finlayson, M.L.C., D. B. Ring, J. S. Drummond, J. Banks and many others, also several ladies.

The theatre had been appropriately hung in crape, black velvet and other emblems of mourning, under the superintendence of Mr. R. Lewis. tas in scare

At three o'clock the chairman, Mr. Francis, introduced Mr. Garfield to the audience with the following remarks :

Countrymen and Friends,-A few days ago intelligence was received which rejoiced our lives and property of all Americans and for-eigners who visit their shores shall be equally hearts in the prospects of a termination of our sountry's troubles. That news thrilled our bearts with joy, receiving a cordial response from all nationalities in Victoria. To-day, tion of slavery; its origin, progress, nature, attendant evils and its inevitable results our rejoicings are turned to mourning-our hopes to silent fear and grief. Our country to day mouns the loss of its Chief, Freedom has lost her champion--Human Rights one of its greatest leaders, and Liberty one of her discovery of the Cotton Gin when the cultifenders. For more than thirty years I have known Abraham Lincoln. I have modest, diffident, unaspiring young man. laboring and struggling with his own hands and intellect to sustain the wants produced and the shackles of slavery were of life. I have stood by him and with him in all his political struggles. He was an admirer and follower of the great and immortal statesmas Henry Clay. I have known him as a husband, father, neighbor and friend. "None knew him but to love ; none named him but to praise." He was the only man I ever knew who had not a personal enemy. Politically, he had many, but even these always conceded to him honesty of conviction and of purpose. I have heard the eloquent and lame ted Dougla-, with whom he had many unsuccessful political contests, say that Abraham Lincoln was the only man in the political arena whom he feared; that he was too honest and too candid ever to be a sucsoo nonest and too candid ever to be a suc-sessful politician. I need say no more. Our country's history will do justice to his ser-vices, his memory, and his virtues. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. M. Garfield, of Washington Territory. Mr. Garfield then stepped forward and addressed the vast audience with his accus tomed ability and eloquence. The remarks of the speaker were listened to with profound attention. In giving a synopsis of the oration to suit our space, we feal that we shall ne-researily be compelled to detract much from cessarily be compensed to detract much from its beauties and merits. Mr. Garfield ex pressed the regret he felt at having to address to large a concourse of persons without pro-per preparation. They had met to mourn the loss of a great man. The chief of a great nation who, called upon to preside over the destinies of a people under circumstances the most trying, had tallen before the full hervest of his labours had been gathered in. He thanked the numerous assemblage of citizens of various nations met here upon a foreign shore to do honor to a man whose every thought and effort was on behalf of on behalf of its Chief Magistrate, and the lechoes of its sorrow reverberate through the world and vibrate the chords of every heart, world and vibrate the chords of every heart, sHe had fallen, and they could now pause to contemplate his great life and the great events of Government, many doubted his ability to cope and results of his public career. He required no funeral ceremony, he needed no monument. The pageantry of death and the sculptured marble could add no element of perpetuity to his fames. With his own back he had carved an obelisk more imperishable than stone, a mounment more brilliant than gold. He had laid the foundations of that monument deep and strong in the hearts and aldections of his countrymen. By his public acts alone he bad piled stone appn stone until the pinnacle had reached mid Heaven and leaping to the summit he stood there before the world the embodiment of rational univer-

ded the haunt of the savage and wild beast, with limited means for social or intellectual culture, he had advanced step by step through different grades until he had been twice elected Chief Magistrate of the American

Deep in unfathomable mines Of never-jailing skill. Treasures up His vast designs, And works His sovereign will. nation by the voluntary suffrages of a free people-the highest honor that could be conferred on him. All men started from the

We, therefore, the citizens of the United States, residing in Victoria, Vancouver Island, for the same level. Lincoln was elected President purpose of expressing our sense of our country's in 1860-inaugurated March 4th, and within 20 days the first gun boomed on Sumter and ss, have Resolved-First-That while humbly bowing to one of the greatest rebellions the world ever the decrees of an All-wise Providence, which has permitted our beloved country to be afflicted by the death of its Chief Magistrate, at a period so witnessed was inaugurated. In the face of all the difficulties that beset his path he the death of its Chief Magistrate, at a period so momentous in its history, our hearts are filled with the deepest grief, and with our country we mourn in its affliction. *Resolved*—Second—That in the death of Abra-ham Lincoln—the wise, the noble, the good—the the nation has suffered a great and irreparable loss, and the kindly nature of the departed Presi-dent has enshrined his name deeply in the affec-tions of his afflicted countrymen, who feel that Liberty wept when Lincoln fell. firmly, consistently, and boldly took a stand on behalf of the preservation of the Union, that the freedom cemented by the blood of their ancestors should remain intact and treason and rebellion should not obtain a foothold within its borders. Called upon to preside over a great nation at a time of its great peril and suffering, the wisdom Liberty wept when Lincoln fell. Resolved — Third — That we feel the keenest sor-row for the bereaved widow and family of the deof his counsels, the firmness of his positions, and his inflexible perseverance ceased President, and tender to them our warmest had nearly vanquished the public enemy and silenced the opposition when, in the midst of his labor and realisation of his hopes, he was

tegrity bad long since passed into a proverb

in the community where he lived. He had

fallen. A great wrong had been committed

against his country, and the nation mourned in sackcloth and ashes in its hum li-

sympathy in their great distress. <u>Resolved</u>—Fourth—That we bow in humble submission to the inscrutable decrees of Almighty submission to the inscrutable decrees of Almighty God, and invoke His blessings upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and we fervently hope that he may be speedily restored to his wonted health and facul-ties, and that our country may long continue to enjoy the benefits of his known wisdom and ability. struck down by the hand of the assassin. The private virtues of Mr. Lincoln were no less solid than his public career had been brilliant. As a husband, father, neighbor, and friend the tongue of scandal had never breathed a word of reproach against him. At the termination of the address, Mr.

Garfield was loudly applauded. The Chairman then briefly thanked - th audience for their attention, and closed th proceedings.

ation. The proud boast of America had been that while rulers and despots in THE FIRST DESPATCH .- By the arrival the steamer Enterprise Wednesday morning other lands were compelled to surround them ... we were placed in possession of an extra selves with a hireling soldiery, their Chief the N. P. Times, containing the first de-Magistrate had moved through life an exalted spatch received in New Westminster by wire but private citizen, enshrined in the hearts, and secure in the midst of the people who had com Seattle. No mention is made in our placed him in that high position, and by whose exchanges of the completion of the line, but universal sentiment he was sustained ; but we presume it must now be in working that boast was gone, and it could no longer be said that the person of the President of the order. The despatches are in substance the United States of America was sacred, and same as appeared in the COLONIST of yester. that he needed no body guard. He had fallen, day; we have, however, the following addiand the altar of reconciliation had been tional paragraph relating to the murder of the tional paragraph relating to the murder of the President and the escape of the assassin, which will be read with interest :--- "Miss Harris, who was in the President's box at the time of the assassination, says before the sprinkled with the best blood of America. The act would be deplored North and South. President and the escape of the assassin, It would add thousands to the strength of the North and detract thousands from the South [applause], and he called upon his fellow countrymen here and elsewhere, to unite with commission of the foul deed, the assassin him in their present necessity before High came to the door of the box, and looked in Heaven, and over the bleeding corpse of their murdered Chief Magistrate to and took a survey of the different positions of its occupants. It was thought at the time solemnly swear, that neither by word, deed, it was either a mistake or a piece of impertior vote would they sustain, countenance, nence. The circumstance attracted no paror favor the present rebellion or the perpetrators of this great crime, and that all that they have, and all that they are, shall be ticular attention, but upon his entering the box again, Major Rathburn asked the intruder his business, when he rushed past him devoted to their country until rebellion shall without making a reply, placing the pistol close to the President's head, actually in conbe crushed out-treason cease in the land and a lasting peace be obtained, wherein the tact with it, and fired. Then springing, upon the cushioned balustrade, he made a backward plunge with his knife at Mr. Lincoln respected. (Loud applause). The speaker Major Rathburn sprang forward to protect here dilated at some Jength upon the questhe President, and received a stab in the arm The murderer then jumped on the stage and effected his escape. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of the person go down from the box, she thought Mr. Lincoln had been out lookwere clearly and ably portrayed. Its grad-ual emancipation in some of the Northern States was described, also the effect of the ing for him on the floor, and barely saw the person jump to the stage when all was over. She turned her eyes towards the box, and vation of that article became so profitable

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 862

7, 1862.

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As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are proba-bly the finest fin-ished that have ever been seen in ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully ad-justed mechan-11, 1862. I'A triumph of .- Times, June ingenuity. - Tele-graph, March 31, 1862.

attempt to com, pete with for-eignersin deco. 1 rative watches, there seems to be no reason why we shalld not get the trade entirely into our own hands." Zimes, June 23, 1862.

Fined, not get the trade chircly into our own manus. "imes, June 23, 1862. " Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watchess which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest qualit which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."-Hisstrated Lowdon News November 8th, 862 WATOHES; adapted for every class, climate, and coun try, wholesale and retail Chronometer. Duplex, Lever, Hortsontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre, Seconds, Kep-less. Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 8 guineas each.

less. Astronomical, Beversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each. CLCCKS.-Drawing Room, Dining Boom, Bed Room Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Muai-cal, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Bost-office, Bhorj, Warebouse, Office, or Gounting House, from 1,000 guineas to \$1 is. each. (Gold Cases |Silver Cas

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BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.-A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted

Silver Cases, Open Face..£11 11 0 Hunters, £12 12 0 Gold Cases, Open Face..£25 00 Hunters, £30 00 FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED,-Silver Cases, at £3 3s. £4 4s. £5 5s., £6 6s. each. Ditto-Gold Cases, £5 5s., £77 4., £9 9s., £12 12s.'each.

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JAMES W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY,

33 and 34 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749. del8

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

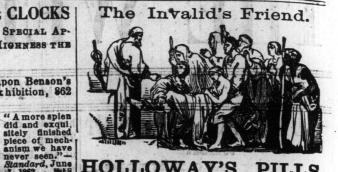
PEPSINE.

T. MORSON & SON.

Wholesale and Export Druggists. Manufacturers of the iar-iam ed PEPSINE WIVE, are enabled to offes the purest and surest substitute for the Gastrie Juice ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL. Sold in bottles 4 8, and 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, POW DE 4, PATENT GELATINE, and all GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c.

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T. MORSON AND SON: system in those States where it could be seeing his head drooped forward upon his 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London, * Orders (payable in London), are most carefully ipped. shipped. Drugs and Chemicals George Curling & Compan WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 16 CULLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.



"Some of them are of great beauty, and if the English watch trade only follow up with the same spirit and suc-cess this first attempt to com, bete with for-Nervous Disorders. What is more fearful than a treaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one:-Drink but little wine, beer, or opirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee-week tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of the Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of slops If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

No discases are more frequent, few more danger-ous, than affections of the respiratory organs The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Fills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of the blood, relieve the overgorged veins, moderate, the hurried breathing, and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Fills, by their purifying powers, oleanse the blood from all impurities and thus fortify the systen against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness, generated by success of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Fills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive irom the system the morbid cause of disease, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the irame to its pristine health and vigor. vigor.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Lowness of Spirits:

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in de-bilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy ap-petite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache and palpitation of the heart.

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Holloway' Pills are the best remedy known in the

unung arsea	Ses :
Liver Com- plaints Lumbago Piles Retention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil	Secondary Symptoms Tic-Douise- reux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Af- fections Worms of all kinds Weatness. from what ever caused ac. &e.
	Jaundice Liver Com- plaints Lambago Piles Rheumatism Betention of Urine Scrofula, or King's Evil Store Throat Store and

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSE HoLLO-WAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also

Mothers and Daughters If there is one thing more than another forwhich hese Pills are so famous, it is their purify in gpro-perties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and enewing suspended secretions Universally adopt-ed as the one grand reme iy for fomale complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required. Disorders of the Kidneys. In all diseases affecting these organs. whether hey scorete to much or too little water; or whether they be afficied with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pirls should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief after all other means have failed. Stomach out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Fills; they remove all acid-ity, cceasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacions in cases of spasm-in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach. Bronchitis, Diptheria, Coughs and Colds.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS Nervous Disorders.

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there rivetted with tenfold force. The ground taken by the speaker was that slavery was incompatible with a voluntary Government under which all must of necessity become free. The legal title to the bond servant being gone, equity gave none. This war with all its attendant horrors was the penalty of that unhallowed system. Nations like individuals must suffer, and he looked upon Mr Lincoln's death as the crowning calamity. Was their cup of misery yet full? and would the hand of retributive justice be stayed? Had the blood of white men, crown ed by the sacrifice of the Chief Magistrate, yet atoned for the transgression of God's law of which his country had been guilty for the last 70 years? Then Abraham Lincon had not died in vain, and they might indulge in the hope that the sins of the country had now been sufficiently explated, and that peace and happiness would again take their place in the land. Mr. Garfield then read the following reso-

lutions, and moved their adoption, which was carried upanimously. Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of

the assassin; And whereas, the intelligence of this great ca-

lamity, not only to our country, but t, the cause of Truth and Humanity throughout the world, has been received by us with feelings of the most pro-found sorrow; we deem this hour of our country's bereavement a fit and proper occasion to "spress the deem summaths mo for for her of interest bereavement a fit and proper occasion to express the deep sympathy we feel for her affliction, as well as the grief which afflicts our hearts at this sudden and lamentable event. But how shall we give expression to our sorrow, —in what words shall we speak of the mighty dead who has fallen, or bewail his loss? To us, on these distant shores, he was not only the Chief Magistra: of our be-loved country, but the embodime t and represen-tative of the principles we cherish, and which we had hoped, through him, to see carried out and established.

Called to preside over the destinies of our counwith the mighty difficulties and dangers which with the mighty difficulties and dangers which excompassed the nation. Questions the most mo-mentous and altogether new in the country's his-tory were presented, and upon their solution de-pended not only its welfare, but its existence as a nation. To m et these successfully required the greatest wisdom, firmness and 'moderation. But He who holds in the hollow of His hand the des-tions of rations mistakes not His security in the the who of rations mistakes not His agents in the accomplishment of His vast desi ns; and, there-fore Abreham Lincoln was found to possess the necessary qualifications to conduct his country through the trying ordeal to which she has been subjected-to preserve the stability of the Govern-ment, and at the same time vindicate the correctness of the principles upon which it was founded. He brought to the discharge of his great and ardu-ous duties a heart so honest and sincere, a wiscom The world the embodiment of rational univer-sal fiberty. (Applause.) His life and caver were strong illustrations of the effect of free institutions, upon the individual citizen so often observed in England and America. Born in the very humblest walks of life and upon the verge of civilization and reared among the hardy poneers of the far west, where the progress of the white man inva-

breast, all at once realized what had transpired. From the moment the President was shot to the time of his death he was insensible, exhibiting no signs of pain ; the blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceedingly difficult.

A LARGE CARGO-The ship Aquila, now loading at Nanaimo for San Francisco, will take in a cargo of 1800 tons of coal, the largest load yet shipped in any one vessel from that Shippers and Manufacturers of port. The Aquila is the ship which brought out the ironclad Camanche from New York, and sunk with her in the harbor of San Francisco. She is commanded by Capt. Sayward, formerly of the brig Sheet Anchor.

MISS BATEMAN AS "JULIA." - On the 30th January Miss Bateman appeared at the Adelphi Theatre, London, as Julia, in the "Hunchback." All the papers speak of her performance in the highest terms. The Times says : " Miss Bateman having played no other character than Leah, in the drama of that name, during her brilliant career in London and the provinces, the announcement that she would perform Julia, in the "Hunchback," filled the Adelphi Theatre the Universe, in the all-wise dispensation of His Providence, to afflict the people of the United States by permitting Abraham Lincoln, their Chief Magistrate, to be stricken down in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness by the hand of

to acclamation at the fourth. The young lady had to prove that she is not a 'one part actress, and her proof has more than surpassed all expectations "

" That cat has got a cold," said a friend to Jones, pointing to a domestic favorite. "Yes," Jones replied, "the poor thing is subject to catarrh."

Subject to calarrh." HoLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills are more effi-dictions in strengthening a debilitate's constitution than any other medicine in the world Persons of a nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak directive organs, or whose health has become deranged by billous affections, disordered stomach, or live, e.w plaints, should lose no time in giving these admirable Pills a faithral coughe, oolds, asthma, or shortness of breath, are also with-in the range of the sacative powers of this very re-markable medicine. The cures affected by these Pills are not Superficient or temp rary, but com-pleve and permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious, and may be given, with confidence to delivate ismales and young children.



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Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPOBIA PREPARATIONS.

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Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles.

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and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Re-nowned Specialities.

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WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked,

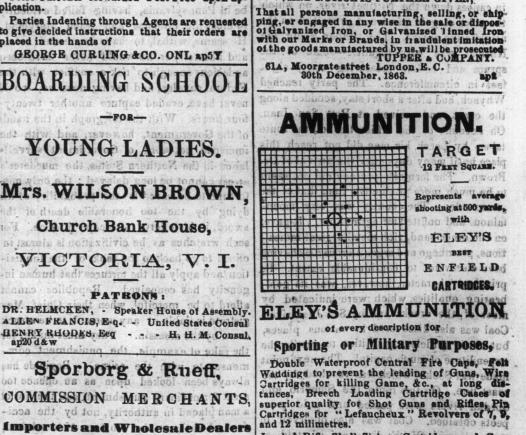
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LLEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Rd., London, W.C., Wholesale Only.



The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

THE COWICHAN PETITION.

In another column will be found a petition

to His Excellency Governor Kennedy from

the settlers of Cowichan, in reference to the

Indian question, which is just now forcing it-

self rather disagreeably on the minds of the

inhabitants of that portion of the Island. The

petition states that faith has been broken

native claims, that war was brought

Y'S PILLS

Disorders.

than a breaking down of the then a breaking down of the e excitable or nervous in a distressing, for where can a bre is one:-Drink but little or far better, abstain from not take coffee-weak tea is fresh air you can; take three ry night; eat plenty of solids, ops If these golden rules are happy in mind, strong in have any nerves.

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more than another for which more than another for which is, it is their purify ir pro-rpower of cleansing the blood id removing dangerous, and coretions. Universally adopt-eme iy for female complaints, never weaken the system, and hat is required. of the Kidneys.

ting these organs. whether or too little water; or whether tone or gravel, or with aches to and the Oinfment should be mall of the back at bed time, tive almost immediate relief have failed.

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effectually improve the tone e Pills; they remove all acid-by intemperance or improper a liver, and reduce it to a re wonderfully efficacions in t they never fail in curing all and stomach. ria, Coughs and Colds.

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ment of PROFESSOE HOLLO-Temple Bar), London; also



LETTER FROM CARIBOO (FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Williams' Creek March 29, 1865. The spring has come at last ! Yesterday,

for the first time, we experienced a regular thaw, with a strong south-west breeze-a good omen for the speedy dissipation of all winterly indications. The season has been a long and tedious one in the mountains of Cariboo, yet very mild, generally speaking, up to the 26th of February, when the cold became more intense than ever experienced bere. The thermometer lowered to 42° below zero, if we can rely on the instruments petition states that faith has been broken with the Indians by the Government, that the native tribes are every day in conse-quence becoming more and more hostile in their attitude toward the whites, and that all the stores, not even neglecting the cabin of any poor fellow who was supposed to have flour in sufficient quantity to answer their purpose. They chartered all the available sleighs and pack-trains to make sure that their attitude toward the whites, and that same as last year, with perhaps increased serious difficulties are anticipated the present dullness in business of every kind. I should

year, from the destruction of the Indians' not avail myself of your readiness to publish point crops by the settlers' hogs. There is everything of public interest, if I had not some local news to relate that may be internothing new in all this to the readers of the esting to your numerous readers. I will start from the 20th of February, the period from which your last advices probably bore date. COLONIST. We have reiterated the same things over and over again ; but there is additional weight given to the matter by the

SANITORY. The public health has been, and continues to be, excellent. The sad death of Mrs. Winnard, on the 26th February, which cast such a gloom over the community has been openimous opinion of the principal parties concerned—the settlers of Cowiehan. When we say the subject of this petition is a grave one, and demands the immediate attention of the Government, we think we are by no which took place on the 16th inst., on which the Government, we think we are by no which took place on the form last, on which means overrating its importance. It was just by such acts of bad faith and by such indefi-by such acts of bad faith and by such indefi-ieve, of her sex born in Cariboo. nite postponements of the settlement of the MINING NEWS.

Works have gone on, been left, resumed about in New Zealand, and the Home and left again, in consequence of the great Government as well as the people of that variation in the weather. Prospects have colony plunged into an expenditure that been obtained in many places, but no excitecolony plunged into an expenditure that would have covered the original demand a thousand times. We want to hear of no more so rich, were soon tested, and the triumph of Indian massacres. Bute Inlet has shown us the would be discoverer but of short duration. how quickly money can be absorbed and to Among the old claims on this creek the how quickly money can be absorbed and to how little purpose, in suppressing native hos-tilities, be they never so insignificant. It is our policy, therefore, as well as our duty to located in the direction of the Forest Rose. see that the Indians have no just claims The New Australia also reports paying dirt ; against us. But independent of the Indian this is the first claim on that side of the side of the question, there is another and creek apparently worth something-I speak for the present. Much prospecting has been side of the question, there is another and done at Lowhee; Lightening, Grouse, and Antler Creeks, but I have not heard of any the matter, which forces itself on our attention-we mean the prosperity of the agriculresults. Peterbon Creek has been also tural districts. Above all things that are prospected, as well as many other little creeks in the immediate vicinity of Lightlikely to retard the growth of any young outning and Van Winkle, and although in many lying settlement, is the probability of Indian places they appear sanguine in their expecdisturbances. The farmer's occupation in a tations, I should not venture to say that they new country is surrounded by sufficient nawill be favored. Cunningham seems to be tural difficulties without the onus being the favorite creek for this year. A man coming from Keithley reports very favorably, thrown upon him of being ready at all times and there is nothing to throw doubt upon his veracity; but after all, up to this time, they to protect his life and property from Indian aggression. So soon as any well are not shown to be very rich diggings. grounded fears of the natives are en-The bed rock flume at Autler has progressed quite satisfactorily. So also the Wil-liams Creek bed rock flume. Unluckily in tertained by the settlers of any of our agrielatural districts, that minute a blight the latter they have had and still have to struggle against very great difficulties, from comes over the settlement; for if a man, to 9 feet of solid rock to blast. 1 believe atter fighting nature to get his crop in the Mr. Editor that the completion of this all important work will be hailed with enthusiground, has to fight the Indian afterwards to retain it, we think he will look upon the baraem by all true Cariboontes ; for on it depends gain as rather an objectionable one, and the in a great measure the, future development

but to their predit be it said they would not rise as an unprofitable investment. of our resources. The bed rock drain tunnel has been also doiter a at at pushed forward with vigor. Different branch able and just, and we hope measures will be bave been constructed and now it extends INPROVEMENTS Jeinests and At Richfield and Barkerville improvements have been made to a great extent, the most important being the "Paris and London Hotel." Although this hotel was previously a comfortable house of resort for travellers and the inhabitants of Williams Creek, recent improvements have rendered it much more spacious and accommodating; and as it now stands I consider it inferior to none other in the colony. Camerontown is deeply embedded in ice and snow, most of the houses are literally half buried and it is incredible what an amount of labor has been expended throughout the winter to render them babitable. MONOPOLY AND SPECULATORS. Jam majora canimus, after considering our health, works and expectations, let us Mr. Editor, with your leave, glance at another topic of prominent importance a subject which with good reason disquiets our com-munity and causes considerable an xiety since none can devise a remedy for the evil that has betallen us, and instead of a hopeful feeling being engendered as the spring sea-son advances is causing a spirit of gloom to pervade the minds of all. The severe weather not surprised that Donato should shrink from such ap ordeal before a Pasisian audience. as I have already stated, left us for five long weeks without news of any sort from below, and although our worthy good expressman faithfully and nobly discharged his duties to the community, many were inclined to inculpate him in the iniquitous speculation of which we are the victims and some even went so far as to insinuate that the Expressman had been paid not to come here so as to allow four or five worthies time to work out their base de igns. Mining populations deal quickly and sometimes harshly in suppositions, especially when they are made to suffer without means of redress, but they are equally ready to reverse their accusation and accord justice when the truth has dispelled their misgivings. The fact is this Mr. Pool left Richfield on the 20th February with \$120,000 in gold dust for the Bank of British Columbia. The weather was such as every one knows, that the most strenuous efforts were needed to accomplish the bard taski Four days atterwards E- came in task. Four days alletwards E._____ task, four days alletwards E._____ tasks in with an Italian, being awars of the new tariff imposed by the Legislature. / E._____ ordered his clerk to keep all the flour they had on hand, and even to decline the delivery of 1000 pounds sold on the eve of his strival to a commercial house at Richfield. So positive were his orders that the clerk refused to deliver the flour, although the cash was tendered on the spot, and the buyers thought it advisable to submit rather than commence Hyacinthe, states that 43,000 Canadians have an action for redress which could not be decided for a long time. Not artisfied with his own breach of contract committed through his agent, E- communicated with F-

rived at Richfield bearing an Extra of the N. P. Times containing the new duties in toto, which had been forwarded by Mr. S.

The following is a copy of the petition Elsasser to his clerk in Cameronton, but this honest merchant did not judge fit to de-liver the extra on his arrival, and kept it for sent in to His Excellency the Governor yesterday :

something like forty hours, after which Mr. To His Excellency Governor Kennedy, C.B. Elwans received the instructions of Mr. El-sasser. Good use, however, had been made The humble petition of the undersigned esidents in Cowichan Valley of those forty hours, nothing being known or SHEWETH :

suspected. Small dealers were visited by five high toned gentlemen, flour was bought 1. That your Petitioners view with deep up at 34c@35c, and cigars, sugar, cham-

concern the position of the Indian question in this valley. This concern is based on the pagne, playing cards, gum boots and numerous other articles monopolised and not following grounds : (a). No compensation has ever been given numerous other articles monopolised and box satisfied with the *razzia* they had made in Williams' Creek, O_{---} and F_{----} im-mediately started below, buying up all the flour in the market as far as Lillooet, visiting

to these natives for the lands now occupied by the whites. (b). Repeated promises of a satisfactory arrangement have been made and not per-

formed. They therefore smart under a sense of wrong and have lost to a large extent that respect for the writes which justice and truth always engender in the savage mind. conlederation with much adroitness and to be deserving of the highest praise at the hands of his four associates. No doubt such a meritorious act will be gratefully acknow-ledged by the public, who are deprived of breadstuffs and other indispensable are deprived of if for of course these good men abstain from selling until all petty stores are drained out, when they will begin to reap the benefit of their generous and praiseworthy conduct
 (a). They suffer positive and serious evil the savage mind.
 (b). They suffer positive and serious evil by the presence and proximity of the whites. Intoxicating liquor, a sure attendant upon the advancement of civilization, is consumed by them in large vuantities to their manifest detriment, and their potato crops are annually destroyed by the cattle and pigs of the settlers. Therefore,
 (c). They suffer positive and serious evil by the presence and proximity of the whites. Intoxicating liquor, a sure attendant upon the advancement of civilization, is consumed by them in large vuantities to their manifest detriment, and their potato crops are annually destroyed by the cattle and pigs of the settlers. Therefore,
 (c). They suffer positive and serious and praiseworthy conduct nothing could enter Cariboo. F is said to have arranged the plans of this holy

when they will begin to reap the dense of their generous and praiseworthy conduct, smiling no doubt in the interim at the prose pect of having an entire community begging for their daily bread. You will suppose that these werthies must be very wealthy des milords Anglais - to monopolise the pro-visions, &c., accessary to maintain a popula-tion of 2 500 men for three months at least thousand five hundred acres, would, if wisely dealt with, yield a sufficient sum to quiet the Indian titles and provide for their general improvement and good government. 4. That the Indians though distributed

mong five villages do not cultivate more than fifty acres altogether. 5. That therefore the present Reserves are

able to enter before the 1st of June) but vastly larger than necessary, and are held back from settlement to the evident loss of the nothing of the sort. By giving security on the goods purchased they have obtained money from the Bank of British Columbis, Government, the injury of the Colony, and vithout benefit to the Indian.

An advance of fif een dollars per 100 bs. of 6. Your petitioners humbly pray that a flour, and so on, and thus have they been sufficient portion, say five hundred acres, be enabled to concentra e in their own hands set apart and tenced off for the Indians, and goods, which bought at reasonable prices are the remainder sold by auction in lots of fifty advansing daily. I wo weeks at the most have sufficed to bring the harvest. All or one hundred acres, on condition of actual residence.

honest merchants-Elsasser at their head-have continued to sell their provisions at a 7. The advantages of this arrangement your petitioners humbly represent are many. (a.) Funds would thus immediately be pro-ided for the settlement of the Indian titles. reasonable - price-36c. for flour, and so on ; but their stocks are now exhausted, and they have not even sufficient for their own use. (b.) All reasonable ground of complaint Flour goes up with each rising sun. Towould be for ever removed from the natives. day it is at 80:, and our petty seigneurs (c.) The present imminent danger of hospromise to put it up to \$1 a pound on the 1st of April 1 Comme il sera joli le poisson tile action would be done away. (d.) A flourishing agricultural district

d'Avril Thus it is, Mr. Editor, that we teel would be built up, capable in a short time of disquieted and the future looks gloomy. supplying the Victoria market with hay, grain and roots, and of contributing in an The spring will be very backward, and what makes matters worse provisions are scarce appr ciable degree to the increase of the and dear. I can now understand better why May it please your Excellency favorably to the laws are so severe against accapareurs in every well-regulated country. We hear of

entertain these views, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

British Columbia.

We have been a little while without tresh meat! To-day we received fifteen head of The steamer Enterprise arrived Wednesday cattle belonging to Mr. James Seller and W. norning from New Westminster bringing a few English. We expect also to see O. Taft this passengers. She sustained some injury by striking week with a fresh supply; this will be the sixth time that he will have furnished this market. The butchers here have had more a rock near Plumper Pass. The steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday after-

noon with six passengers. not senir [From the Columbian.] op she !

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPLORATION, EXPEDIi off Mr. Orr and party

EUROPEAN. NEW YORK, April 7-The China from Liverpool the 25th and Queenstown the 26th

3

has arrived. In the House of Lords, Russell laid on the table a notification from Minister Adams of the intention of the American Government to terminate the reciprocity treaty and the convention relating to the armed force on the lakes. He admitted that the acts committed on the lakes wholly justified the committed on the lakes wholly justified the American Government in the steps taken. The reciprocity treaty he trusted might be received with certain modifications. He also hoped that arrangements might be made for a limited armament for police service on the lakes. He trusted the present prcific relations between the two governments might continue, and hoped nothing would be done in England to interrupt them. He regretted that speeches had been made in the House of Commons calculated to excite unfavorable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring England had not acted wrongfully declaring England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America. After reiter-ating his hopes for continued peace he said : Sir Frederick Bruce, the new Minister, would sail on Safurday, and he believed the dignity and honor of the country would be safe in his hands. In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hardington moved that the vote for fortifica-tions include £5,000 as part of the £20,000 memory for Onebec

A long debate ensued. Hardington ex-plained that the total estimate for the Que-bec fortifications was £20,000. It was ne-cassary now that the United States had become a great military power, to place. Canada in a state of defence, although the Government had not the slightest expectation that the United States contemplated an attack.

Bentinck objected to the motion, and moved the omission of the item for Quebec from the estimates.

The merits of the question were debated by Peel, Adderly, Disraeli, Lord Bury and others who supported the Government. Bright and Lowe were the principal speakers against.

Palmerston did not think that there was any danger of war with America. They were friendly, and the Government only proceeded according to the practice of all countries.

The amendment was rejected by 235 majority.

Continental political news was not important.

LONDON. March 26-Paris advices state that the ram Stonewall quitted Ferrol, Ma-deira, March 21st, accompanied to sea by a Spanish frigate.

The Niagara and Sacramento followed immediately. The expectation of a fight caused great excitement with the Spanish population, but the Stonewall apparently took no chance for an escape and returned to port.

It is stated on good anthority that the rebel protest drafts will be paid to-morrow;

OREGON NEWS

From the Oregonian to the 14th].

Great rejuicings took place in Portland on the 12th in celebration of the recent successes and the approach of peace.

Beale and Baker, convicted of the murder of old man Delancy, have made a confession that they killed the old man and carried off a great deal of money. Great excitement ex-isted at Salem, and many stories were around at the time when the news was telegraphed to us, we have no further particulars. A little daughter of Captain John Kerns living in East Portland, met with a very scribus accident, by falling through the plank of the bridge leading south from the Base Line road.neb sid as On Sunday, says the Dalles Mountaine the body of a man was taken out of the water near the steamboat landing at that place. The body showed three or four gun-shot wounds and half-a-dozen knife wounds shot woulds and half-a-dozen kinte woulds, besides having been scalped. Some identi-fied the body as that of an Indian called "Cultus Joe," who disappeared from Tum-THE PACIFIC AND THE SHUGGLING CHARGE: -In the case of the United States vs. the steamer Pacific -seizure, for violation of the revenue laws, in unloading four trunks of opium in the night time, without a permit, the same not being on the ships' manifest, the owners of the vessel, the Californis Steam Navigation Company, filed a petition in Court admitting the cause of forfeiture as al-leged in the libel, and pray that the Judge will make an inquiry into the facts and circumstances connected with the forfeiture, and cause them to be transmittedy to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the end that he might mitigate or temit the forfeiture upon such terms and conditions as may be just and proper, if it shall appear to the Secretary that the same was incurred without wilful negligence or intention to commit frand. Monday last was occupied in hearing the testimony on the petition. At the same time the evidence was taken upon the charge against Albert Dyer the freight clerk, and Melville Erskine the first mate of the Pacific, that they had smuggled or clandestinely introduced these four trunks of opium into the United States. On yesterday morning the matter as to Dyer and Erskin was argued, and the Judge finding that the offence had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe these parties guilty of its commission, ordered them committed to commission, ordered them committed to await the action of the grand jury, at the next term of Court, the first Monday in July, and fixed their bail at \$5,000 each. The penalty for the offence is a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The District Attorney has also brought a civil action against A.M. Burns, the Master of the Pacific, to recover a Burns, the master of the radius, to recover a penalty equal to the alleged value of the smuggle optim, \$10,000, for not having the same upon his manifest. The defendant was arrested and gave bail. We understand that on Saturday morning next, counsel will sub-mit arguments upon the testimony in Velation to the forfeiture of the ship. A French paper states that " a great English countess, whose name will very shortly be before the Divotce Court, has are rived at Paris, having eloped with her coach

THE CROWN LANDS. PETITION FROM COWICHAN.

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have the Indian title quieted is only reasontaken to carry out this portion of the prayer at once. The suggestions made by the petitioners in reference to obtaining the new cessary funds for settling the claims cannot, we think, be seriously objected to. It is shown that 3,500 acres of the best land on the Island are in the hands of the Indians, who only manage to cultivate about fifty, and it is also declared that if 3,000 of these acres were put up at auction in fifty acre lots, under condition of actual settlement. a sufficient sum would be obtained to an ewer every purpose in connection with the government of the Indian tribes. So far we see no difficulty in the matter -when, however, the suggestion is proposed that the balance of 500 acres should be fenced in, and given to the natives of Cowichan, we are scarcely disposed to agree with the petitioners. If we are to have floarishing white settlements we must get rid of the natives it the vicinity. We cannot have the two races growing up together, imparting to each other all their respective vices, without retrogression Any scheme, therefore, that would leave the Indian population in its present proximity to the whites would be only "scotching the snake, not killing it." The evil in all its deformity would still meet our eye, and although the principal cause of disturbancethe settlement of the Indian claims-might be removed, yet the presence of intoxicating drinks would always make the natives neighbors of a disagreeable character. Land Fat up for sale on the condition that the Indians would be removed would fetch half as much again as land put up under present arrangements. There are plenty of Islands lying off the coast on which the natives might be easily induced to settle, and on which they could be turned to a great deal more profitable account to themselves and us than they are at present. This part of the ques. tion, however, trenches on an Indian policy which we are afraid is not likely to be carried out until the people have full control of the Grown Lands. CANADIANS IN THE FEDERAL ARMIES-A

enterprise as an unprofitable investment.

Lower Canada journal, Le Courrier de Ste. enlisted in the American armies since the beginning of the war. Of this number, 35,-000 were French Canadians, no less than 14,000 of whom have died on the battle-

tion of 2,500 men for three months at least

(as it is not probable that pack-trains will be

nothing now but indignation meetings. Next

Sunday, I see by the different notices, that

a general meeting will be called to pass re-

tions to meet the circumstances.

than one good chance of raising their prices

Flour, 80c; butter, \$2; sugar, \$1; bacon, 80c; fresh meat, 40; candles, \$1 50; coffee, \$1, 50; tea, \$2, 25; salt, 50c; fresh vegetables, 50c. COSMOPOLITE. I tend TR PLA

THE ONE-LEGGED OBJECTS TO " DRESS. Donato, the famous one-regged sensor, cancelled his engagement with the proprietors of the Alcazar, because he would have been obliged to appear in plain evening dress, the authorities in Paris not allowing a performer to figure in costame at a cafe hantantaled Dancing in public on one leg in the evening dress of private life, would cer teinly be a difficult undertaking, and one is

NEW STAGE DIABLERIE .- A new sensation in theatricals-something in the ghost style, only more so-is about to be introduced in New York. The novelty comes from London, and is said to be a something which renders an actor visible or invisible at will, before an audience, and not only renders him invisible, but enables another actor to invis sibly take his place and become visible as his substitute. It is being employed in London at present, with great success, especially in pantomime.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH-The Interlooked for daily.

ESCAPE OF BROCKIE JACK. - The notorious highwayman & Malligan, alias a Brockie at King's, sixteen miles below Lewiston, says the Mountainser of yesterday, and up to the present time no traces of him have been found. The particulars of his escape are not given, but it is very easy to suppose that such an event, with such a desperado, is the result of oupable neglect.—Oregonian.

ADVICE TO MINERS. I would earnestly advise the miners not to come up too carly this season. If they reach this by the first of June they will be soon enough; they will save themselves from great misery, and I will tell them honestly that they are not sore to find work before that time; besides provisions will most likely be then resuming their normal prices. The following are the present MARKET PRICES. Flour, S0c; butter, \$2; sugar, \$1; bacon, S0c; freeh meat 40; candles \$1.50; coffee

THE YALE LITTON ROAD OFEN-The Express which came down on Friday night by the Reli-ance brought a letter to the Government from Mr. Spence, Superintendent of the above road, an-nouncing that it would be open for waggons from Yale to Clinton on Schurder, the John and that be to that effect. Mr Spence, or perhaps we should any the Government, has displayed very great and maiseworthy vigor in opening the road in queeeay the Government, has displayed very great and praiseworthy vigor in opening the roat in ques-tion. As many as 190 men have been at work upon it; but Mr. Spence states his intention of reducing the number to 30 on Saturday. It has doubless cost a good many dollars; but it would be difficult to estimate the importance of the work in the present condition of the country, and after se protracted a winter as that through which we have just passed. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for week ending Saturday

15th April, 1865 :- £3,445.

THE RELIANCE. - The steamer Reliance left THE RELIANCE.—The steamer Reliance left on Saturday with thirty to thirty-five tons of freight and about one hundred passengers. Amongst the passengers we noticed Mr. Townsend and Mr. Orr—the former going up to the Mouth of Quesnelle as Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, and the latter with the Exploring Ex-pedition.—N. P. Times.

OFF ! OFF ! AND AWAY .-- We gather from correspondent at Olympia, W.T., that the steamer Jenny Jones had again eluded the vigilance of the law officers on that side of the water. The vessel we learn was to be sold by the U.S. Marshal at Seattle on Saturday last, in satisfaction of a judgment obtained at Port Townsend, and left Olympia for that purpose on Thursday evening with INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH—rub fatter national Telegraph Company requiring the services of a larger vessel than the Shubrick, the U. S. gunboat Saginaw will probably re-place her, unless the company, as is contem-plated, purchase a larger craft for their own use. The vessel secared will return here in about ten days. The two vessels en route here from New York with material for the Company are now fully due and may be looked for daily. that a schooper was waiting for her with a supply of coal, and if she succeeded in getting that she would leave for Mexico or elsewhere. The Anderson returned on Saturday Jack," has made his escape from the officers at King's, sixteen miles below Lewiston, says there she accertained that the Welsh maid had taken flight about an hour before. The

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

wild fellows; how they sing and dance, and

that what they can do he can do, and then he

speaks to them in his pleasant friendly way, and his tales and anecdotes, though not coarse

"You might have killed him though," says

His eye, mates, remember, I aim at," he

He fires. Down comes the bird at their

feet, shot through the head. No one boasts

after that of their shooting before the captain

foaming around him, and dark rocks rearing

up their threatening heads on every side. The

rapids are passed, and now who would recog-

Orleans is reached, and now Abe turns tra-

but he has read his Bible, and he believe

that all men, whatever their color, whether their fathers come from Africa or the far-off

shores of Asia, are his fellow-creatures, and

remove it. Let them with heart and soul

set to work to educate their slaves, to pre-

pare them for freedom, and the evils which

menace them and their children may be turned

Abe, taking his rifle. An eagle is passing

observes quietly.

The Weckly Colonist. Tuesday, April 25, 1865

MEMOIRS OF A GREAT MAN.

4

The following simple but interesting sketch of the early life and gradual rise of

time in all parts of the world, but few have been greater than those seen in the United States of America. Look at that emigrant family in their rough little wagon, drawn by rougher steeds, as leaving old Kentucky, they wend their way undaunted over meadow and upland, through dense forests, across rivers and marshes, towards the north west, to Indiana, where they hope to find a new home, and to recommence a career of honest industry which they do not fear will bring its reward. Among the children is an in-telligent looking boy numbering about six summers. While the father, with sturdy steps, walks along guiding the team, he sits I put my name to a bill, and have been at his mother's knee in the wagon which ceived. This farm is no longer mine. contains all the worldly substance of the family, learning his letters. He seems, by his eagerness, to know that once on the new location there will be little time to devote to study, and he imbibes, with grateful avidity, all the instruction given him.

"Before our journey is ended, that boy, if he tries hard, will know how to read," says his father.

The boy does try bard, and proves that his father was right. Fortunate for him that he does so; for from the time this new home in Spencer County, Indiana, is reached, and for many a long day afterwards, few moments ding tears. has he, or any one around him, for study. The life of a settler in a new district is at all times hard and laborious in the extreme. Persevering, unremitting toil can alone ensure success or ward off ruin. It was so especially in the days of which we write, when the means of communication with the. rest of the world were difficult and uncertain.

The boy has, however, got hold of the key of knowledge. He is not one to let it grow rusty for want of use. All the books which his family, or any of the neighboring settlers possess, are read over and over again during the evenings of winter, or any moments which he can snatch from his manual occupations. If a wandering pedlar chance to come by with any literary productions, whatever their character, among his stock, they are eagerly purchased, and as eagerly perused. See that figure, with the huge bale on his shoulders, coming along the track, well beaten, though only a track, towards the wen beated, mough only a track, towards the log house. How he can carry auch a weight seems surprising. It is old Nick Logao, the packman. Eagerly the boy runs forward to meet him, and almost drags him on to the hut. He is warmly welcomed in the kitchen, and food is got ready for him while he untimes will come," says Abe cheerfully. Day after day they work on with steady perse-

yearns to obtain some of that wast mass of have cogitated on that subject, without arknowledge the existence of which he sus- riving at a satisfactory result. Will he? pects. Great is his delight to find that the neighboring settlers have resolved to build a stout, and his limbs are strong; but he has school. To determine is to execute in the New World. A bee is formed. All hands unite, and in a few days the log school house is erected, a competent master is in-stalled, and young Abraham, now nearly six the big to doubt that he has tried for it, There is no doubt that he has tried for it, sketch of the early life and gradual rise of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States appeared in Kingston's Maga-zine for Boys, published in London in Jan-uary, 1861, under the following title: "How he Rose," or "Glimpses at the Career of a wonderful avidity he takes in whatever he tan obtain. Nothing comes amiss. He re-verses the usual order. The master has not verses the usual order. The master has not verses the usual order. The master has not verses the usual order. The master has not "You might have killed him though," says he Rose," or "Glimpses at the Career of a member of the Try School." It is from the pen of the editor, W. H. G. Kingston, Esq. THE HERO'S CHILDHOOD'S DAYS. Let us cast our eyes backward for the space of fifty years. Great have been the space of fifty years. Great have been the changes which have taken place since that the bigh road towards the attainment of what the bigh road

the high road towards the attainment of what knees. It is the first time in his life perthe high road towards the attainment of what his soul thirsts for—knowledge. Six weeks have thus passed. On returning home young Abe finds his father's house in the possession of strange men; they are the officers of the law. Tears are in his mother's eyes. His have the possession of the possession of the friends of his youth. No one knows him. He has come out into the world to seek his tather looks almost heart brokas. At first indignation and rage swell his heart. He proposes by main force to drive out the in-truders. He laughs-not a pleasant laugh; it is hol-"Uders. "Stay thy hand, my son," says his father. He laughs-not a pleasant laugh ; it is hol-low, though loud. He starts up. "That's "That's scious of all that takes place about him. A book is on his knee; he is absorbed in it. Another and another is produced, and then read and re-read. His crew wonder; they

The law was made for honest men's bene- not what I'll accept." fit. Let us not break it. I am in fault. I

trusted one I thought my friend and honest. I put my name to a bill, and have been de-We must seek another home."

find another home as good as this," says he ; " at all events we'll try."

He lets not a word escape him to show his own regret at leaving school, but with cheerful countenance sets about making pre hands of nature. parations for the immediate departure which

"Whither bound, stranger?" savs a voice is contemplated. Who exhibits more ala-Abe looks up, and sees a stout elderly man the price of merchandise in general, but escrity ;' who so full of life, and spirits, and standing on the other side of a snake fence. pecially of the articles he has to sell. He fun? He wins many a hearty laugh from those whose eyes had but lately been shed-There is a log hut rising in a nook of the finds that he has brought his goods to a proforest. Some acres of land with the timber mising market. He does not sell to the first felled in front of it, but black stumps rise up bidder, nor to the second, nor to the highest

" In search of work." answers Abe. "In search of work," answers Abe. "Thou can'st hew down a tree, or thou would'nt carry an axe, I guess," says the old thinks of turning his steps homeward. He A cart conveys all their remaining worldly substance. They are poorer than when, ten

years ago, they first pitched their tent in " Ay, that I can," says Abe, brightening help in that city of fever and slavery. Honest Indiana. Great part of Illinois is passed through, and they do not stop till they reach

Coles County. A small log hut is quickly. man. erected. It is all they can do, for they must set forth to seek for employment that they may purchase their daily food. They have man.

"We'll try what we can do. father," says young Abraham; "if one man cannot give us work another will." "Some twenty miles, maybe more," re-blies Abe. "When 'did'st break thy fast, stranger ?" of Christ forbids so foul a wrong," says Abe

asks the old man.

They try in many places to find work, but for long in vain, till the old man is almost in dennin Abe cheers him and says. "We'll "And hast walked thus far, and thy heart dennin Abe cheers him and says. "We'll "And hast walked thus far, and thy heart the world. They are truly inheritors of a dreadful curse. By one means only can they

food dear. Still the emigrant and his family says the old man. can live, but very hard living it is. "Better The old man po The old man points to the hut. Abe is soon seated at a plentiful board, and shows aside." Abe is evidently a man of single that his teeth are not out of practice from mind. He has not learned to make wrong

meet him, and almost drags him on to the hut. He is warmly welcomed in the kitchen, and food is got ready for him while he un-lashes the pack, and talks rapidly all the his meals to read his transures. Often with his meals to read his transures. Often with es. His lodg

does his best, and few can do up pounds of sugar more rapidly than he, while he never fails to give full weight.

ABE AN OFFICER OF MILITIA

drink at times, and fight; not among them-selves, but with any they meet. He has to keep them in order; he does so in his own fashion. He stands six feet four inches, the News now reaches New Salem that the tallest man among them. He shows them Indians have attacked the settlements further west. They are a fierce tribe, the Black Hawks, so called from some noted chief. Fears are entertained that they may extend their ravages. One thing is certain that they must be put down. The country is up in arms. The citizens of New Salem must send their quota of men ; a company of mi-litia is to be formed. A captain must be choseu. Who is the best man ? A Major Gudgeon says that he himself is. Who wears a larger moustache, or a coat so fully braided ? who looks fiercer, and can talk of warlike deeds done long ago in a louder tone of voice ? who taller or bigger, who more likely to suit the post? in short, who so fit a man? The Major says that he is confident that he shall gain the election. There are many other candidates—some fifteen or more. Abe is tending his store, and has no It is grand to see Abe standing at the helm of his boat, calm and collected, guiding her ambition to go out and fight the Black Hawks. The day of election arrives. It is through rapids, with the rushing water agreed that each candidate for the post of honor shall march across the city square, some might call it the village green, followed nise the man who lately stood at the helm, guiding the boat amid the tumultuous waters with nerves of iron? There he sits, unconby supporters, and he who has the longest train shall be elected. Abe at the appointed hour comes to look on. The candidates and their friends have assembled. Just then a stout fellow seizes Abe and says he must be the captain. Abe laughs and says that there are many things that he knows about, but that fighting and military matters he has no taste for. He has read Cassar's "Commen-taries," and Marlborough's battles, and the sippi, the queen of waters. Hundreds of War of Independence, and Wellington's battles ; but that he does not fancy this reada fever. Huge steamers come puffing by on ing will have made him a soldier, and as to drilling, he has no notion scarcely of the goose step, much less of the platoon exercise. Still his friends insist. They doubt if the Major knows even who Cæsar and Marlborough were, and certainly he thinks himder. He goes here and there, and ascertains self fully as great a man in his way as the Duke of Wellington, or any general alive. So Abe consents to stand as a candidate, not believing that he will be chosen, and his friends gather behind him in a long line. They beckon and shout to their friends, " Come perhaps, but to one whom he believes will along, come along, join us. Abe Lincoln's the boy to lead us." The Major stands up, with head erect and chest swelling out, to marshal his followers, nothing doubting that has no fancy to remain longer than he can they will outnumber his competitors. Other Abe has no maudlin sentiments about slaves; candidates come forth, and several lines are formed. The umpires take their posts, the open space is cleared, the time is up, the word to march is given. Off steps the Major. left foot first, with martial strut, glancing his eyes scornfully around him. He has a long line, he feels confident of success. Now Abe must march. Away he goes. Right or left foot first he scarcely knows; not very erect in his carriage either, but with a firm bold step, which might make an enemy in front quake, if it does not the ground. His to himself. " These slaveowners surely are friends follow closely after, touching each other's backs, many laughing and shouting. They do not keep step very well they allow. No matter, the drill sergeant will show them how to do that by and by. It looks as if some game were being played by boys—big-gish boys to be sure. Abe's line files past the umpire, who begins to count. The Major halts altogether, and stamps with dis-appointment on the ground. Abe's followers number more than his by two. The Major feels as if he could eat those two if he were to

ing where to get a night's lodging anything, and no his pocket, and hundred. Abe i sort, if it is hon to live and save dollars, seems won't do it, that sorry that he dia whiskey. He th he proposes one but he does not not despair, but near his wit's en walking here a who has some another. Ther takes it up a se tical treatise, w ally intending rows the book mind on the particular mind, as is his takes in all the sucks it. The haps new to h Even when f time to read s sessed himself surveying. "To make lars is difficult, ful voice, " but never have for who did not h him, no matter the accomplis start." Memo ten by any wi Honest Abe to pay them if t the dollars, not -not coined There is truthf Salem is not e would advised moves to Spri Here he forthy surveyor. Th Ahe has a Wa well, never di him. He ma meet him lik lars he spoke his pocket, b tors, living me in the simple ABE A MEMI There are town than . be sent to th ward as a c He does not honor. He rising in the can speak a good debater ledge stand h largely from Good judge him undout remarkable once more d the law, he place in its is not ambi honest pride course he v

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ABE BECOMES A WOOD-CUTTER.

"I'll try again," exclaims Abe, shoulder, ing his bundle and stick, his faithful axe in his belt. He trudges on-not with much now the flat boat enters the mighty Missis-

"Well, father, it will be hard if we cannot an other home as good as this." says he: countenance is cheerful, and there is man-great mart of the south, the hotbed of yellow hood in his look. He is in Macon county-

not a spot where the arts and sciences are their upward voyage. Abe must now keep much cultivated. People are chiefly em his eyes and wits about him. He never fails ployed in winning the soil from the rude to do that when there is occasion. New

Once more the family are on the move. Westward they go. As before, forests are traversed, streams and marshes crossed over. on every side.

man

at the prospect of obtaining work. " Canst cut and split rails ?" asks the old

"I guess I can," says Abe with a smile. "Hast come far, lad ?" enquires the old

he cannot understand on what plea one race " Some twenty miles, maybe more," re-

despair. Abe cheers him and says, "We'll try again." Work is at length obtained ; but wages are low, for money is scarce and wilt do, lad. Come up here; and we'll treat,"

as pedlar of the district. Much he has got to say, and innumerable the articles to sell; but for what the boy looks he appears to have a very meagre supply-probably the demand is limited. One book only of the few he shows the boy does not possess; it is the life of Whittington, lord mayor of London. The boy purchases it for want of a better. Old Logan takes his departure, and that evening the boy is absorbed in the per-

weal of his new acquisition. "I should like to have the chance he had," exclaimed the boy at length. "He was a great man. He rose to be lord mayor of London, the capital city of the old country." There is a general laugh among the younger members of the family. "Why, Abe, you might as well expect

some day to become 'president of the United States," says one of them.

"No man knows what he can do till he tries," replied the boy, quietly looking up. "Right, boy. Obey God, act honestly and uprightly, and never fear," says his father. "I'll uy to do my best," says the boy. Surely that evening, after the family bible had been brought out, and a chapter read and explained, a prayer ascended from the heart of that boy for strength and guidance in the course before him.

YOUNG ABE'S SCHOOL DAYS.

That emigrant farmer, lately settled in his new home, is an upright, industrious, Godfearing man, who desires to bring up his name is Lincoln; a name pleasant to the ear, not unsuited to a romance, and borne by a noble family in the old country. But he lit-the prides himself on his family or his name. Other qualifications, and totally different, are required to obtain success in the New World. However, high or low a value he may set on the institutions of his native land of one thing he is very certain, that they will not keep a man back. They may not help him to rise, but they buoy him up, and, as Almighty." does a strong swimmer in a stormy sea, he may, if he has the power and the will, cleave his way through them.

Farmer Lincoln is a simple minded man. He has not given his son any high sounding name, but, going to his bible, he has called him Abraham, though he is generally known among his friends and neighbors as Abe.

Several years have passed by. The deli-They do not weep ; they are not people ad-dicted to weeping, though their hearts are tender enough. If a poor black man comes date child has grown into a strong, tall, active lad, all bone and muscle, well inured to hard labor. Who can wield an axe, cut that way, flying from a brutal master, they treat him kindly as a brother, and send him down a tree, or split shingles better than he?

Nothing daunts him. Slight progress has he on his way with aid and sympathy. Often made in learning ; yet he has not altogether has Abe thought of the misery and degradastood still. The books he possesses have tion of the slaves in his native land. His heart een made to yield their utmost stores. He has swelled with indignation as he has heard

book in one hand, he studies while he eats. shanty near his employer's hut. He works not he. He works his way as a deck hand. He knows not that the food is coarse and early and late. He rests at mid-day, though It is honest, and not over hard work, to pull hard. He hungers for mental nourishment. not as do his companions, lying idly on their and haul, and to make fast to the piers, as He gets just then little of that either. Day after day he toils away felling timber. What is he but a hewer of wood and drawer of meal, a draught from the searest stream his to read and to talk. He meets another deck water to common eye? Few would say that he was on the high road to anything but a life of physical toil. There seems but little prospect of his becoming lord mayor of Lonton, or of his assuming any exalted position of them come amiss to Abe. He knows not among his fellow men.

others are doing nothing-killing time-he ABE GOES INTO THE WORLD TO SEEK HIS sits on a log making use of time-storing his mind with wealth, which he intends to em-

Two years wear on. Money has been saved. Land is sold by a wise government at him-sneer: but he does not listen to and once more young Abe sees his father them. He waits till it is time to labour ; with a habitation and farm which he may then, while his gleaming axe is stordily at

call his own. With redoubled energy he work, he laughs with them, tells them many toils on to aid his father in bringing the wild a merry story suited to their tastes, some few land under cultivation. Comforts begin to things out of the books he has been reading, land under cultivation. Comforts begin to surround them; they have sheep and oxen and horses—not many though—but enough pleasanter companion: So Abe fulfils his "Oh, I don't aspire to so high a post." for their simple wants. Though intellect of contract, and pockets his well-gained wages. answers Abe laughing. no mean order rules in that family, they are He feels richer than he has ever before been.

content with their lot; peasants in appear-ance, there is polish in their manners-there a friend of the old man, his employer. " I've is true nobility within. A garden blooms a notion by which I guess some dollars are round that log hut; a dairy is built, the corn to be made. What say you to joining me in fields are extended, and a few laborers are the speculation ?" hired.

" If it's honest and straight-forward I'm "Abe, my boy," says his father to him one ready for it, whatever it may be," answers day, " the world is wide; you have read Abe.

children in the way they should go. His about it, and I know your dreams and "Do you understand ship-building and thoughts are about it. You wish to go into navigation ?" asks his new friend, with a

will protect and support those who trust is a fearless heart and firm resolution, able to quors. People cannot well call him a milk-Him and try to do their best. Be sober, be govern a rough lawless lot of fellows, and Him and try to do their best. Be sober, be govern a rough lawless lot of lenows, and prudent, be honest, owe no man anything, keep them in good humor. Now, listen. I'm and never cease to pray for help from the Almighty."

"Father, I will," says young Abe, start-ing up and seizing his father's hand. "I do want to go into the world; I teel as if I had notion I've got in my head ; none of your "I do "That will suit me," says Abe, growing

a work to do there ;. I don't want to be a eager to hear what his iriend had got to say ; great man, or a rich man, but I want to who continued :-

work with head as well as hand." So the old " Provisions at New Orleans cost about twenty times as much as they do up here. Now, I'm for building a flat boat, loading her, man blesses Abe his son, and his mother and all the rest of the family gather round him. and sending her down there. Will you take

command ?' "Will a hungry fish bite ?" says Abe. It will suit me exactly."

his hand at ship building, but nothing comes been made to yield their utmost stores. He has swelled with intignation as no has hought and has sucked them dry—that is, to him—just as a good book ought to be sucked. He has thought over them, too. His knowledge is thought ot her with the wrong may be mitigated and oblighted at her without with intignation as no has hought and a good book ought to be sucked. He has thought over them, too. His knowledge is thought ot be wrong may be mitigated and down the Sangamon river into the Illinois, but suited to the purpose. She is strong, for she has many hundred miles to go, right thought over them, too. This hadwardge is abolished at last without ruin to those who sound, as far as it goes, but not extensive. There are numberless subjects of which he find themselves dependent for their very exis-and so on to New Orleans. Away sails Abe, knows nothing; his books are altogether silent on them. Of that he is aware, and he not less thoughtful than that of young Abe, full cargo. He had several men under him, a fair way of making his fortune. When New Salem increases, matters will of course improve. That is his consolation. He still

dollars in his ckethand, who borrows one of his books. Hi new acquaintance can not only read, but understands the work. They converse about it somewhat miscellaneous. No matter; none with mutual pleasure. How their eyes of them come amiss to Abe. He knows not brighten as they listen to each other's words, what he may want in the world. While and thought elicits thought. They recognize each other as brethren of no common order. What is it makes them feel at once above up the Illinois. "Good bys, Du Bois," says Abe ; " we'l

meet again no doubt in one of our voyages." "I hope so, for we've had a pleasant time

"I'm not so moderate in my wishes, then as you are," says Dubois ; " But I've not made up my mind exactly what to aim at."

"Aim at," thought Abe, in his usual calm way. "Why, let me see; try to do my duty to the best of my power in that station of life to which I may be called."

Abe's partner in that flat boat speculation is highly delighted with its result; and another and another, till Abe has no small number of dollars in his pocket. People call Abe a very lucky fellow. Abe says that he has only tried to make the best use he could of his faculties. He has not irritated his stomach or his lungs by smoking, nor has he ever muddled his brains by intoxicating lisop, for he stands six feet four inches in his stockings, and has an eye a glance of which alone can silence impertinence.

ABE TURNS STOREKEEPER.

Abe now finds himself a rich man. He has no great fancy to return to New Orleans. It is a place he cannot love. A settlement has lately been formed. It will become a city shortly, people say. New Salem is its name. Abe, with the dollars he has saved in his boating expeditions, opens a store. Un-doubtedly he will become one of the first merchants in New Salem. It was a store. It was difficult enough to say what was not in it, and more difficult to catalogue what it did contain. Abe suspects that he has ABE BECOMES A BOATMAN. So Abe and his new friend set to work to build a flat boat. Abe has never before tried though. Many are the people who come to his store, and if they do not buy they listen to his stories and jokes, and vow as others have often before done, that there are not many men like him.

Abe does not seem exactly just now to be in

try ; but they naturally wont let him, so he marches home in high dudgeon, and little more is heard of him.

Abe is now captain of a company of fight-ing men. Before he goes to the war, he wishes to set his house in order. His partner in the store insists that the store will not fourish unless whiskey and other spirits are sold. Abe says stoutly that spirits are the ruin of men's bodies and souls, and that he will be no party to any such transaction. Money might be made or might not by selling spirits ; that is not the question ; is it right, or is it wrong ? The partner holds to the first opinion, so Abe finally says that he will wipe his hands of the whole concern, if his partner will undertake to pay over the value of his share of the goods.

Abe believes that all is right, and away he marches with his company to the Black Hawk Wat.

Abe sets to work to fight, as he does every thing else in earnest: War is a serious matter, no child's play, and the Indians learn that to their cost. They are cunning, but they find that they are opposed to one who possesses qualities which are superior to cun-ning, by which all their stratagens are coun-teracted, all their wiles discovered. Abe and his men do not find that the drill sergeant's lessons are of any great use in the sort of warfare in which they are engaged, except so far as it has taught them to trust to each other's support. A quick eye, firm nerves, sharp intelligence are the qualities they require and possess. Their deadly rifies are well so called. The enemy before long discover that war with the white man is a very losing game, so when their tribes are nearly exterminated the remnant sue for peace. It is granted and tranquillity is restored on the

All his followers declare that Abe has great military genius. He is already a man of note among them, no longer a hewer of wood and drawer of water. Under other eircumstances he might have served his country as a soldier, and many even now say it is a pity he does not; he would rise to command a regiment, perhaps to become a general.-He laughs, and says that he had tried to do his duty, and that is all ; he is not ambitious. The militia return to their homes, and thus ends Abe's military career.

ABE RUINED, BUT RESOLVES TO TRY AND REPAIR HIS LOSSES, AND BECOMES SUBVEYOR.

Abe gets back to New Salem. He repairs to his former store to see his late partner, who owes him considerable sums. Unpleasant suspicions come across Abe's mind ; the store is closed, the late partner is no where to be found. Abe learns too soon that the said late partner not only sold whiskey, but drank it, and perhaps drank more than he sold, and had now some days since disaps peared, leaving the concern a thousand dole lars and more in debt, for which he, Abe, honest, hard-working, hard-fighting Abe, must be answerable. Abe has been poor before, without a dollar in his pocket, not know-

can do up pounds of an he, while he never

R OF MILITIA New Salem that the d the settlements furfierce tribe, the Black m some noted chief. that they may extend thing is certain that a. The country is up of New Salem must n ; a company of mi-A captain must be best man? A Major he himself is. Who che, or a coat so fully fiercer, and can talk of g ago in a louder tone or bigger, who more ? in short, who so fit a ys that he is confident election. There are tes-some fifteen or g his store, and has no and fight the Black election arrives. It is didate for the post of cross the city square, Abe at the appointed n. The candidates and sembled. Just then a e and says he must be ghs and says that there t he knows about, but itary matters he has no ad Cæsar's " Commenugh's battles, and the loes not fancy this read-im a soldier, and as to notion scarcely of the of the platoon exercise. They doubt if the who Cæsar and Maria ertainly he thinks him. man in his way as the or any general alive. and as a candidate, not ill be chosen, and his im in a long line. They their friends, " Come in us. Abe Lincoln's The Major stands up, chest swelling out, to nothing doubting that his competitors. Other and several lines are s take their posts, the , the time is up. the . Off steps the Ma-martial strut, glancing round him. He has a affident of success. Now vay he goes. Right or reely knows ; not very sithen, but with a firm t make an enemy in not the ground. His after, touching each aughing and shouting. overy well they allow. ergeant will show them and by. It looks as if g played by boys-big-Abe's line files past egins to count. The , and stamps with dis-round. Abe's followers by two. The Major those two if he were to

ing where to get a crust of bread, or to find a night's lodging, but then he owed no man anything, and now he has scarcely a dollar in his pocket, and owes a thousand and one hundred. Abe is not afraid of work of any sort, if it is honest, but to work hard enough to live and save one thousand one hundred dollars, seems impossible. Splitting rails won't do it, that is certain. Abe still is not sorry that he did not stay at home and sell whiskey. He thinks and thinks a great deal; he proposes one plan to himself after another but he does not sit still all this time ; he does not despair, but he is puzzled ; somewhere near his wit's end he confesses. As he is walking here and there he looks in on a friend who has some books. Abe takes up one after another. There is one on surveying. He takes it up a second time. It is a clear practical treatise, written by an honest man, really intending to give instruction. Abe borrows the book and reads it, not glancing his mind on the pages only, but giving all his mind, as is his wont, to it. How rapidly he takes in all the book contains. How dry he sucks it. The subject is not altogether per-

ful voice, " but I am determined to try. I never have found a man resolved to his duty, who did not have some means opened up to him, no matter how impossible seemingly was the accomplishment of that duty at the start." Memorable words, not to be forgotten by any wise readers of this history .---Honest Abe tells his creditors that he will pay them if they will wait, that he has got the dollars, not in his pocket, but in his head, -not coined exactly. All believe him. There is trathfulness in his countenance. New Salem is not exactly the place in which he would advisedly set up his mint, so he removes to Springfield, a more thriving place Here he forthwith commences practice as a surveyor. There is abundance of occupation. Abe has a way of doing work rapidly and well, never disappointing those who trust in him. He makes numerous friends. All who meet him like him. He is coining the dollars he spoke of. He does not keep them in his pocket, but pays them over to his credi tors, living meantime on the simplest fare and in the simplest manner.

ABE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE AND A LAWYER.

There are few more popular men in the town than Abe Lincoln. A member is to be sent to the Legislature. Abe is put forward as a candidate on the Whig interest. He does not object, but he does not seek the honor. He is triumphantly elected. He is rising in the social scale. He shows that he can speak as well as act. He becomes a good debater. His varied stores of know-ledge stand him in good stead. He draws largely from them. His wit sharpens. Good judges tell him that they discover in him undoubted evidences of an acute and remarkable intellect, and that if he will once more change his profession and study the law, he will assuredly take a leading place in its front ranks. Abe is not vain— is not ambitious; but his heart glows with honest pride as he hears these remarks. Of course he will follow his friends' advice. Surveying has done him good service ; he has paid off his debts to the last cent; but sard's stage superintendent, and earned the cross-examined by the Count, as follows, his intellect yearss for stronger, tougher reputation of a shrewd and pushing business amid the laughter of an immense audience, ood. The law affords that. During his legislative term, he commences the study of the law. He has got hold of what he craved for. What a glutton he is-book after book is devoured !. His legislative term is ended, and a few months afterwards he is admitted to the bar. Now Abe truly is in his element. Few could beat him at splitting rails. He was a first rate Mississippi boatman, and an acute trader. Rarely has a better captain of a militia company been seen ; while he took his place as a leading surveyor ; and now, in the ranks of the leading profession of a mighty empire, onward he marches till he gains the front rank of all. Wealth flows in on him. He marries one who loves him for his on him. He marries one who loves him for his kind, upright and generous heart, and Abe is now truly a man of note, not alone in his own town, but throughout the length and breadth of the land. Years pass by, but he does not alter. He still retains the principles which guided him in his youth. Here is his portrait. He stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular but gaunt and wiry ; his arms are long, but not disproportionately so for a person of his height. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliber-ately, almost always with his head inclined forwards, and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress, though not fashionable, he is never slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial and at the same time simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition, are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not strictly handsome; but when his fine dark grey eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his fea-tures begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which generals and presidents are made. His head sits well on his shoulders, is very large, and phreno-logically well proportioned and developed. A slightly Roman nose, a wide cut mouth, with a complexion which looks somewhat weather beaten, completes the description of Abraham Lincoln as he now appears,-our hero Abe-who has become a somewhat greater man even than Whittington. Yes; an unwavering resolution to try and do his best in each station in life in which he was placed, has raised Abe Lincoln to the proudest position a man can attain in the world. Our hero is now PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Thus has Abraham Lincoln rises, simply by trying on all occasions to do his best. He has been ever upright, sober, industrions, persevering; has put his trust in God, and never despaired. Undoubtedly he has been endowed with an acute and rare intellect, and so he has been with a fine constitution, health and physical strength; but what I wish you, my young readers to remark, is, that he has made the very best use of those blessings, taking due care to impair neither one nor the other, but to improve both, especially the nobler portions of the gifts he

has received to the utmost of his power. To river with as much as they could carry. Our bis example, then, I point as most worthy wharves presented a most lively appearance as such. I got the impression from that, of imitatios. He may have faults, but I yesterday morning. of imitation. He may have faults, but a know not of them. I speak only of his vir-tues, and to those alone I am directing your tues, and to those of you but has the Not one of you but has the not wish to rise to an exalted positionneither did he; certainly he never expected to be President of the United States. But what he did, so you can do ; your duty ; and trust the rest to God.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Caledonia arrived from New Westminster Friday night at 9:30 o'clock. bringing 32 passengers and a small express. She brings no later telegraphic news, the wires not being in working order.

[From the N. P. Times of yesterday.] TELEGRAPHIC-We understand that Mr. Conway, the Engineer of the Collins Telegraphic Company, will commence work durthree months we may confidently expect to

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION-We upderstand from a reliable source that there is gation Company being accepted. The ex- miles out from Hope. act nature of these proposals is not yet "JOHN" CAUGHTknown, but they are said to be satisfactory to Captain Thorne, the Agent of the Company, who will recommend their acceptance. likely to be refitted and employed in the di-

consecrate the Church at Sapperton on the 27th inst. It is a small, neat building, and very picturesquely situated. THE WIRES DOWN .- A dispatch from

Olympia to the Telegraph Operator in this city was received yesterday afternoon, stating that the line was down across the Cowlitz river, and would not be repaired until this afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA.-This steamer came down from Harrisonmouth on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The Official Assignce Mr. Hare, acting for the creditors of Captain Moore's estate, proceeded on board and took charge of her. The more effectually to prethe same evening.

THE CARIBOO STAGE COMPANY .--- Under this style Messrs. Humphrey, Pool and Johnson have formed a copartnership for the pur-pose of running stages above Quesnelmouth P. T. BARNUM in connection with Barnard's Stage Coach

ACCIDENT .- Terrence Monaghan, a drayman, received a severe kick in the right side from one of his horses on Monday last. He was conveyed to the Royal Columbian Hospital and is doing well.

THE RELIANCE left Harrisonmouth and Yale at noon yesterday, loaded to the water's edge with freight and passengers. Commissioner O'Reilly went up with her.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer Enterprise arrived down on Saturday, at 5 p. m., with a few passengers and a small express. We take the following items from the Columbian of Saturday.

AN EXCITING CHASE. - Yesterday an sucks it. The subject is not altogether per-haps new to him. What subject is new? Even when fighting Indians he has made time to read somewhat. He has soon pos-sessed himself of a practical knowledge of surveying. "To make one thousand one hundred dol-lars is difficult, I own," says he, with a cheer-ting the ensuing week from Yale upwards. He is now looking for the vessels which are on their way from New York with wire and materials. Prior to their arrival he will prepare and place the poles along the line of the wagon road, so that no delay will take place when full supplies are received. In three months we may confidently expect to

RETURN OF THE RELIANCE .- The steamer be in communication with Quesnelmouth, and perhaps with Williams Creek. carried up 130 passengers and 70 tons of freight. The water had risen a few inches, barely enough to enable her to go over. She a strong probability of the proposals of the brings no news of importance from up-river. Government to the California Steam Navi- The Similkameen road is reported open 26

" JOHN " CAUGHT .- Capt. Wylde, the revenue officer of this port, made the first seizure of opium under the new tariff yesterday. Observing a Chinaman who came up We have heard the Active spoken of as by the Enterprise making some rather sus-likely to be refitted and employed in the direct trade, and believe her in every way carpet sack, in which was found about 22 suitable for the purpose. CHURCH AT SAPPERTON.—We are inform. ed that the Bishop of British COLUMBIA is to marched off to gaol and his goods taken

charge of by the revenue officer. Another lot of 18 pounds of opium is also being looked after, and will in all probability fall into the same hands.

THE KOOTENAY MAPS published by the Government are sold for \$4 pet set. The Columbian complains of the high price.

THE COTTONWOOD ROAD .--- The Columbian contains an official advertisement calling for tenders for the construction of a wagon road between the Cottonwood river bridge and the road now made to within three miles from Van Winkle. The road is to follow the present blazed line as far as Davis' Creek, and thence along the valley of Lightning vent her going down stream, we understand Oreek to the point above named. The road that her connecting rods were brought ashore will be divided into three sections, to be will be divided into three sections, to be tendered for separately.

Rev. D. Nimmo was to preach in St. Andrew's church, New Westminster, yester-

P. T. BARNUM IN COURT .- A libel case of in connection with Barnard's Stege Coach and Express line. The two first named gen-tlemen are already well and favorably known in these colonies, and have acted an impor-tant part in the express business of British Columbia during the past six years. Mr. Johnson was acting last year as Mr. Bar-called as a witness for the defence, and was called as a witness for the defence and was called as a witness for the defence and was called as a witness for the defence and was

Barnum-I saw you caricatured in Punch

Count-Is Punch not a very satirical paper ?

Barnum-It is, and it helps the cause of ustice wonderfully, sometimes. Count-Had you ever the honor of being n it ?

Barnum-I had. Count-Then I am content to be in your company.

Barnum-And I am not.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, April 18. FAREWELL DINNER-J. J. Southgate, Esq. M. L. A., was entertained by some friends at a farewell dinner at the Colonial Hotel last evening. Mr. J. G. Shepherd occupied tho chair and Mr. L. Franklin the vice chair.

Wednesday, April I9. A FINE OIL PAINTING .- We were yesterday shown an excellent oil paintingfeet 6 inches by 3 feet 41 inches-the joint production of Messrs. Hind and Tomlinson, of this city. The subject being a local one invests the picture with additional interest. The artists have been engaged by a gentleman, who will shortly proceed to England to lecture, to paint a series of pictures embracing views in both colonies, and the present one, the first of the series, shows that the task has been confided to able hands. The

scene is laid on the valley of the Fraser, above Yale, showing Trutch's Suspension Bridge in the foreground, and the trail beyond is seen winding along the tortuous back of the stream until it becomes obscured by the distant haze. The lights and shadows are well preserved, and the varied tints thrown upon the rugged pine clad mountains are true to nature, and convey an accurate idea of the general outline of the country. Great pains have been evidently bestowed by the artists on the execution of the more prominent features in the picture, and par-ticularly on the river banks, the rocky gorge spanned by the fine suspension bridge, and the fir trees above. As a work of art the picture speaks well for our native talent, and

we shall look forward to future productions from the same pencil. The next scene will embrace the roble Olympian mountain range.

REAL ESTATE SALE-The subdivisions of the 2% acre lot, corner of Quadra and Chatham streets, close to the residence of H. Rhodes, Esq., were sold yesterday by Daniel Scott & Co. for \$2800. Messrs. Anderson & Co. were the purchasers of all the lots except two small ones, which brought \$200 each.

Thursday, April 20. THE STEAMER CALEDONIA had her boilers tested by the Government inspector at New Westminster on Tuesday last. Steam was for New Westminster to-day at 2 o'clock.

of fire sounded through the streets, and a bright light was observed issuing from the building on the corner of Government and Gordon streets, opposite the Victoria Hotel. The premises were occupied as a carpenter's shop, and the floor being covered with shavings, the flames spread with great ras pidity, and in a very few minutes after the alarm was given the whole building was enveloped in flames. The high wind fanned the fire into great fierceness, and sent showers of sparks over Moore's brick building and the adjoining small tenements, and whirling and drifting like a snow-storm along Gordon street. At one time it seemed as if Moore's building must take fire, but the gallant firemen were soon on the spot, and two streams of water were speedily poured on the flames, while the flook and Ladder Company rendered most efficient aid in tearing down the barning structure and adjoining buildings. Several sailors and marines were among the first at the fire, and as usual displayed by Messrs. Bruce and Geary, two industrious young men, whose loss will be heavy, as their tools, and the material for Golden's new building on Wharf street, were consumed. The Chinese laundry adjoining was hurriedly emptied of its contents when it took fire, and was pulled down. The firemen behaved with their usual gallantry, and remained by the fire till all danger was past. The cause of the fire is believed to have been incendiarism.

FIRE .- At 11 o'clock last night the alarm

5

SPECIAL DESPATCHES-We present our readers elsewhere with interesting telegraphic despatches transmitted specially for the COLONIST and containing the chief items of war and other Eastern news received at New Westminster up to the time of the departure of the Enterprise. Since commu-nication has been established between that port and Seattle, we have made arrange-ments with the Telegraph Company to receive two special despatches a week of the latest news received at New Westminster on every Wednesday and Saturday morning before the sailing of the steamer. We hope to be enabled also to give the state of the San Francisco markets, shipping movements and other items of local import.

APPROPRIATE .- The day selected by the resident Americans of Victoria for mourning the death of their lamented President (Wednesday 19th) was by a rather singular coincidence the same upon which the whole nation had put on mourning, and the solemn scene alluded to in our despatches was being enacted in Washington.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE CHURCH Was again crowded yesterday on the occasion of the first communion of the pupils, and the attraction afforded by the choir and orchestra who performed De Monti's grand mass, the prayer from Moses in Egypt and other sacred music in admirable style.

FIRE ALARM .- The fire bells summoned the firemen to their posts on Saturday afternoon, but happily their services were not needed. The alarm arose from a chimney having caught fire at the James Bay bathhouse, which was speedily extinguished with-

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

y wont let him, so he h dudgeon, and little

of a company of fightgoes to the war, he e in order. His partthat the store will not and other spirits are ly that spirits are the and souls, and that he any such transaction. or might not by sellt the question ; is it The partner holds to the whole concern, if take to pay over the e goods. is right, and away be

ny to the Black Hawk fight, as he does every War is a serious mat-

d the Indiana learn ey are cunning, but opposed to one who ch are superior to cunr stratagems are couns discovered. Abe and t the drill sergeant's it use in the sort of are engaged, except so em to trust to each lick eye, firm nerves, the qualities they re-neir deadly rifies are emy before long dis-te white man is a very heir tribes are nearly ant sue for peace. It lity is restored on the

eclare that Abe has He is already a man no longer a hewer of ater. Under other eirave served his country even now say it is a ould rise to command become a general.at he had tried to do ; he is not ambitious. eir homes, and thus

OLVES TO TRY AND SES, AND BECOMES A

v Salem. He repairs ee his late partner, able sums. Unpleasas Abe's mind; the partner is no where too soon that the y sold whiskey, but rank more than he days since disap. cern a thousand dol for which he, Abe, hard-fighting Abe, be has been poor beis pocket, not know-

...

man. A company composed of these three young men will possess an amount of energy and practical experience which can hardly fail to ensure success. The Reliance carried up yesterday a splendid new stage coach for this company. The coach was built by Duck & Sandover of Victoria, and is calculated on a pinch to seat sixteen persons: For the a place to seat arteen persons. For the present the coaches will be run twice a week between Quesnelmouth and Cottonwood, con-necting with the steamer Enterprise at the former place, and with a saddle train to Wil-liams Creek at the latter place. We are sure that we only give expression to public senti-ment throughout the colony when we wish the Cariboo Stage Company success commensurate with the expense and enterprise of the establishment of the last link of stage coach communication between Yale and Williams Creek.-Columbian.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS-For the week ending April 15th :- Duties, £3,259 9 6; Harbor Dues, £19 14 4; Head Money, £44 16; Tennage Dues, £108 I9; Gold Export Duty, £12 13 6; Fees, 4s. Total, £3,445 7 4. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 210. [From Thursday's Columbian.]

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION .- Captain Thorne, of the California Steam Navigation Company, came up by the Enterprise on Tuesday to treat with our Government respecting a mail subsidy for placing a line of steamers on this route. Of course nothing

from plans prepared by the Inspecting Engineer, Mr. Westgarth, by Messrs Spratt & Kriemler, Victoria. It is a double action pump, and is-made so that each valve or pump cylinder can be got off without disturbing any of the other parts. It is a great improvement upon the old machine. The steamers Hope, Caledonia and Alexandra have been tested by it, the two last named on Tuesday, and without any trouble, as it can throw a great quantity of water into the boilers, and at the same time it is very powerful, and when a stronger hose arrives from San Francisco a pressure of 200 lbs. on the square inch can easily be obtained if desired.

THE ALEXANDRA IN BANKRUPTCY .- The people of New Westminster appear to have sities. strong attachment for the steamer Alexandra. On her arrival from Victoria on Tuesday morning she was attached for a claim of \$700. Bonds were given and she proceeded op her way to Harrisonmouth. On her return last evening she was taken charge of by the present. assignees of Captain Moore's estate, and is affairs she was prevented from going to Victoria last night as was intended.

LIVELY TIMES .- We are in a fair way to make up for lost time arising out of the late- reputation ? ness of the season. We have had four steamers from Victoria already this week, all that of an impostor.

attracted by the expected appearance of the great showman :

Counsel for the Defense-Please to look at this advertisement in the Dispatch, and say

what you think of it. Barnum-I saw it at the time it was published, and under ordinary circumstances would have supposed that Miss Jones and Mr. Booth would appear at the Count's benefit, but, in this particular instance, I did not

believe that they would many has some Barnum -Because I knew the reputation of Count Johannes. In all my experience I never went so far as to bumbug the people by announcing artists to appear who were

really not intended to be present. Cross-examined by the Count-What is your opinion, then, in regard to this advertisement?

Barnum-That you wanted the public to believe that these artists would appear when you knew they would not. Count-I think you have an old grudge

against me, Mr. Barnum. Barnum-I never saw you before in my

life, sir.

Count-Then, sir, be gratified now. Barnum-I am not much. Count-Have you ever acted on the stage,

Barnum-A trifle. Count-I presume you know that you are in a court of justice ?

Barnum-I presume I am.

Barnum-I do not recollect ever seeing reports. you before, and have no grudge against you

any more than the child unborn. Count-Did you not, in 1842, while in England, endeavour to purchase Shakspeare's this country to make an exhibition of, and was not I the means of preventing you from carrying out your plan ?

Barnum-I never attempted anything of the kind.

Count-You admit the fact in your book Barnum-The book will speak for itself. I never saw you before, and have only heard of you as a monstrosity. Count-I appeal to the court for protec-

Count-Then I suppose you would be willing to give me an engagement to-morrow ? Barnum-I don't think I could go eny

Count-I have nothing more to ask you at Counsel for Defense (in direct examina-

London ?

A Lart

Barnum-I did. Counsel for the Defense-What was his effect. Barnum-As far as I could learn it was bringing large freights and crowds of passen-gers, while three steamers have left for up-I was an impostor ?

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY .- The national holiday is approaching, and we are glad to see that a movement is already on foot to celebrate the day by races and other amusements. A preliminary meeting is called for Saturday evening next, at the "Grotto," to take steps to get up a suitable demonstration.

THE NEW HYDRANT on the corner of Government and Fort streets was tested by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department yesterday, with very satisfactory results, a stream of water being thrown a distance of 45 feet through a 40 foot hose.

resonal to Friday, April 21.

LEECH RIVER .-- Barnett, the Expressman, arrived yesterday from Leech, and informs us that a large number of men have commenced to saw lumber and make general preparations for sluicing and fluming the different claims. Several men have gone out prospecting taking provisions to last them for a week, and will report progress in three or four days. Some prospectors have returned stating that they had found good diggings, but the locality they at present decline to disclose. The result they say is highly encouraging. Mr. O. B. Brown, of Parson's Bridge, is making improvements to his property and laying out THE NEW BOILER TESTER.—The new machine for testing steam boilers for the British Columbian Government was made

> ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION .- The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this city will celebrate the 46th anniversary of the inhouse, so as to tear it down and bring it to troduction of the Order in America, on Wednesday next, 26th instant. Tickets to be had from Messrs, N. Koshland and John Weiler.

Monday, April 24. LEECH RIVER. - Mr. Barnett arrived from Leech River yesterday, and reports little change since our last advices. Judge Cameron visited the mines yesterday. The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated by an open air Barnum-You know I deal in monstros dinner. A movement is on foot to endeavor to have Mayor Harris appointed Gold Commissioner at Leech river. A communication on the subject appears elsewhere.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RACES-At a meeting held at the Grotto on Saturday evening, it was decided that there should be races at now in bankruptcy. Owing to this turn of tion)-Did you ever hear of the Count in Beacon Hill on the 24th May, and measures were adopted for carrying the proposal into

> WHISKY SELLING-Charles Wilson was fined \$50 by the police magistrate on Saturday for supplying whisky to Indians, in default for supplying whisky to Indians, in default season, " to which, perhaps, the public might three months imprisonment with hard labor. be admitted on certain days !"

THE DREDGER will receive her mooring gear to-day, and will then move further out and commence operations on the end of the spit.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY-Yesterday the 23d. was the anniversary of the traditionary Pa tron Saint of " Merrie England."

BISHOP HILLS preached yesterday morning at St. John's Church. His Lordsbip delivered a most impressive sermon. white

LETTER FROM LEECH RIVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST. -Sir,-The inhabitants of Leech River do not intend being behind the Victorians in showing their loyalty by commemorating the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. The storekeepers have decided to give a free dinner to the miners of Leech River on

that day. Already several contributions have been received and a committee of management formed. The committee will hold their first meeting at Messrs. Moysey and Walsh's store, os Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock p.m.

A very spirited body of men have col-leagued together to get up a petition in favor of his worship Mayor Harris being appointed Gold Commissioner on this river. They declare that they will work day and night to show their desire to have appointed to that office a man like T. Harris, Esq., who has at all times shown his interest in the working man ; although not perhaps an experience miner, they are certain that when his judg-ment is called into requisition, his decisions will give general satisfaction.

ANGLETERRE.

One evening, during a severe storm, a wife was out visiting a neighbor, and when she appeared for admission cm her return, her husband pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did sot open the door. Having no idea that she would do so, he obstinately refused to recognize her; so she took a log, plunged it into the well, and simultaneously with the splash it made, she placed herself at the side of the door. So soon as her husband darted out in his nightclothes, she darted in, locked the door, and declared that she did not know him. She froze him till he was penitent, and then let him in.

MEEK-The British Columbian in a paragraph on some improvements being made in the grounds of Government House, respecta fully suggests a plan by which an admirable skating rink might be formed in the winter

WERKLY BRINISH COLONIST



THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln is dead-killed by the hands of the assassin, in the midst of friends, and in the very zenith of his glory. No news could have more startled our community. That the President of the United States, after passing unscathed through the dark and stormy days of the early stages of the civil war-after buffeting the winds and waves of rebellion for four years -should, in the and that alone-union without slavery-and hour of triumph, when the Republic was at length gliding calmly into the placid waters of peace, be struck down in a public theatre. by the assassin's bullet, is something so hortible and so lamentable that we can scarcely realise the mournful fact. Yet there it stands before us : a great and good man cut off when he was about to finish that work for which enlightened humanity was waiting with anxious expectancy. He is dead, and the world has lost what it cannot afford to oss a sincere, carpest, indelatigable laborer for the human race. It is not on the American people only that this news will fall with ing force, but on liberty-loving man" kind everywhere. What the motives were that actuated the wretch who perpetrated the deed we cannot, with the present meagre information before us, pretend to say ; whether it was the workings of a notoriety-hunting monomania that cometimes leads men to aim at the life of greatness ; or whether it was part of a diabolical conspiracy against the princimalmembers of the Cabinet at Washington. The latter surmise would, however, Samson, to envelop others in its ruin. It has sppcar to be the more probable, if we take succeeded, by its hirelings, in convulsing the the whole surroundings into consideration. nation to its centre, in spreading mournful We see, almost simultaneously with the tidings to every Christian land, in destroying shooting of the President, a murderous attack made on the Secretary of State, and a giving to Lincoln the niche of martyrdom. marrow escape, it would appear, of the Vice-President-all of which would show complicity and preconcerted action. When we couple with these facts an auvertisement which appeared a few months ago in an Alabama paper, and which we give in another column, it will be seen that the deed was actually a spoken of mpublicly in the South some time since, and was to have taken place prior to the lat of March. There may have been nothing in the advertisement eyond an attempt to create a sensation, but it is rather remarkable that the very

en-Incoln, Seward, and Johnson-whose were thus menaced by the advertiser, intended to have been the victims in cent assassination. Time will, no doubt, disclose the hidden springs which have thrown a nation into mourning. I In the meanwhile, however, the people's indigmation is almost ungovernable, and it would stop. 7. We read of Southern sympathisers eing shot down in cold blood in the streets of Washington, and riots in San Francisco menacing the lives and property of those who are at enmity with the present administration. In all this suddenly created wrath the innocent are unfortunately likely to suffer with the guilty, and many a harmless citizen of the Southern States will be offered up as a sacrifice to satisfy the outraged people he had a popular majority of over 4,000 over this opponent. On the Sta of November, light no greater calamity could have hap pened the Confederacy at the present moment than the murder of Lincoln, When the news reaches the vorions Federal armies in the feld, discipline will be strained to the uttermost in order that ferocity shall not usurp the take from the Manchester Times, England, of better feelings. We are afraid, however, Eebtuary 1 Lth, would make it appear prothat despite military and civil control, excesses will be committed, and every sympa Lincoln is the result of a deep laid and re-thiser with rebellion made to rue the day on gularly organized scheme of assassination. which the Ohief Magistrate of the United States met an untimely death. There have been murders in which the crimes of the victim were considered a sufficient justification for the committal of the deed; but as a general rule the dead, however erring, have our sympathy, and the perpetrators of the outrage our execration. When we read of Cæsar falling by the hands of his assausins, we lorget the despotic tendencies of the ambitious conqueror, and only feel that a great man has been ruthlessly and gowardly murdered. Casca is nothing better in our eyes than a cut-throat, Cassius is merely a human butcher, and Brutus, the patriot, sinks to the level of the most beetlebrowed ruffian that haunts the lowest den of iniquity. The curse of Cain is on them all. Coming, however, from the palmy days of the Roman Empire down to our own times, and viewing President Lincoln impartially and fairly, we cannot get over the fact that no man in history deserved so well of the people, and merited so little the desperate end which we are called upon to day to record. When corruption was charged upon other members tion of hostilities. Business was entirely suspended. Patriotic addresses were deliver-ed in the open air, cannon fired, and the suspended. Patriotic addresses were deliver-ed in the open air, cannon fired, and the rejoicings were general and enthusiastic. Nothing untoward happened throughout the ay with the exception of an accident thus described by the Oregonian. "One of the men employed in loading the gun on the Pla-za yesterday was injured by a voluntary ex-plosion, while ramming down the cartridge. The injuries inflicted are not supposed to be serious or lasting. We could not learn the uname of the man."

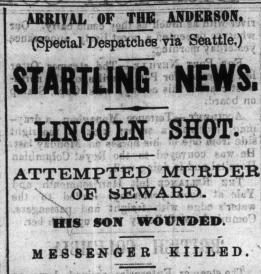
is already filled. The policy of the Administration will still be pursued, with probably an additional sterness and rigor. The South had everything to gain and rothing to lose by the continuance of Lincoln in power. He was disposed to bo lenient, Johnson will prove uncompromising. He was inclined to be moderate and conservative, Johnson will be ultra radical. There was a time, no doubt, in the history of the present rebellion when the death of Lincoln might have changed the whole current of affairs, but that time is past; the nation is committed to one policy. the policy will be carried out.

" Honest Old Abe" is gone, but his place

In this dastardly murder we cannot believe any respectable portion of the Southern people are implicated. Unfortunately, however, for the reputation of the South, pistolling and bowie-knifing have been too much the time bonored pastimes of a certain and by no insignificant portion of its people. It is not the first time that political opponents have been shot, not is it the first time that statesmen have been waylaid. No place was too public for this firing from behind-no place too sacred for this stabbing the unarmed. The Senate House was the arena not of debate, but of ruffianism that would have disgraced an Irish cock-fight. Men went armed not with reason to win over their opponents, but with pistols to threaten and if necessary to shoot. All this was simply the spawn of slavery, the offspring of the debasing institution. When its days were being brought to a close when the armies of Sherman and Grant were crushing out the life-blood of the monster, it was only natural that it should make an effort, like the blind every vestige of sympathy for itself, and in Washington was the father of his country-Lincoln will be its saviour: the American citizens, like the Romans on the death of Cesar, will gury O aldo i'edi coardare llit

— beg a hair of him for memory, And, dying, mention it within their wills, Bequeathing it, as a rich legacy, Unto their issue.

THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whose foul assassination we record in apother column, was born in Kentucky on February 12th, 1809, and was consequently in his 57th year. His ancestors were Pennsylvania Quakers, but his futher and mother were born in Virginia, whence they removed in 1816 to Indiana and subsequently to Illinois. Abraham after taking an active part in the usual avocations of backwoods life, becoming boatsman, store clerk; country storekeeper, postmaster, surveyor, and lawveriowas # elected-oints his m25th/ wear 100 the State Legislature, to which he was afterwards re-elected for three successive terms. As a lawyer he rose rapidly to distinction, but continued to take an active part in politics. In 1846, he was representative in Congress, where he served the full congressional term. In 1858 he ran against Stephen A. Douglas for U.S. Senator, but was defeated by the senatorial vote, although 1860, he was elected President of the United States, and was re-elected to that high position on the 8th November last. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINcons-The following paragraph, which we bable that the atrocious murder of President initiated by some desperate spirits in the South, which has thus been releptlessly and but too successfully carried out: A MURDEROUS OFFER .- The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Alabama) Dispatch; "One Million Dollars wanted to have peace by the 1st of March. If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good secu-rities, for the sum of \$1,000,000, I will canse the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson, to be taken by the 1st of March next.



Rebel Sympathisers Lynched

WASHINGTON 14.-To Gen. D'x :- This evening about 8:30, p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Major Rathburne, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box, and approach-ed behind the President. The assassin then leaped upon the stage, "brandishing a large dagger, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered at the back of the President's head, and passed nearly through. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible eversince the wound was inflicted, and is now dying. Secretary Seward about the same time was

badly and may be fatally injured by Booth's accomplice. He also escaped on horseback. He went to Seward's representing that his physician sent him with a prescription, but the servant denied him entrance. He forced past him, and meeting Seward's son Fred knocked him down with a billy, then entered the room meeting four persons, including two nurses, placed them all nofit for re-sistance, and then attacked Secretary Seward in bed, cutting him severely about the face and head.

The destardly assassin inflicted two or three stabs in the throat and two in the face It is hoped the wounds may not prove fatal. My apprehension is that they may prove mortal. It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 4 a. m. - The Prestdent still continues insensible and is inking. Seward remains without change. It is now ascertained with considerable certainty that two assassins were cogaged in these horrible crimes. Wilkes Bouth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known.

CHICAGO, April 15th .- President Lincoln died at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock, this moreing. Contradictory reports are in circula tion in regard to Mr. Seward's condition. As soon as we get anything reliable we will

¹⁰ WAB DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15th.—Abraham Lincoln died at 22 minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. And the (Signed) served E. M. STANTON,

NEW YORK April 15-The Tribune says sudden death is always overwhelming ; the assassination of the numblest of men is always frightfolly startling, but when the bead of thirty millions of people is hurried into eternity by the hand of a morderer, that head a man so good, so wise, and so noble is Abra bam Linceln, the ohlef magistrate of a nation bam Lincoln, the chief magistrate of a nation in the condition of affairs at this moment, the sorrow and shock are too great for many words For once all party rancor will be forgotten, as no right thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national nalamity pro relian bus , buded was in the height of joyful exultation over the decisive efforts which seemed to promise peace and restoration of the union to the prople. To-day every loyal man suffered a ter-ribleshock and swells with grief at the calamity which has been permitted to befail us by the assassination of our chief magistrate.¹⁵ The splendid success of our triumph is robbed of half its glory. It is a deeper loss than if our first soldier had fallen by a bullet, than that if an army had perished in the shoek of bat ite: NEW YORK, April 15.—Five several im-promptn street meetings were held to-day. Two men who expressed a respect for Jeff Davis, were driven out of a newspaper counting room, and hanted by the crowd they seeking safety in flight. The steamer Ætna sailed at 5:30, p.m., with full official dispatches to our ministers at foreign ports, from Washington. An official despatch was also sent out by the Nova Scotian from Portland. Bishop Potter has issued addresses to all clergymen appointing appropriate prayers to of the gallant Sedgwick, a greater loss than if an army had perished in the shock of batclergymen appointing appropriate prayers to bay, while Mr. McCrellish addressed them be made to-morrow, recommending the from an upper story window. They were clothing of all the churches in mourning. A thus detained a few minutes, until Chief committee from the Chamber of Commerce, Barke with police and soldiers arrived, who the City Council, the Board of Aldermen, and other public bodies, have been formed to provide for public obsequies. The President, at the time was surrounded by the members of his cabinet, all of whom were bathed in tears. Was his not even excepting Mr. Stanton ; who, when informed by the Surgeon-General that the President could not live until morning, exclaimed -" Oh ! no, General, no ! no !" with chaimed — "On 1 no, General, no 1 no 1" with an impulse as instural as it was unaffacted, and he immediately sat down on a chair near his bed, and wept like a child
Senator Sumner was seated on the right of the President, and Couch (?) at the head, holding the right hand of the President in his own. He was sobbing like a woman, with his head bowed down to the pillow of the bed on which the President was lying.
WASHINGTON, April 15—The last writing done by President Lincoln was addressed to Hoo. Geo. Ashman in reply to request of the latter for as interview. The answer was written on a card on the President's knee in his carriage about 8:15 o'clock, just as he an impulse as natural as it was unaffacted, WASHINGTON, April 15-The last writing done by President Lincoln was addressed to Hon. Geo. Ashman in reply to request of the latter for an interview. The answer was written on a card on the President's knee in his carriage about 8:15 o'clock, just as he was starting for the theatre. The note was as follows : " Allow Mr. Ashman to come to a.m. to-morrow, April 15, 1865." Reports are in circulation that J. Wilkes Booth has been captured, but they lack confirmation.

against secession sympathisers. There have been no serious outbreaks, but individual in-stances are mentioned where persons express-ing secession sentiments have been summa-rily dealt with. A sympathiser at Washing-ton was shot dead by a soldier while rejorcing over the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the soldier ton was shot dead by a soldier while rejuicing over the death of Mr. Lincoln. and the soldier not arrested. George Welles was arrested and sent to Penitentiary in New York for a similar offence. Another man, a Wall street broker, gave vent to secession sentiments, and proparations were immediately made by the crowd to hang him to a lamp pust, but he was rescued by the police. Three rebel pressing their satisfaction at the success of CITY POINT, April 12.-Lyuchtong Grif-the assassination. The universal feeling in shorse, at the head of a scouting party. prisoners were hung at Indianapolis for ex to all sympathisers with rebellion.

NEW YORK, 15 .- The Post's special says the messenger of State Department who was in attendance on Secretary Seward is dead. Seward is in a very precarions condition. Another dispatch says his wounds are bad but not mortal, he does not complain but has lost much bleed; no arteries were cul. Fred. Seward's skull is fractured badly in two places about the temples. He is insen-suble and tears are entertained that he will not recover. Among letters found in Booth's truck tending to criminate him was one ap-parently from a lady supplicating him to de-sist from plans in which he was about to engage. That the time was inauspicious and the mine Lot yet ready to be sprang. The Washington Intelligencer says : Evidence ob-tained renders it highly probable that the

tained renders it highly proceede that the person who attempted to mirder Mr. Seward is John Surrall, of Prince George county, Maryland. About midnight two men cros-sed the Anacoster bridge, one giving his hame as Booth and the other as Smith. The

latter is believed to be Surrall. It is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensible. The Vice Pre-sident and other prominent members of the Administration were particularly enquired after by suspected parties and their precise locality acquired, but in their cases the plan miscarried WASHINGTON, 15 .- Official notice of the

death of the late President was given in by heads of departments this morning to An-drew Johnson, Vice President, on whom by Constitution devolves the office of President Mr. Johnson, upon receipt of the notice ap peared before Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice f U. S., and took oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties Sugeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The Chronicle says it is suspected the conspiracy was organised in Maryland ; an examination of witnesses not under oath this morning elicited the following : the marderer of the President was J. Wilkes Booth, his hat was found and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days. A sput which he dropped was also identified as one he ob-tained at a stable where he got his horse last evening. This man had played several times at Ford's theatre, and therefore was well acquainted with its exits and entrances The persons who attacked Seward left behind

Captain Chadwick, of the steamer Chrysopolis died last night of heart disease. Later War News.

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MORE CAPTURES AND SURRENDERS

occupy the town. (Signed)

HUNTSVILLE, April 11.-The following has ust been received from Uolonel Hovey at Sommerville. Men directly through from Sommervine, she directly through from Selms report that that place was captured by Wilson's forces on the 22nd. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. They also report the capture of Montgomery.

The list of general officers surrencered by Lee comprise general officers surrent ered by Lee comprise generals commanding :--One lightenant-general, seventeen major-gene-rals, sixty-one brigadier-generals, and twenty-five thousand men. Within the past week over twenty-thou-sand prisoners have been sent away from City Point. Large numbers still remain in dur-

ance.

NEW YORK, April 13 .- It is reported that Johnston surrendered on the same terms as granted to Lee.

The Herald save it has good authority for stating that Kirby Smith's trans Mississippi army are ready to surrender. Rooms are engaged here for Lee. He is expected here morrow. He desires to go to Europe with his family at an early day. He is much affected by his defeat, and says that Jeff. Davis had deserted him, and is retreating on his own account.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- Advices from the army about Mobile, April 4th, states that the rebel communications were entirely surrounded. The siege is progressing very favorably. All drafting and recruiting in the loyal

States is suspended.



TELEGRAPHIC DATES TO THE 12TH.

Government requires that all persons leav-ing California for the East shall have passports from the Department of California Droves containing 20,000 and 30,000 sheep are on the way to this place from Monterey. Brigadier General Mason sails for Arizona to-morrow. .bsel

The O'Byine trial proceeds as usual. Chili flour held at \$14 50 ; wheat same as formerly.

Judge Hoffman of the U.S. District Court orders all attorneys practising in his court to take the oath of allegiance, according to ac

of Congress. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.-Currency Bills

"This will give jus peace and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a 'land

of liberty?" "If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of \$50 000 in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villians. I will give myself \$1,000 towards this "patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address 'X' box X, Cahaba, Alabama. Dec. Ist, 1864.

THE PORTLAND CELEBRATION-The citizens of Portland testified their loyalty on the anniversary of the fall of Sumter by a grand celebration in honor of the recent triumphe that have crowned the Federal army in the South and the prospect of the speedy cessa-tion of hostilities. Business was entirely

CHIOAGO, April 15-Despatches from every portion of the North show most bitter feeling

smaller than the chambers and were wrapped with paper to prevent their falling out. Prebody was to be embalmed with a view of removing it tolllinois. yah ments. The Herald's Washington special says, the scene at the President's death bed is described by one who witnessed it as most nce, and with a sadole traggitaffa

Riots in San Francisco. NEWSPAPER OFFICES CLEANED OUT-THE POLICE CALLED OUT-GREAT EXCITEMENT, to inseri

cleared the crowd from the door and have kept them at bay since three o'clock. 'They have

kept them at bay since three o'clock. 'They have agreed to disperse if the Alta people will pass on the type, &c., of the Echo du Pacifique which McCrellish has agreed to do as rapidly as possi-ble. Fears are entertained that the populace maddened as they are with rage and excitement may commit some more overt acts before mid night. The whole military force of the sity, to gether with detachments of the Provost Goard, i now out and sweeping the crowd from Montgom ery street, and all the drinking saloons are closed S. & Fears are done to the site the start of the sale of the site of the site of the site of the site of the sale of the sale of the site of the site of the site of the sale of the sale of the sale of the site of the site of the sale of the

Platt's Hall this evening, to adopt su as shall be deemed necessary in view

great national bereavement. Beriah Brown, of the Press, skedaddled to Sa Leandro yesterday afternoon. His life would no have been worth a straw had the people capture

him. There is scarcely a building in the city m draped with mourning. Appropriate services ar being held in all the churches. There will the little or no business transacted to morrow. Nothing later received from the East to-day.

ing the morning. Judge Hoffman to-day sentenced the off

cers of the Great Republic as follows : Co to one day in the county jail for each off NEW YORE, April 15-The Herald this to which he pleads guilty, and for the beating morning makes, no editorial remarks on the of George Ni Daggett with a belaying pin, as assination. The Times makes no comof George N. Daggett with a beilying pin, he was sentenced to sighteen months hard labor in the State prison. Wills' sentence amounts in the aggregate to sighteen months in the county j il, and Captain Paul was sen-tenced to six months in the county jail.

R. W. Heath, formerly a prominent to. to-day.

Both steamers Igo crowded with p gers. The rates by the Sacramento are-first cabin outside, \$170, inside, \$120; 2n cabin \$70; steerage \$40.

Late advices from Vera Cruz confirm the report of a disaster to the commander of Vera Cruz. It appears that with 350 Ana-trians, Egypos and Mexicans, he went to the palace of Allardo, which he burned and pil-laged. On his return he was set upon by 400 Liberals. He was himself killed, and 150 of his followers killed and wounded.— The ravages committed by his men in Mex-ico will brand his name with infamy.

MEXICO.

The Austrians are becoming dissatisfied with the service in Mexico, and are desert-ing daily, others are dying rapidly.

JAPAN. One of the actual murderers of Major Baldin and Lieutenant Bird had been captured at Yeddo, sent to Yakabama and executed

at Yeddo, sent to Yekshama and executed by beheading. He exhibited great coolness and bravery, being paraded round the town on a pack horse with a large banner in front, on which his sentence was inscribed. He sang a song two minutes before his execution. Sir RTALCOCK, H.M. Plenipotentiary, had reached Hongkong from Yokahama, on his way to England. He goes home as a suc-cessful diplomatist.

THE TELEGRAPH IN EUROPE .---- A DEW CON pany has been organised for buying up the business of Mr. Renter, the great tel proprietor, The capital is fixed at £250.00 of which £100 000 is to be the first subscribe Mr. Reuter is to be the managing director.



ay sentenced the offijail for each offe ty, and for the beating t with a belaying pin, ighteen months hard ison. Willa sentence te to eighteen month aptain Paul was senthe county jail. q att ly a prominent te. stock broker, failed crowded with passen-the Sacramento are 70, inside \$120; 2nd

17.-The Eastern line

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a fearful excitement , but all is apparently is suspended on Satur-

for Portland to-mor-

steamer Chrysopolis.

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of a scouting party.

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GRANGER

DANA.

r News.

fair jobbing trade at heat—salas of 5000 Marysville at \$5.15 local consumption, re-the arrivals from argoes of the Maria, ara and Rosalie, in all 100 pounds each, have tor on private terms, , to go to Sacramento, g lots are selling at twenty lons prime.

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ra Cruz confirm the the commander of that with 350 Ausicans, he went to the was set upon by himself killed, and led and wounded .-by his men in Mex-with infamy. becoming dissatisfied og rapidly.

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IN. derers of Major Bald-d had been captured bama and executed norma and executed nibited great coolness ded round the town large bander in front, was inscribed. He before his execution. Plenipotentiary, had Plenipotentiary, had Yokabama, on his goes home as a suc

UROPE-A new con for baying up the the great telegrap is fixed at £250.000 be the first subscribed the great tel managing director.

Yet with all this gradual advancement, his school-boy educational experiences had been limited to a single year. His knowledge was that gleaned in interims of leisure ; but like the learning acquired generally by self-taught men "was" substantial and tenaciously retained. He was thrown early into politics, and pushed his way gradually np until he at. length became the great oppenent of Douglas for the position of Senator for Llinois. Not having a sufficient majority over his Demoeratic rival, the State Legislature elected Douglas. In the subsequent election for President it strangely enough happened that these two men found themselves again face to face as exponents of the same conflicting doctrines they had enunciated in the previous contest. This time, however, the battle was with the strong. The rough, awkward giant, the genial, honest, shrewd village lawyer became supreme head of one of the great powers' of the world. The important trust was confided to no utworthy hands. Earnestly and truly this good man worked for his country's honor, and pros-perity. If in his past four trying years he ever vaccilated in carrying out those great principles with which his name will be inse parably connected-if he ever gave indications of faltering in his regenerating careerit was not because he had any fears for himelf or his party, or that his mind was not wholly made up, but because he was always in dread of being too far abead of public sentiment, and thus risking the success of that measure on which we firmly believe he had set bis heart. It was this caution, this waiting for the first faint sign of popular expression, that "carried " Lincoln and his party safely through the stormy period. He kept just sufficiently shead of public feeling to guide it in the mos effective pathways ; and what else could man do with twenty millions of thinking, and diersely thinking, people all politicians, from the boy at school to the ancient grandam who talked of Washington and the "days that tried men's souls." It is easy enough in most European countries for the vigorous mind to, take hold of revolution and mould it to its will; but where every man considers himself a sovereign the task becomes more than herculean. Opinion must be consulted, and he only is the successful lender who, seeing the small cloud that portends the storm, takes in sail, or discorning in the horizon the first indication of the grateful breeze, spreade out his canvas. Lincoln was this leader-the man for the age and the man for the place.

of striking the last fatal blow. From the two ships lashed together as if in mockery of the old forced and ill assorted union, the American eye now passes to many a point of presumed weakness in the enemy's defenses, to open port, and deep inlet, and rapid river, wherever the vast continent may haply be penetrated. Every day it hopes to read the sweet tidings of devastation and massacre in places whose very names were sacred but the other day, and whose flourishing statistics were taught to children in the State schools So utlerly is the instinct of a whole race So utletty is the instinct of a whole race changed, we may say in a day, and the very spirit of self immolation infused into the vast multitude just before plethoric with wealth, saturated with enjoyment, and intoxicated with vanity. Thus far there is not the least sign of any real movement in the direction of peace, in two successive and protracted in-terviews. So long as one side insists upon a union as thorough as that which the sword has divided, and the other insists upon thor-ough independence — sweetened possibly, though we do not know this, by promises of political co-operation—there can be no peace. According to the old superstition, the rust According to the old superstition, the rast of the spear alone can beal the wound which the point has made. Neither of the belliger-ents is now master of his actions. He is the victim of a terrible though self-imposed ne-cessity, which shows how a man may be a slave without the excuse, the honor and com-fort of a master — a slave to a base passion, a fort of a master —a slave to a base passion, a slave the horrid purpose, a slave to a fearful movement that can never be arrested, how-ever wantonly set going. It is the white man who must now finish his task. It lies before him a huge pile, of unknown and still increasing bulk. Upon this he has to toil incessantly under a burning sun, and every element venting its worst spite on body and soul. He has to hack and to hew, to beat and to tear -to strain every sinew, tack every joint and exhaust every nerve." Bleeding at every vein and every pore, aching, withered and prostrate to the last limit of consciousness, he has to go on, and onward still, upon a labor inexhaustible and ever setf-re-newing. But it is a work of blood and fire, to unmake all he has made, to depopulate and blacked the paradise it was his glory to have created. I his is his slavery. He cannot work his own deliverance, and there is none -so at least he feels in his desperation buy bim out of it.28 m 00 To be the slave of an idea is more of lets

To be the slave of an idea is more of leve the fate of individuals and communities. Men cannot inulge themselves in golden anticipations as to be future without finding themselves before very long occupying the place rather of the captive than of the cha-rioteer in their own triumphal car. The dream of a world-wide Contederation, united only for convenience, defence and endless aggression, had taken, as it is now found, too strong a hold on the American mind. It had grown up into the intensity and scatcely responsible form of a monomania. It had be-ceme a new law of justice and truth, that all too strong a hold on the American mind. It bad grown up into the intensity and scatcely responsible form of a monomania. It had be ceme a new law of justice and truth; that all nations were to how to, although ever so harshly propogated. We may now afford to

cannot fight the world, it says so an gives in. By the same rule, when a private man has played for great stekes and lost he sits down and makes the best of it. He knows that it is possible te exist without a large fortune, without a high position, without a dignified employment, without many friends, without an acre of land, without even a house to call his own. He congratulates himself if he has not lost honor and sunk into a caste below his habits and natural instincts. The most overweening and overstepping ambition may end by accommodating itself to a very humble place and finding happiness in self-respect and self-content. There are few, indeed, that have not had to surrender a good deal of their early day-dreams. The American cannot do this. The dream, which others on this side the Atlantic can better describe in all its grandenr, is too strong s describe in all its granded, is too strong a reality for him. Having worshipped it and obeyed it—baving laid on its side all he held dear, he is now its humble slave. He must do as it bids him, and go through blood and frames to enforce its dire beheats. No partial sacrifice will appease it. All or nothing he asked for ; all or nothing it demands at his ands. So long as that idol stands on its pedestal, the war must rage on ; and we see no symptom of its early overthrow;

GOVERNMENT NOTICES-The Gazette o resterday publishes a list with particulars of deeds of conveyance by the Hud-on Bay Co. teneived at the Land . Office, and notifies that claimants will be required to deliver up their instalment receipts, pay cost of stamp and to prove their right to the satisfaction of the Government. The following names appear on the list: John Lemon, R. Finlayson, Nichs. Auger. Jean B. Jollibois, Jas. Yates. Nichs. Auger. Jean B. Jollibois, Jas. Yates, Wm Foot, J. S. Helmchen, Hy Simpson, Jno Russell, Sir Jas. Douglas, Jas. Wilson, Robt J. Staines, [deceased], Geo. McKenzie. His Excellency has appointed Thos. Trounce and William Fisher road commissioners for Esquimalt Town District. The freasurer gives notice that the quarterly licenses commencing 21st April, 1865, are payable at the Treasury on Friday next. Mr. J. T. Pidwell is appointed ex officio Road Commis-sioner for the Districts of Victoria, Esqui-mait Town. Esquimalt, Cowichen and Nanmair Town, Esquimair, Cowichen and Nac-aimo, and to be road commissioners for the district of Nasasimo Mesers. W. H. Frank-lyn, J. P., G. S. Nicol, J. P., P. Sabiston and Chas. York.

GOLD AT COWICHAN-A party of miner are at present prospecting on the Kokasailah river in Cowichan district, where good prospects were found last fall, but too late in the year for a full examination. Several of the

SMITT HE'S NEW PATENT HARMOZON CORSET (self-adjusting),

Obtained a Prize Medal and is the very best Stay Castle's Patent Ventilating Corset Invaluable for the Ball Room, Eque "trian Exer

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS

A confidently recommended as a simple bu A certain remedy for Indigestion. They set as a powerful tonic and gentle sperient; are mild in heir operation; safe under any circumstances and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1%d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in al parts of the World. ** Orders to be made payable by London Houses. Acat for Vistoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist Agent for Victoria, W. M. SEARBY, Chemist Government street

SAUCE .--- LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce. EXTRACT OI & LETTE PRONOUNCED BY from a . . CONNOISSEURS MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at TO BE THE WORCESTER, May, 18 Only Good Sauce, "Tell LEA & PEE INS that Leir Saud and applicable to shighly esteemed in India. and is, in my BYERY VARIETY OF ppinion, the most pa atable, as well as the most whelesome Sance that is made. DISH.

Caution. Les & Perrins

Beg to eaution the public against spurios imi WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

WURCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. L. S. P. having discovered that several of the For ign Markets have been supplied with SrURIOUSIAN ATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the enuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the ames of L. S. P. FORGED. L. S. Will proceed signinst any one who may mantiacture or vend such imitations and have in tructed their correspondents in the various parts i the world to advise them of any intringement i their sights.

Ask for Les and Perrins' Sauce. • Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors. Worcester, Messres Oroses and Blackwill Resars Barcley and Sons, Londen: etc., etc.; a by Grocers and Ollmen universally. allo lawly Janion, Green & Rhodes,

Agents for VICTORIA, V: I.

TISM, CONSCRIPTION, ASTHMA. GOUGH, &C.
A classifier of the series of the ser

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Burging-this stage the remedy possesses great power, me than any other we are acquainted with, two of the

than any other we are acquainted with, two or a desce being sufficient: Srd Stage, or Collapse-In all cases restoring pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immu-value of this remedy, that we cannot too form arge the accessity of using it in all cases. From A. Montgomery, Esq. late inspector of I pitals, Bombay.' Chlorodyne is a most raise remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentary, A it if airly owe my restoration to health after eigh months severe suffering, and when all other m B.H. T. nths'severe suffering,

Gaution-Chlorodyne--In Cha It was clearly proved before Vice-Chan W. P. Wood, by affidavits from emitten Physiciane of London that Dr. J. Coll was the discoverer of Chiorodyne; that peribe it largely, and mean no other Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1554. T herefore are constituted weinst uning Brewne's See Times, Jan. 12, 1007. In therefore, are castioned against uting an than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOR. No home should be without it. Sold in as 6d and 45 6d. by d. T. Davenport, 38 Cf sell street. Lindon, W. C., sole mann Ob erve particularly, none genuine with words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyn Government Stamp." Government Stampiwo 120 9411 of an just ty Isw. M. BEARBY, Agents for Vangouver Istan and British Columbia. In a Long bas 1913 of 10

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Judson's Simple Dyes Ten colours, Price 1s, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle, These Dyes will also be found useful tor imit Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivery, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for

Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating May be had of all chemiets throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

WHOLESALE DEPOT-19a. Coleman st., Lond

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

The Weekly Colonist. Tuesday, April 25, 1865.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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Thursday, 20th April. 00700

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present —Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell. Franklin, M'Clure, Southgate, Trimble, Burnaby, Duncan, Dennes.

REIMBURSEMENTS.

The Speaker read the following communi-cation from His Excellency the Governor : Victoria, April 20, 1865. To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly :

GENTLEMEN,-Referring to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly in Committee of Supply relative to the sum of \$34,066 20, under the head of Reimburgements forwarded to me on the 11th inst, I have the honor to supply the following information. By the statement of the Treasurer, dated 5th November, 1864, submitted to the Legislative Assembly on the 13th January, 1865, it aps pears that the actual balance of Crown Reveaues on the 31st December, 1863, amounted to \$34,321 65. The particulars of this balance will be seen by examination of the re-turn of the Treasurer dated 23d February. 1865, and furnished to the House on that

It further appears that the estimated proseeds of the various sources of Crown Reve-nues for 1864 were \$27,413, making together with the sum of \$34,321 65 an amount of \$61,734 65 available for Crown purposes during 1864.

On the other hand the following sums On the other hand the following sume were payable during 1864 out of that \$61,734 75: salary of the Governor at £3,000 per annum, \$11,147 18; do. Colonial Secre-tary, £600, \$2,910; arrears of salary of late Governor for 1861, 1862 and 1863, drawn in 1864. \$12,964 61. Salary of late Governor the Longernor the Governor the Governor the Longernor the Governor the Governor the Longernor the Governor the Governor the Governor for 1861, 1862 and 1863, drawn in 1864. \$12,964 61. Salary of late Governor the Longernor the Governor the Gover for January and February, 1864, \$646 60. Total, \$27,668 45, The difference between \$27,668 45, and

\$61,734 65, viz., \$34,066 20, represents the amount which should have been in hand on 31st December, 1864, on account of Crown Revenues. That balance, however, was wholly expended during that year for the general expenses of the colony, including a sum of \$10,670 paid in the same year for the salaries of the Chief Justice, the Attor-ney General, the Treasurer, and the Surveyor General.

I have the honor to be,

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alter mar

Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, A. E. KENNEDY,

Governor. GOLD MINING BILL.

The Speaker laid before the House a bill to regulate Gold Mining in the colony, which had passed the Legislative Council. Read a first time and ordered to be printed. SCHOOL BILL.

The Speaker read a communication from the Legislative Council stating that the Coun cil had agreed to certain of the counter amendments made by the House, but insist- its own hands the whole management of its amendments made by the House, but insist-ing upon their own amendment striking out clause 4, and insisting on their amendment that the Board of Education shall have power to regulate the amount of school fees, THIRD READINGS.

THIRD READINGS.

PETITION FROM COWICHAN. The petition from the residents in Cowichan, praying for the quieting of the Indian titles, &c., was laid before the House, and ordered to lie on the table. The petitiou has

already been published in the COLONIST. CROWN LANDS AND CIVIL LIST.

The House went into Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Franklin in the chair. Mr. Duncan deemed it his duty to express clearly his opinions and those of his con-stituents on this important question. Some hon, members deemed the question a second-ary one, but he believed it second to none that had yet been laid before them. The resolution of the hon member for Metchosin was not drawn out with that shrewdness and statesmanship which usually distinguished

that gentleman. The acceptance of the Civil List might involve this colony in embarassment and difficulty, and he would recom-mend the Executive before the question was forced on the House, to dissolve the Assembly and let them go to their constituents on so important a subject. The Orown Lands question was no obstruction to Union, as had been asserted by the bon. member for Metchosin, nor would it take four or five years to settle the disputed points, as that hon. gentleman had said. The Urown Lands question involved a claim of \$1,000,000 to the colony (Dr. Tolmie, hear, hear), and by accepting the Crown Lands now we in-volved the loss of all our claims (hear, hear

and no, no !) But the settlement of the Crown Lands would not take anything like five years; he believed the whole thing could be settled in six months. The hon. junior member for the city did not think the Executive wished us to sacri-

fice our claims nor to swallow anything which would be prejudicial to the interests of the colony. We had been asked for \$400,make us boilt the colony altogether. (Laugh-ter.) The hon. gentleman asked if we did not take the Orown Lands how could we

settle up the colony. It would be time enough to provide for settling the country when there was any chance of an immigra-tion. We would have no more immigration here till we discovered larger and richer gold fields. The bon. gentleman said we must take the Crown Lands. We did not refuse the Crown Lands, but we wanted the lands as given in the Indenture of 1849, [hear, hear], as they were given into the hands of those good and honest stewards, who had never, no never, made a shilling out of them [hear and laughter] but who were to hand them back unimpaired to the colony. The Pre-emption Law of this colony was a complete failure. (No !) There was not a provision in it compelling settlers to fence in their land or to cultivate it. In fence in their land or to cultivate it. In Cowichan there were 13 or 14 settlers living in one cabin, and all owning sections of land. The Indian policy of the country was a failure. The gold policy of the colony was a failure. He believed that Mr. Cardwell's despatch which had been so frequently allu-ded to contemplated this colony taking into its own bands the whole measurement of its

all forever. The hon. Speaker had said by refusing the Civil List now we ran the risk of offending the Home Government and of losing besides union all those little things which were quite as important as union (hear, what these little things were. This question of the Crown Lands had come up at previous elections, and it would come up again. He maintained that we should insist on our claims to the Home Government. The day had gone by when the Home Government could afford to quarrel with even the meanest of its colonies. If we invisted on our claims there was no doubt we would get ample iustice (hear, hear). Dr. Tolmie said this debate had occupied three days, and it was high time it was settled. The Union question had been the (laughter). Mr. Southgate asked which was the Gov. ernment side ? DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Mr. Franklin said the death of the Presi-dent of the United States was an event which had struck the minds of all with abhorrence and sorrow. He would therefore beg to move the following resolution: secret session, on the question, as a great Resolved.—That this House, taking into consideration the great calamity which has befallen the United States and the rest of the deal of buncombe would have been prevent into this question, and the opposition of cer tain hon. gentlemen was solely caused, he believed, by the desire to obtain the position of delegate to the Home Government, (Cries of name, name). .

The Chairman said he must call the hon.

gentleman to order. Mr. DeCosmos had told the hon. gentleman that he personally cared nothing about the delegate-ship. What he wanted was to see the result attained.

Dr. Trimble having been appealed to, rose to make an explanation, but was ruled out of order by the chairman, who held that the naming of an honorable member was upparliamentary, but inasmuch as a name had been mentioned the honorable member was en-titled to a reply, where the discussion must end.

Mr. Dennes rose indignantly and moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried-5 to 4 The House adjourned till Monday.

THEATRICAL MATTERS .- Charles Wheatleigh and Harry Courtains are fulfilling a successful engagement at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, The Call says :---The Octoroon," with the charming Zoe of Sophie Edwin, the unrivalled Scudder of Wheatleigh, the pertinent Pete of Courtaine, and effective McClosky of Aldrich, filled the house to the last seat, and a transitory stool or two over, on Monday night. That the stools in this instance did not prove " stools of stools in this instance did not prove "stools of repentance" to the occupants, was obvious from the interest the progress of the play de-picted on every face. "Grimaldi; or Life of an Actress," "A Regular Fix," "The Victims," "Little Toddlekins," "American Cousin," "Everybody's Friend," "Nan, the Good for Nothing," and "The Colleen Bawn," alternated behind the foot-lights upon successive evenings. W. J. Hill and wife, of operatic antecedents, took their first wife, of operatic antecedents, took their first dramatic benefit on Friday sight, presenting a good bill and realising a good house. Since they became members of the Opera House company they have been invariably correct and reliable—always exerting themselves to do their best—which fairly entitled them to the consideration bestowed. A pretty, vivacious, and popular actress, Mrs. H. A. Perry, seceded from the company during the week. Her excuse for this hasty revolt is that she could not endure the exacting reign of Wheatleigh. It would have resulted to her professional advantage could she have endured the drawing of a tighter rein; but if she could'nt how could she ? -and that ends the matter. Mr. Magnire will revive the great drama of "The Magnolia; or, the Angel of the Swamp." The cast will embrace the versa-tile Wheatleigh and the accomplished Courtile Wheatleigh and the accomplished Cour-taine. Mrs. Sophia Edwin will appear as "Cora," and the ever excellent Mrs. Saun-ders in her original part. The "Magnolia" is a most admirable composition, remarkable for the judicious arrangement of plot, and forcible but polished language.....Fred. Sprung, a new vocalist, has sprung into tavor at the Eureka, and an accession of new talent hes imported a fresh importunt to the attent has imparted a fresh impetus to the attendance at that establishment.... Miss Emmeline Voeller made her debut at Maguire's Opera House as " Ann Chute " in the " Colleen Bawn," and fulfilled the requirements of the part admirably. She has a good stage presence, reads well, and emphasizes correctly and effectively. There is a sparkle of intels lectuality about her, and an animation of manner and style, that tend to excite the strongest hopes in regard to the brilliancy of her future career. In her the Call recognizes the most successful and promising de-butante that has yet appeared on the boards The following bills will come up for a There was no doubt whatever that by taking butante that has yet appeared on the boards the Crown Lands and voting the Civil List in that city.....The American Theatre was now we settled the whole matter, claims and to be opened for a dramatic season on or about April 10th. The talented Worrell Sisters-Sophie, Jennie, and Erne-will ap-pear in new burlesques and spectacles, and a fine company, amongst the members of which will be found Mrs. Judah. Miss Frances Gass, Mrs. Franks, Mr. Fred. Woodhull, Fred. Franks, and other favorites lend efficient aid in the proper production of the plays.... Bert's New Idea was successfully opened with a constellation of minstrel stars who have shone bright in other spheres, including Seuotita Maria, the graceful dansense. Aman-da Lee, Lizzie Hudson, Mary Mitchell, W. H. Vincent of Whites' New York Serenaders and others.—Mrs. Julia Grantley, well koown as a poetic reader, is to essay the dramatic ordeal at Maguire's in the role of Mariana in the drama of "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua."- Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Meaubert have left for the East.- Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne proceeds to Idaho to ful-fil a professional engagement.—Mrs. W. H. Leighton writes to a San Francisco friend that she is homesick for the genial climate and friends of California. The climate at the East is so cold, and the people are cold hearted .---- Rhodolph Hali, the champion bugler of America, and leader of the Boston Brass Band, gave a grand vocal and, instrumental concert with a ball and promenade termination at Mariposa, March 20th .---- At the Metropolitan Theatre, Sacramento, Lee and Ryland's mammoth equestrian troupe has been performing to good houses during the past week. The troupe comprises performing dogs and monkeys, as well as donkeys, women and men. — At the Salt Lake City Theatre "Uncle Tom's Cabia" with a "gorgeous apotheosis," was produced March 25th. — Madame Hernandez's troupe of juvenile performers are playing in "Cinder-ella" at the People's "Theatre Denver City ella" at the People's Theatre, Denver City. —At the Denver City Theatre, "The Road to Ruin" and "Maul and Haul Broth-ers," were presented March 28th, for the benefit of Harry Taylor. THE SONOBA QUESTION .- Our London corresondent furnishes us with the following information respecting the part that the Emperor Napoleon is playing in reference to Mexican affairs : "I have reason to know, and it may be interesting to your Vancouver readers, that Earl Eussell has been most solemnly assured by the Mexican Minister that his master, the young Emperor Maximillian of Austria, has not ceded an inch of his Empire to any Power whatever. But where there is smoke there is fire, end there is fire under this cloud of false rumor, for Louis Napoleon has long looked with deaire upon the mineral wealth of Lower California, Sonora and Chichuahua. Years ago he tried to negotiate, through Court favor, a tertain territury from the Mexican Re-public, ostensibly for Italian, emigrants, and with purely mining objects. The fact came to me at the time from a sure source. The Empire is es-tablished, and he revives his scheme in another shape. I believe there is some movement on foot involving, under the name of mining rights, a cession of the country, not absolutely yet perhaps, but by way of a mortgage for the money expend-ed in throwing down the Republic and setting up the Empire. Thus Maximillian would be relieved from a debt, and it would not be difficult for a to your Vancouver readers, that Earl Russell has

personage so astute as the French Emperor to foreclose. At the same time, disgusted by the want of faith on the part of the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, who had promised to assent to the terms of a schocordat respecting the church land, which never can be restored, those worthies hav, ing given the Mexicans "no instructions." Maximillian is about to offer such of those lands as have not been wrested from the church as a security for a new loan, will further promote railways and set up a bank The parties who hope to make something out of all this are now busy about it at Paris. Neither Federals nor Con-federates like such "doings," and each talks of applying the Monroe doctrine—" When the war is over!"

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, April 18. THE FIDELITER having completed her repairs will resume her regular trips to Nanaimo and the will resume her regular trips to Nanaimo and the Northern Settlements next Friday. She will be commanded by Capt. McCulloch, at present of the Diana, Capt. Loudon having left the Com-nany's service. pany's service.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO-The schooner Sarah, Hewitt, master, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning in 11 days, with a full eargo of eneral merchandise, consigned to Pickett & Co. She will discharge to-day and proced to Utsalady to load with lumber for San Francisco.

MEMORANDA per schooner Sarah, from San Francisco. Sailed April 5th, had fair weather with S. E. and S. W. winds all the way; sighted Cape Classett-on Saturday 15th at 4 a.m. ; arrived in port at 7 a.m. 17th.

FOR COAL-The ship John Jay, Burr, master, arrived in Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning en route to Nanaimo, where she will load with coal for San Francisco. She will take about 700 tors.

THE BLACK DIAMOND, the Coal Company's barge, was left by the Diana last week anchored in Bailey's Bay, the tug being unable to bring her round owing to head winds.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER-The steamer Cale donia sailed yesterday forenoon with freight and passengers for New Westminster. She will sail again to-morrow at the same hour.

SAILED-The ship Frigate Bird, Weeks, master, was towed out of Esquimalt harbor yesterday afternoon by the tug Sir James Douglas, and sailed for Valparaiso with lumber.

Wednesday, April 19. FOR PORT NEVILLE-The H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter, Capt. Swanson, sailed for Port Neville via New Westminster, yesterday morning, carrying Capt. Stamp on a visit of inspection to the site of his proposed lumber mills at the former locality.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER-The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday at 11 o'clock, carrying a arge number of passengers and a full freight Several persons were accidentally left behind on the wharf.

FOR THE NORTH-The steamer Diana, Capt. McCulloch, sailed yesterday morning for Nanaimo and way ports with 20 passengers and a small freight.

FOR PORTLAND-The steamer Geo. S. Wright. Lewis, master, sailed yesterday morning at seven for Portland direct, carrying about 80 passengers and a quantity of freight.

FROM PUGET Sound-The steamer Eliza An derson arrived from Olympia and way ports yesterday morning with 19 passengers and her usual freight of stock and produce.

PASSENGERS.

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—A M Jones, Hugh Jones, George Jones, Isaac Carson, Mr Gamble, Mrs Harriman, Mr Kriemler, Mr Weissenburger, Mr Maddens, Mr Jones, Rymond Attridge, Record, Jos Elliott, jr, J A Webster, L Garfield, wife and daughter, 2 chinamen.

IMPOBTS.

Per schr SARAH, from San Francisco-40 bxs tobacco, 20 cs cigars, 15 cs cheese, 25 bxs candles, 45 do peaches, 100 do soap, 18 doz brooms, 10 nsts trunks, 10 bis gunnies, 18 bbls plaster, 10 do pitch, 3 gls rope, 1 bx blocks, etc, 1 bdl hoops, 349 cs wine, 30 bkts champagne, 5 bbls vinegar, 600 hf sks flour, 1 bx bolts, 1 do guages, etc, 75 cs assd medicines, 1200 qr sks flour, 10 do bran, 10 do wheat, 84 cs ginger, 108 cs old tom, 15 do mustard, 200 cs claret, 3 doz pails, 1 bdl brushes, 16 tns matches, 6 do pickles, 66 bgs sait, 2 cs honey, 6 do oysters, 1 do bots, 120 nsts trunks, 10 cs green corn, 44 cs chairs and furniture, 3 cs

Per stmr ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—120 sks potatoes, 47 hd cattle and calves, 70 hd sheep, 4 hogs, 12 sks oysters, 1 cp chick-ens. Value, \$4,045.

Per schr GEN. HARVEY, from New West-minster-55 M feet lumber. Value, \$750.

EXPORTS.

Per schr ALBERNI, to Honolulu-35 shts iron, 2[±] doz skins, 3 cs copper, 1 fly wheel. Val-ue, \$1,162.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ENTERED.

VOL. 6.

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ENTERED. April 18—Schr Sarah, Hewitt, San Francisco Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Nanaimo Stmr Entarprise, Mouat, New Westminster Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angelos Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, Nanaimo Schr Laura, Mathieson, Chemainus April 19—Sip Ringleader, Harper, Nanaimo Sip Hamley, Gray, Nanaimo Sip Hamley, Gray, Nanaimo Sip Eagle, Knight, Queen Charlotte Island Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster April 20. Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Nanaimo Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Schr J & Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan April 21-Schr Gen Harvey, Obery, New West-

April 22-Stmr Caledonia, Frain, New West

Inster Stmr Alexandra, Insler, New Westminster CLEARED.

April 18-Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Nanaimo April 18-Stmr Diana, McCulloch, Nanaimo Stmr Enterprise, Mouat. New Westminster Stmr Otter, Swanson, New Westminster Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port An gelos Bt Harriett, Dirk, San Juan Schr Goldstream, Hewitt, New Westminster Schr Amelia, Kendall, Burrad's Inlet Schr Laura, Mathieson, Chemainus. April 19-Schr Alberni, Dalrymple, Honolulu April 20 Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New West-ainster

Schr J K Thorndike, Thornton, San Juan Sip Hamley, Gray, Nanaimo April 20-Stmr Caledonia, Frain, New West-inater

April 21-Stmr Emily Harris, McIntosh, New

Vestminster Schr Langley, Narrowitch, New Westminster April 22-Sch Eliza, Carleton, Saanich Sch Winged Racer, Peterson, Port Angelos Sip Alarm, Hollins, Salt Spring Island

ign not fo tu BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, at Nanaimo, V. I., the wife of Mr. Mark Bate, of a son. At Douglas on the 13th instant, the wife of Capt. Dodge, of a daughter. In New Westminster, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. C. S. Finlaison, of a son.

In this city, on the morning of the 23rd inst, the wife of Mr. Jacob Miller of a daughter.

third reading on Monday next : Incorpora-tion bill ; Weights and Measures ; Jury Verdict bill ; Lien Law bill.

SECOND READINGS.

The following bills will come up OR Monday for a second reading; Descent of Property; Declaration of Titles; Home-stead Law; Postal Service bill; Law of what these little things were. This question Evidence bill.

BILLS OF SUPPLY.

The Speaker said he would appoint Messrs-M'Clure, Burnaby and Franklin to bring in Bills of Supply.

Mr. Burnaby objected. The Speaker then said he would appoint Mr. DeCormos.

Mr. DeCosmos decidedly objected. He would prefer to see the committee appointed from the Government side of the House from the Government side of the House (laughter). Mr. Southgate asked which was the Gov-

the following resolution :

eivilised world in the assassination of Abra-ham Lincoln, does adjourn till to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of the great departed,—the Chief of a nation connected by the nearest ties with our own, and gloryg in the same origin, the same traditions. and the same freedom.

Mr. M'Clure ruse to second the resolution, Mr. M Clure ruse to second the resolution, if on no other grounds than to represent the opinion of the inhabitants of Vancouver Is-land. They had seen the feeling of sorrow evinced by the people, and it was but be-coming in the House to give expression to I that feeling. While looking with regret on the great struggle going on in a country with institutions so like our own, we must naturally wiew with profound sorrow the ander death view with profound sorrow the sudden death of so great and good a man, and express our sincere sympathy with the pecple who had sustained so great a loss.

Mr. DeCosmos fully concurred in the sen-timent, and thought the occurrence of such a catastrophe in a friendly nation worthy of notice and commemoration by the Legislature of this country." He could not see the necessity of adjourning, however, He thought if a resolution were passed to that effect and transmitted to the proper authorities the end would be fully answered. The resolution was passed unanimously, and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor, and the House adjourned till to morrow (Friday.) w.Shaving Rope Wer

osla Friday, April 21, 1865. Honse met at 3:15 p.m. Members pres-ent-Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, M'Clure, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Burnaby Dancan, Dennes, agt _ TOTNI SLASSION

of name, name). Dr. Tolmie (with warmth and pointing across the table)—I will give the name! I name Mr. Amor DeCosmos.

Mr. DeCosmos (springing excitedly to his feet)—I demand an explanation ! Dr. Tolmie—I will explain. We had a

private meeting to consider the appointment of a delegate to England, and as Mr. Southgate was going home at any rate it was agreed that he should be the only delegate. Mr. DeCosmos rose and opposed the appoint-ment of «Mr. Southgate, and he (Dr. Tolmie) soon found that Mr. DeCosmos wanted to go nims

Mr. DeCosmos said he could call on an honorable gentleman now present to whom he had said that he per-onally wished to be banished altogether from any consideration of the delegate ship. Dr. Tolmie-The hon. gentleman had bet-

ter tell that to the marines I (a laugh.) Mr. DeCosmos declared that he had never

mentioned the word "delegate." What he had advocated was a delegation. Dr. Tolmie—No, no! The hon. gentle-man. said distinctly a delegate from the Mr. DeCosmos was in favor of Mr. South gate being one of the delegates, but he would pare denig one of the one support to the pro-position that he should be the sole one, as he knew nothing about Crown Lands, and only two months ago had spent his money treely in opposing Union and in buying up newspapers to advocate his views (cries of order, order !) Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Inur FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-The schooner Alberni will sail to-day for the Alberni Mills, where she will load for the Sandwich Islands.

FOR AUSTRALIA-The bark Envoy will sail teday for Burrard's Inlet to load with lumber for

FOR UTSALADY-The schooner Sarah will sail to-day for Utsalady to load for San Francisco.

Friday, April 21. FOR NEW WESTMINSTER. The steamer Caledonia sailed yesterday at 3 p. m. with a number of passengers including about a dozen Chinamen a wagon, several head of horses, and a quantity of freight.

AT NANAIMO. The schooner Crosby is loading at Nanaimo for Portland and the Aquila tor San Francisco. The supply of coal ready for shipment is said to be large.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The schooner Alberni sailed yesterday for Honolulu, S. I. She will make regular trips for her present owners, Messrs. Janion, Green & Rhodes.

FROM NANAIMO. The steamer Diana arrived yesterday from Nanaimo having in tow the barge Black Diamond with a cargo of coal to R. Brod-

VICTOBIA MARKETS.

Business during the week has been brisk, although orders from British Columbia were not so large as in previous weeks. Prices of flour and fully inform them that he intends le grain have been steady at former rates, and show no symptoms of a change at present.

The imports for the week have been the cargo of the schooner Sarah, from San Francisco valued at \$12,300, and the usual Sound imports per steamer Anderson and chasting craft.

The only exports have been a small lot per schooner Alberni to Honolulu. The ships Aquila and John Jay, have arrived at Nanaimo to load with coal for San Francisco. They will take 2,500 tons. The steamers Enterprise, Otter, Alexandra, and Caledonia, are engaged in carrying freight and passengers to the Fraser for Cariboo.

Jobbing rates for the week have been as under : FLOUR-Extra \$18 00@19 p bbl ; superfine \$17@18 p bbl ; Oregon brands \$16 @ \$17 p bbl ;

Chili 617. BEANS-white-510@6c P B P sk; pink and red 4%c@5c do. OATMEAL-\$10 @ \$11 50 P 100 B CORNMEAL-\$7 00 @ \$8 P 100 B CORNMEAL-\$7 00 @ \$8 P 100 B CORFEE-23c @ 25c P B P sk SUGAR-Raw - 9% @ 10%c P B P bbl; refined do 14c @ 17c P B P bbl TEA-371c@c40 P B P ohest BUTTER-best-46c @ 52c P B P case or firs in; Ordinary, 42@45 do BACON-prime-\$25c do P side; ordinary 15c @18c co

р 100 b BRAN-\$3 @ 8 75 р 100 b ONIONS-(S. ree) \$10@1. р 100 b POIATORS 3 @ 83 50 р 100 b HAT-1% c 2 с р b р bale bilar

nare villaged

On the 12th instant, in this city, Margaret Hel-en, eldest daughter of Duncan and Jessie Camer-on, aged 9 years 1 month and 2 days.

DIED.

On the 15th April, 1865, at Nanaimo, V. L., James, infant son of Charles S. Nicol, Esq., aged 5 months and 21 days.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Mary Ann Raby, aged 38 years. In this city, on April 22nd, Antoine Ganon, a native of Lower Canada,

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER .--The living breath of the loveliest flower that. blossoms in the garland of nature and wafts its sweet perfume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who. use that unequalled and justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the Teeth, hardens the Gums, and gives to them that reseate cast so much coveted : most delicious, convenient, efficacions and beneficial preparation for the toilet.

ever offered to the public. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 center per bottle.

A CARD. G. W. Cool, Dentist, returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Victoria for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the last three years, and would respectabout the 25th April, and all who desire first class work done at New York prices should call immediately. Teeth extracted for \$1; and full upper sets for \$40, and all other operations in proportion. OFFICE-Langley street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. - Mons. B. Deffis Graduate of the Académie de Paris) intenda opening a new class in French for beginner on the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Little need be said at the present day of the importance of a knowledge of the French language. It is the key to immense treasures in literature and science; the medium of communication in European diplomacy, and is confessedly an indispensable accom-plishment of the modern traveler, and the man of liberal education. Address Trouve Alley.

Notice to Miners-Every one who going to Cariboo or Kootenay where they cannot apply to an experienced dental. Surgeon whenever they require his assistance should have their teeth examined and pat in order before leaving Victoria. Mr. F. W. order before leaving victoria. Ince Alley, GAVE, Surgeon Dentist, Tronnoe Alley, Government street, is the most qualified per-son they can apply to, and his charges for filling, drawing, and scaling teeth, or for fitt-ing antificial teeth singly or in set, are as moderate as those manily made in the large man for the place.

race at large. embraced with of all countrie man apply his the morality, osperity of caker's cy do this on t moolf liabl