

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

NO. 20.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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

TERMS: For Annual, in Advance, \$10.00
For Six Months, do do, 6.00
For Three Months, do do, 3.50
Single Copies, 10c.

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

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Published for Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$3 for six months; \$2 for three months; payable in Advance.

NOTICE

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GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

His Excellency Governor Kennedy has at length landed on our shores. The representative of Her Majesty has received from our inhabitants a welcome as sincere as it was general. No Governor ever took the people's hearts more vigorously by storm; no colonists ever received, so far as indications go, a more gracious Governor. His Excellency's appearance evinced the feelings of the inhabitants at once in his favor, and the short but appropriate replies to the various addresses presented to him harmonize well with his decided and manly bearing. The tenor of these terse responses, as well as the manner of his delivery, gives us an index to his Excellency's character, that shadows out vigor in his administration. It is well, however, for the press, at least, to look upon all these demonstrations of rejoicing with an eye unclouded by enthusiasm or romance. We have witnessed in another colony a much grander reception for Her Majesty's representative than we could ever hope to give; we have seen in the exuberance of the moment an enthusiastic populace harness themselves to His Excellency's carriage, and every sense as well as fantastic device by which a people could show its joy—yet before the first year of that administration had gone no person was more unpopular in that colony than His Excellency—no man more generally disliked. To come nearer home—we have witnessed another Governor for years the recipient of an amount of public odium scarcely ever before meted out to a representative of Her Majesty—everything that could be said—from political invective to personal innuendo was hurled at His Excellency's head; yet within a twelve-month the current changed and the Governor actually became a popular man. These are not isolated nor infrequent cases; the whim of the Governor or the vacillation of a people can bring about at any time changes as sudden as they are violent. We have every hope that His Excellency Governor Kennedy's administration, while commencing in popularity, will meet with no such reverses as the former; and we feel assured that the Government will never get into that obloquy which surrounded the Vancouver Island administration two years ago.

We base this hope, not on the ephemeral nature of a public reception, or the general ebullitions of a public holiday; but on what we have alluded to in a former issue—His Excellency's experience and knowledge of the world. He is aware that popular sentiment, not official carriere, is the safest guide for a prosperous administration; and knowing this he will, undoubtedly, like a careful general, feel his way before he acts. There are many things in connection with our past government which His Excellency already knows; but there is also much which must necessarily be to him a sealed book—much that it is vitally important he should know before he moves with that vigor which his idiosyncrasy would lead us to expect would characterize all his actions. The evidence which has been recently taken by the Crown Lands Committee, with the extraordinary manner which the late Executive employed to burke one of the principal witnesses, will be, to say the least, an interesting page of colonial history for His Excellency's perusal. Other matters of scarcely less moment will no doubt claim the Governor's attention, and show to what extent the growth of the colony has been hitherto retarded by the mistaken policy of those in power. We are sorry that, owing to the peculiarity of our representation, we have not so intellectual or representative an Assembly to assist His Excellency as could be wished; but we hope in the course of time that this body will afford a fair index of the popular will, and relieve the

Executive of much of that anxiety which it must naturally feel in the absence of a thoroughly representative element in at least one of the branches of the Legislature.

The opportunity which the present condition of the colony affords His Excellency to distinguish himself as a man of ability is one we feel convinced will not be allowed to pass away. We are commencing an era of mining enterprise. We are endeavoring to develop the internal resources of the country, which, up till recently, has remained entirely unexplored. To inaugurate a system of exploration that will leave no part of the Island a terra incognita; to unfold to the world our hidden treasures, both mineral and agricultural, will be one of the duties which will devolve upon His Excellency.

As we have implied in a former article, we do not expect the Governor to perform the work of the inhabitants—to do the business of our Legislature—but there is a wide scope for his Excellency in taking the initiative in those projects, which only a practical and enlightened mind can conceive, and submitting them to the men of smaller calibre in both branches of the Legislature.

Arrival of Governor Kennedy.

His Reception by the People.

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon the booming of a cannon shot, immediately followed by a second, conveyed to the inhabitants of Victoria the unexpected intelligence of the arrival of the long-looked for mail steamer, the double discharge announcing the fact that our future Governor was on board. Immediately every vehicle in the city and every equine quadruped capable of locomotion was put in requisition, and hurried down to Esquimalt with the greatest possible expedition. The Honorable Colonial Secretary was the first to hasten to the steamer to receive His Excellency, and at once proceeded on board and congratulated him on his safe arrival. Captain Jones, of H. M. S. Camelion, the Hon. Chief Justice Cameron, and one or two other gentlemen, also waited on His Excellency and offered him their felicitations, the Hon. Chief Justice having immediately crossed over from Belmont for the purpose.

After a few moments, the deputation from the townspeople of Esquimalt, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Wilby and Williams, presented an address to His Excellency expressing their pleasure at his arrival amongst them, and their loyalty to him and to their Sovereign Lady the Queen. His Excellency replied in a few well-timed words, which were received with much applause.

EMBARCATION ON THE GUN BOAT. The vice-regal party then left the steamer, Capt. Jones, R.N. escorting Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Fisher, a lady assisting the younger Miss Kennedy, and His Excellency and his other daughter following, accompanied by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Chief Justice, and several gentlemen of the Navy, and proceeded along the wharf to the ferry landing, where the boats of the Camelion were waiting to convey them on board the gun-boat Grappler, which was lying close at hand ready to receive them. The ladies of the party stepped into the first boat amid the hearty cheers of the assembled crowd, which they graciously acknowledged. The second boat took off His Excellency and private Secretary, with the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Justice, the crowd cheering lustily as the boat shoved off. The moment His Excellency's foot touched the deck of the Grappler,

NATAL SALUTE. Of 13 guns was thundered forth from the Camelion, and the gun-boat with its distinguished load, steamed slowly out of the harbor.

The town was decorated in the most tasteful manner, and the arrangements of the Esquimalt Committee were deserving of much credit.

THE VICTORIA LANDING. As soon as it became known that His Excellency might be expected up from Esquimalt, the people began to stream down to the landing-place, at Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf, and by 4 o'clock an immense crowd had collected, every prominent position being densely covered by eager sight-seers. After waiting patiently for upwards of an hour, the smoke of the gun-boat was observed towering up at the entrance of the harbor, and in a few minutes she steamed alongside of the wharf, amid the vociferous cheering of the assembled multitude.

While the Grappler was being brought up to the wharf, the Firemen marched down to the landing place, headed by the Chief and Assistant Engineers and the Fire band, and

arranged themselves in single file along each side, their scarlet shirts and shining helmets contrasting beautifully with the bright green of the tasteful decorations on the wharf. At the end of the landing His Worship Mayor Harris and Councillors Stronach, Wallace and Bunting occupied a prominent position. The gunboat having been brought alongside, a temporary gangway of planks was hastily constructed, and amid salutes of artillery and tremendous cheering, the band playing the National Anthem, His Excellency made his entrance into the city of Victoria. Mrs. Kennedy, escorted by Captain Jones, R.N., was the next to land, followed by the young ladies, gracefully assisted by Lieutenants

of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the royal commission were read by the Colonial Secretary, that functionary proceeded to administer the oath. This finishing act of the official programme being completed, Her Majesty's gunboat Grappler made the air resound with the roar of cannon, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen." The assemblage after cheering lustily for a few minutes relapsed into silence, when Dr. Powell, member of Assembly for the city of Victoria, came forward and read to His Excellency the following

ADDRESS OF THE PEOPLE: To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor of Vancouver Island and its Dependencies: May it please Your Excellency—We, Her Majesty's most loyal and loving subjects of Vancouver Island, hasten to express to your Excellency, the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, our unforgotten attachment to Her person and Government, and we pray that a beneficent Providence may permit us long to enjoy the benefits of Her enlightened and peaceful reign. Remote as we are from the seat of Empire, and subject to the disadvantages incident to new countries, we nevertheless beg to assure your Excellency that you may at all times depend upon our cordial support in every measure calculated to foster the principles of devoted loyalty to the Crown and the institutions of the realm, and to advance the interests of this, our adopted home. We hail with much satisfaction the manifestation of the royal confidence in your Excellency's wisdom and ability, and in favoring us with the advantage of your experience in Colonial administration. We therefore most cordially congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival amongst us, and pray that health and happiness may be vouchsafed to you, and in favoring us with the advantage of your administration of the affairs of this colony. We have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants. (Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of Vancouver Island.) J. W. POWELL, CHARLES STREET, W. J. McDONALD, E. W. STROBACH, J. T. MIDWINTER, Committee.

His Excellency replied in a clear and distinct voice, thanking the people warmly for their kind welcome and reception. They had heard, he said, the instructions which were given him by Her Majesty, and would therefore know how his functions were defined. His first duty was that which he deemed to be the most important, and that was to see that her government of this colony conducted with strict impartiality towards all Her Majesty's subjects. In the administration of the laws he knew neither class, creed, sect, nor nationality—(cheers)—all were equal in the eyes of the British law. He did not pretend to any degree of infallibility; on the contrary being well aware of the difficulties of his position he felt that he must of necessity be sometimes wrong, and would therefore claim the indulgence of the people. There was one thing, however, upon which they might firmly rely—his sincerity in doing everything for the best. (Cheers) If he did err he would do so earnestly and in good faith; for he was of opinion that it was much better to be decidedly wrong than undecidedly right. (Cheers) The former was an evil that could be remedied, but the latter in its vacillation and want of fixed principle would lead to a host of errors and wrongs, whose effects would be felt far away into the future. His task was probably more difficult, coming as it did immediately after the labors of Sir James Douglas, whose services had been appreciated by Her Majesty in the bestowal of honors which make any laudation on his part superfluous. He would, however, ask from the officials that faithfulness which they had shown his predecessor. He knew how far personal influence and affection might be supposed to extend, and was therefore ready to make the royal feeling to himself which is so necessary to the harmonious working of official departments. In conclusion, while doing his utmost to assist the inhabitants in promoting the welfare of the colony, he hoped they would in the same spirit assist him in his efforts to carry out its administration. Again he thanked them for their kind address and claimed their indulgence for his future acts.

His Excellency at the conclusion of his reply, was loudly cheered, and the band struck up "Rule Britannia." The Fire Department's address was then read by Chief Engineer Keenan, and was as follows: To His Excellency Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B. May it please your Excellency—We, the members of the Fire Department of the city of Victoria, ever animated by a proper sense of respect for and duty to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Representative in this colony, do most sincerely congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival amongst us, and pray

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning His Excellency Governor Kennedy, in company with the Mayor, and escorted by the members of the City Council and Fire Department, drove in a phaeton to the Government House to be duly installed in office. The largest concourse of people that have ever assembled around James Bay thickly invested the government buildings. The balcony of the government house, as well as the temporary erections in front of the building, was thronged with ladies. Around His Excellency were the principal officials and members of the Legislative Council and

Committee on behalf of Victoria Fire Department. His Excellency, after complimenting the firemen, expressing his surprise as well as gratification at finding in so young a community so well organized a body, said he was more rejoiced at the self-reliance which the inhabitants had shown in carrying out so laudable an object themselves. In many other countries a different system existed, but for this efficient one we were indebted to our American cousins. He had seen in times past, in the North American colonies, fires which burned for days, an extension of calamity which he was certain could not have happened had an organization like that before him existed where the configuration took previous care to express to your Excellency, the representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, our unforgotten attachment to Her person and Government, and we pray that a beneficent Providence may permit us long to enjoy the benefits of Her enlightened and peaceful reign. Remote as we are from the seat of Empire, and subject to the disadvantages incident to new countries, we nevertheless beg to assure your Excellency that you may at all times depend upon our cordial support in every measure calculated to foster the principles of devoted loyalty to the Crown and the institutions of the realm, and to advance the interests of this, our adopted home.

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your administration may be blessed with such results as will reflect honor on yourself, and give satisfaction to all. May this city be preserved from that devastating element we have volunteered to watch over and arrest, but though our services have been little required hitherto, we trust that if the day should unfortunately arrive when there should be need of a vigorous display of them, we shall not be found wanting; and that the institution will be deemed by your Excellency not to have been unworthy of the care hitherto bestowed on it, and deserving a continuance of the same.

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pressed and reduced to indigence. As a counterpart to the loyal address delivered by the Russian authorities, the most ardent declarations of devotedness to the National Government had been drawn up, in spite of the reign of terror, in every part of Lithuania, and had received about 250,000 signatures in the course of a few days.

The St. Petersburg (late Warsaw) correspondent of the Times confirms the reports of Mouraviev's cruelty to women, with the commentary that, "except in Lithuania, and under the Mouraviev regime, no one ever heard of the violence of the insurgent chief being visited upon his wife and his wife's relations." Mouraviev's conduct, however, though generally, is not unanimously approved of in Russia. "It is a fact," he says, "that Madame Sierakowski's mother and two sisters (the mother, by the way, being afflicted with paralysis) have been exiled to a town in Perm, on the confines of Siberia, and that Madame Sierakowski is under orders to follow them as soon as she has sufficiently recovered from her recent confinement. The most shocking thing in this wantonly cruel affair is that the wife was detained at Wilna for four months after her husband's execution, and was not sent forward on her sad journey until she was expected from day to day to be brought to bed. She was, in fact, taken in labor between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and had to be carried off of the train at the station near Ngorod, where she still remains. Nevertheless, the designer of this unhappy lady's sufferings is the only really popular man who has appeared in Russia since 1812; and the only person who in a half public manner, has condemned his general conduct, as made by a popular Russian writer an object of scorn. There are a few other men of distinction, however, in Russia who must to some extent share Prince Souvaroff's opinions as to the unangelic nature of Mouraviev. Thus, neither M. Golovin, the Minister of Public Instruction; nor M. Wladimir, the Minister of the Interior; nor M. Reuten, the Minister of Finance; nor M. Tatarinoff, the Controller-General, would sign the address in which the image of St. Michael was offered to the archangel of Wilna. I see, too, from the St. Petersburg News, that the dinner of the Moscow University, from which complimentary telegrams were sent to Generals Mouraviev and Beg, was not attended by the principal professor, and that among those who distinguished themselves by keeping away were M. M. Salaviev, Professor of History; Babst, Professor of Political Economy; Kapoustin, Professor of International Law; Escheriak, Felitchev, and Dmitrieff. All these professors are known by their published literary works, as well as by their lectures, and most of them are contributors either to the review called the Russian Messenger, or to the Moscow News; which latter journal, however, has hitherto been among the most fervent worshippers of the Lithuanian archangel."

Report of the Swiss Embassy to Japan.

The Swiss Embassy in Japan has appended to its last dispatch from Yokohama a report upon Japanese opinion that most export presses find the opinion that most export articles, with the exception of tea and silk, by no means possess that importance for Europe which was originally believed; added to this is the circumstance that the Japanese merchants, irrespectively of the restrictions imposed by the Government, are destitute of the true mercantile spirit actuating the Chinese. The principal difficulty in trading with the Japanese consists in their immediately requiring for any article in the least degree valuable a reasonable price to render business all but impossible. The only articles which, besides tea and silk, possess special interest for Europe are, according to the report of the Swiss Embassy, camphor, vegetable galls, apples, and iron. Camphor, vegetable galls, apples, iron, timber for building, sea-gull, dried fish, &c. can only be of some importance to India and China. "No regular business," continues the report, "is done in lacquer wares, porcelain and curiosities, these articles only being available as presents and tokens of remembrance. In other respects the circumstances and requirements of the country are still too little known to allow of a reliable opinion being given upon the import and export traffic, and the state of commerce in general. All that can be said upon this subject is confined to the results of 47 1/2 years' experience. The Japanese Government has recently plainly betrayed its intention of adopting all possible means of annoyance to the foreigner, and has taken steps to make the residence of the foreigner as unpleasant as possible. Thus, for example, all the silk has been kept back in Yeddo for nearly a month, and its silk trade in Yokohama is actually upon the verge of ruin. In Yokohama alone there are upwards of two million dollars lying idle, which have been forwarded partly from China, partly from Europe, for the purchase of silk; and all the representations of the foreign Ministers and Consuls upon the subject to the Japanese Government have remained as yet entirely fruitless."

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—There are some who believe that the private life of the Emperor of the French is not at the present time the happiest. All that can be said is that the Emperor's life in the London offices for a large sum is the foundation of the rumor, but another bit of gossip also lends strength to the report. It may not be altogether forgotten that before the Emperor's marriage he had held for many years intimate relations with a Mrs. Howard, by whom he had two children. When the Emperor married the lady was handsomely provided for and sent to England, where before long she was married. The marriage did not turn out a happy one, and Mrs. Howard returned to Paris. There is no doubt that this lady had the character of being very clever, and was visiting Louis Napoleon at the desperate moment when he was in such a manner as when asked in his late life such a question as, "when did you see the Emperor?" he answered, "I saw him once more his counsellor-in-chief, and perhaps, the whispers of the hour, and the rise.—London correspondence of the Times.

CARIBOO.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

RICH STRIKES IN THE GULCHES.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster last night at 6 o'clock, with 27 passengers and over \$70,000 in gold. Among the passengers were J. W. McKay, Esq., from Fort Kamloops, and Hon. R. Y. Smith, from Cariboo. From the latter gentleman, who has made the trip down in a remarkably short time, having left Williams Creek on the 12th inst., we receive the most favorable news from the mines. Very rich strikes had been made in McArthur's Gulch, Conklin's Gulch and several others, particularly in the first mentioned, where an enormous stratum of gravel had been struck paying as high as \$7 to the pan! A great rush had been made in the gulch, and town lots taken up in every direction, the squatters locating so closely around the mouths of the shafts as not to leave the miners room to work, and obliging them to request the interference of Gold Commissioner Cox. Good diggings had also been struck in the vicinity of the Court House in Richfield. The ground all around and under that building had been located, and the miners had commenced undermining the sacred edifice. Commissioner Cox cheerfully giving his assent.

The Mr. Cain, whose name is mentioned above as having been one of the fortunate miners on McArthur's Gulch, is well known in this city, having formerly been a blacksmith in Taylor street, next to Bowman & Halsey's tables. Mr. Smith met a large number of miners on the way up, chiefly on this side the Mouth of Quenelle; he recommends miners, however, unless they have plenty of money to enable them to prospect for a month or two, not to attempt to go up for some time yet; owing to the weather, a great deal of work can not yet be done, and there is consequently no great demand for labor. An immense amount of prospecting, however, is being done, amounting beyond a doubt, the fact that winter and spring is the time to prospect in Cariboo. Miners are out in all directions, and the consequences are the rich discoveries already mentioned, and the prospect of many more of the same kind being made.

Mr. Smith visits the road down to be in very good condition; he made the first part of the journey in a sleigh, and the rest in the Express wagon, doing 32 miles in the first day out. He left Kamloops at 10 o'clock on the 17th inst. The following are the particulars furnished by the Columbian by Mr. Smith:

The weather was dry, mild, and very agreeable. People were dressed much the same as in summer, and the mercury scarcely fell below zero for several days. A great deal of prospecting was going on, with the most encouraging results, especially in McArthur's Gulch.

The Tabahoo Company ran a tunnel 100 feet into the hill, 27 feet of which passed through a stratum of gravel 2 feet thick, all of which will pay from 25c to \$2.50 to the pan. The Bobo Company, immediately below, struck the same stratum, with like results. They sunk a shaft and ran a tunnel 100 feet. The Cain Company, adjoining the Tabahoo Company, on the upper side, sunk a shaft 46 feet, striking the bed-rock and getting \$7 to the pan. The bed-rock of the point is 150 feet above the level of Williams Creek. These companies will all be prepared to take out rich pay as soon as the supply of water can be had. These results, as you may easily be imagined, caused great excitement and the usual rush to the spots. Claims were being staked off, building sites greedily secured, and a rivalry to be of consequence all about the rich strikes.

Near the head, good prospects have also been struck in the hill. The bed-rock of the point is 150 feet above the level of Williams Creek. The Pioneer Company, who are located 400 feet above the saw-mill, have run a tunnel 225 feet into the hill, striking pay of 7 feet thick from which, with a quarter of a head of water, they washed 124 ounces the first day. The consequence is that all the ground along the gulch, was immediately staked off. The Eureka Company, at the junction of Stout's Gulch and Williams Creek, have struck excellent prospects. They took out one nugget weighing 9 ounces and one dollar, of pure gold.

THE JOHN BROWN COMPANY.

THE KELLY CLAIM.

Has been paying well all winter, considering the supply of water. The Kelly claim, a hill claim, is turning out exceedingly well. The Kelly claim, a hill claim, is turning out exceedingly well. The Kelly claim, a hill claim, is turning out exceedingly well.

CARIBOO LETTER.

The markets here undergo little change since last advice. Flour was changing hands in bulk at 35 c. per bushel. The prospects are very encouraging. In a hill claim one mile from the mouth, \$3 to the pan is being obtained.

The bed-rock strike was being pushed forward with great vigor. The most important work will be completed by the 1st of June. At the first meeting after receipt of the charter nearly all the shares were subscribed for, and every one was taken before our informant left. The people on the creek take the deepest interest in this work, being thoroughly convinced that it is only by such organized and wisely directed efforts that the untold wealth of Williams Creek can be reached. The drain is now finished to a point 25 feet above the Elliott shaft, a distance of over 900 feet. It drained this shaft, which was filled with water, when within 25 feet of it.

IMPORTANT FROM SHUSWAP.

\$20 Dismissals.

Mr. J. W. McKay, the Hudson Bay Factor in charge of Fort Kamloops, British Columbia, who arrived at the Red River last evening, brings a most satisfactory report of the Shuswap country, both as a mining and agricultural district. It is especially gratifying to receive from a gentleman whose statements can be thoroughly relied upon, an account of this country, which once, in the past, has been the scene of such a large population. There, unlike Cariboo, every man can work his own claim and make his \$5 to \$20 a day according to the richness of the ground and the appliances for working it.

Nothing new in mining from this creek. The Debatting Society are about to establish a reading room at the creek. A subscription list was opened to-day, and over \$500 subscribed towards building a suitable room. This speaks well for Williams creek.

The Eureka Company vs. Burns Tunnel. The Debatting Society are about to establish a reading room at the creek. A subscription list was opened to-day, and over \$500 subscribed towards building a suitable room. This speaks well for Williams creek.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN ITEMS. There is a good deal of activity on the Creek, particularly in the gold and general deliv- ery of goods. A man of the name of Murphy died on Lower Creek the day before yesterday. In the morning he was in perfect health working in the Idaho company's mine. He had been there about 100 days. The fact was that he had a fit and never spoke. He is not the Murphy who has an interest in the claim.

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Spring of Military Purposes. Eley's Ammunition is the best for military purposes. It is the best for military purposes. It is the best for military purposes.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

CAMOMILE PILLS.

A purely vegetable remedy, simple but of a certain remedy for indigestion. It is a purely vegetable remedy, simple but of a certain remedy for indigestion. It is a purely vegetable remedy, simple but of a certain remedy for indigestion.

PURE DRUGS; CHEMICALS.

Wholesale and Retail. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and other articles. Wholesale and Retail. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and other articles. Wholesale and Retail. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and other articles.

IRON HOUSES, SUGAR SEEDS, ROOFS, &c.

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SAUCE, LEA AND PERRINS.

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Watches and Clocks.

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The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

A UNIQUE INCORPORATION BILL.

Dr. Trimble's Incorporation Bill will come up for its second reading to-day. Like another celebrated work, it contains some very new things and some very good things; but the new things are not good, and the good things are not new. It is principally taken from the present bill which is in Committee, and which, in its turn, has been taken from the Melbourne Incorporation Act. The most prominent feature in the Doctor's bill (no allusion, of course, to his professional one) is the method of raising a revenue. The licenses are magnanimously ignored, and property is made the sole source of the Municipal income. Real estate and house property are, no doubt, the best bases of all taxation; but we are afraid a Victorian Corporation is scarcely in the extraordinary position to be able to dispense with the usual superstructure of licenses and other taxes of a personal nature. Old established communities might possibly do without these, although we cannot discern any such disposition on their part; but with a fluctuating population like ours—with so large a number of transient traders—it is just as well that every one should be placed as nearly as possible on an equal footing in contributing to the revenue of the city. We might go into this subject at length, and show how utterly inadequate would be the system of the doctor's "rates," not only to meet the requirements of a municipal expenditure, but to deal justly with all classes of our population. We shall content ourselves, however, at present, with giving a short review of this, if not instructive, at least interesting bill. In the first place we are told that the Act shall come into operation on the 1st July; but as we advance in the bill, we perceive the election cannot take place before Nov., 1864. The indebtedness of the city in the meantime will amount to \$25,000; but this we presume is to be repaid, as not a hint of such a state of affairs appears in the Doctor's bill. The new Council would probably get into working order at the commencement of 1866, and provided they could collect taxes (which from the general ambiguity of the clauses is exceedingly doubtful) might be in a position to improve the streets by 1867; rather a hopeful prospect we must admit. The bill, therefore, we cannot help thinking is a joke covertly designed by the Doctor to carry out his idea that the inhabitants of Victoria neither require nor desire a Corporation.

The next part of the measure is the total absence of city boundaries. An allusion is made to the "Schedule limits," but as there is no such schedule affixing any limits whatever, the inhabitants are required to have a boundless imagination as well as a boundless city. As an indication of economy, the bill appoints the Acting Auditor General of Vancouver Island auditor to the Corporation, at a salary of \$300 a year. The Council's auditor last year cost the city \$100—a sum quite enough for the duty to be performed. The Doctor, however, is not content with throwing \$400 a year, but he must needs add the £100 to an already well-paid official department. Further on, however, and as a sample of one of the numerous incorporations with which the bill abounds, we find the Auditor to be elected. The Bill also commences "Any person who shall have, or claim to have, any right to vote in any election of Mayor, or Councilor, or Auditor."

Instead of one assessor we are to have six; but as a matter of economy, these of fees are to be the members of the Council. "Two shall be appointed for each ward by the Council out of their own body, but no Councilor shall be appointed Assessor for the ward from which he was elected to the Council." We are really afraid that the magnanimity demanded by this clause will scarcely be found in our City Council. While the Doctor was drawing on the gratuitous services of the members to perform the routine duty of Assessor, why did he not stretch the point a little, and include the Town Clerk and Collector also. As a further sample of "variations," however, we find in the previous page the assessor's business arranged thus: "The Council shall have full power and authority to order, and direct an assessment to be made by one Assessor and the Collector."

The following are some of the specimens of staidly Murray which are to be found very generously distributed throughout the bill. After stating that at the first election the voters shall be those on the registration list "for the election of representatives to serve in the Legislative House of Assembly" the clause concludes "and at such election each voter shall be entitled to vote for a Mayor, and for each Councilor for a certain number of wards." And again—"any person who shall have, or claim to have, any right to vote in any election of Mayor, or Councilor, or Auditor, under this Act, shall at the passage of this Act, ask or take any money."

because we know him to be an educated gentleman; but we are rather afraid his enthusiasm is a little wanting. The stilted blunders in the bill, with the numerous contradictions contained in every page, will, no doubt, be quite sufficient to decide its fate at the second reading to-day. We are only sorry that Dr. Trimble should have been induced by indifferent friends to "father" such a legislative abortion, and to introduce it at so inopportune a moment as the present. There is neither order nor regularity in the clauses, and the whole affair seems the greatest jumble ever which any amateur statesman could fritter away his time.

A COMMON SCHOOL.

Since writing our article yesterday on Education, we find that the already large list of "schoolless" children in our city, is being increased by no doubt a considerable portion of those at present attending the Central School. The gentleman who has so ably conducted this institution announces his intention, on the ground of ill health, of selling the building with the ground lease. Were a City Council, with proper provisions in active being, advantage of the opportunity would be no doubt taken to inaugurate a good common school in the city. The laissez faire policy of the House of Assembly would meet with the most practical rebuke, and the rising generation of Victoria would have its mental wants properly supplied. As it is, the Assembly won't inaugurate a school system, and the Incorporation Bill at present in Committee does not grant the inhabitants of Victoria any such power. Surely, some intelligent member of the House, while the bill is yet under discussion, will endeavor to have a clause inserted that will give to the Council the necessary authority in this matter. If not, a good opportunity presents itself of purchasing the building for the City Council, and saving the exceedingly large amount which is at present expended in rent.

LATER FROM BOISE.

Several passengers who arrived on the Anderson left Portland on the 14th, having crossed over from Pomfry's Landing to Olympia. They report the road in a shocking state, and generally traversable. Some of the party had been up to Boise, with the rush. They state that it is a long country, but it cannot possibly support the large numbers who have so recklessly migrated thither. People were met on their way up at the rate of about 100 a day, and numerous pack-trains and animals were on the road. The Blue Mountains, which had been impassable all the winter, are now being crossed. Our informants add, that in their opinion, large numbers will soon be leaving, and that if any more possibly 2,000 men will have left for Quebec. The statistics have as yet gone up, the majority consisting of laboring men with small means. These cannot themselves afford to work quartz claims, and will consequently have to hire out their labor, when there are no quartz claims in the country to offer them employment. The general opinion was that this season at Boise would be a poor one, in consequence of the anticipated want of water for mining purposes.

A Good Sign.—It appears our Yale and Lytton friends are not at all discontented about the flaming advertisements and attempts of the opposition route to disperse their road, for we observe shipped by almost every steamer considerable numbers of wagons with harness and other appurtenances required for going into the carrying business extensively. Five out of six wagons shipped yesterday per steamer Enterprise were destined for Yale. Besides harness, some Competition is the sale of traps, and the new system of trapping, which is being introduced, is being taken up by the hunters on the new route, and the "nipping" system is much complained of on the Douglas and Lillooet routes, many die a natural death.

Mr. DeComes' Bill.—Mr. DeComes' Bill is an expressive term for getting as much as possible out of a great deal more may be made by losing than by winning, the operation is conducted in the following manner. In every race of any size, and more especially in the great hand races, there are certain horses, known beforehand by their owners and their friends, to have no more chance of winning than if they were dead. As far as that race is concerned, they are dead, and are honored in racing languages by the happy sobriquet of the still saw. These horses, however, are backed for a sum of money in the market by the owners of his friends, which affords to keep their heads above water, and to keep them in a prominent place for a time. Meanwhile certain "commissioners" are employed by the same parties to lay against the horses, and when the day approaches to which their bets are to be paid, they need hardly inform the patient reader, who has followed us thus far, that the public bets, and the favorite's numbers. Much commiseration is expressed for the disappointment, and with the sympathy of the uninitiated in the one pocket, and about 21500 in the other, the unfortunate loser applauds himself a horse. This, we repeat to say, is an extraordinary case.

Good Wishes in Advance.—On New Year's eve Mr. C. calling on the President, said, "a year from today, Mr. President, I hope to congratulate you on three events:—1. The suppression of the rebellion; 2. The entire abolition of slavery; 3. The re-election of Abraham Lincoln." "I would be very willing to compromise," said the President, "on the last two." "I would wish," said the M. C., "God will bless the country with all three events."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 22.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeComes, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Street, Carwell, Bayley and Dennis.

DR. TRIMBLE'S BILL.—Mr. Trimble said as his bill was a long one, he would ask the House to allow the second reading to stand over for one day. Mr. Carwell would move that the "one day" be made "ten days." Mr. Bayley would ask the hon. member of the bill if he was prepared to introduce a clause legalizing the collection of the taxes levied by the By-law of 1863. He (Mr. B.) had read the bill and saw no provision for this. The bill was one which he thought would meet the approval of the House if a provision for the collection of the taxes were introduced.

Mr. Trimble said an honorable member was now ready to introduce another bill for this purpose. Mr. DeComes said he could only look on this postponement as a species of tactics to delay the business of the House. He pushed through the bill now before the Committee, and we may expect to get through the business of the session. "I was satisfying the House to adopt one mode of raising revenue one day, and in ten days we are introducing a different mode." He would move that the bill be read this day six months.

Mr. Street said he had supported the postponement of this bill for a day because he had not read the bill; not because he was prepared to support the bill. He would certainly vote for its postponement for a day. Mr. Powell said his mind was made up to oppose the bill, and he was quite ready to take it up to-day, but out of courtesy to hon. members who had not read the bill he would vote for the postponement.

Mr. Young said the introduction of this bill would simply be to retard the progress of the House and to delay the Incorporation Act indefinitely. Mr. Trimble asked leave to withdraw his motion for postponement. Leave denied. Mr. Dennis and Dr. Tolmie spoke in favor of the postponement for one day. The one day's postponement was granted. Messrs. Young and DeComes in the negative.

ADDITION TO THE SUPPLIES.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means on the bill to grant \$26,000 in addition to the supplies for 1864. Mr. Franklin in the chair. The bill was read and reported the passage of the bill.

QUALIFICATION OF TAXPAYERS.

Mr. Dennis gave notice that he would ask leave to-morrow to introduce a bill to qualify the voters in the City of Victoria. House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present, Messrs. Young, DeComes, Powell, Franklin, Trimble, Dennis, Street, Bayley, Dennis, Tolmie.

THE TELEGRAPH REGULATION BILL and the Additional Supply Bill passed their third reading.

DR. TRIMBLE ASKED LEAVE TO WITHDRAW HIS BILL TO INCORPORATE THE CITY. Leave granted.

THE INCORPORATION BILL.—The House went into committee on the Bill to Regulate the Incorporation Act of 1862. Mr. Bayley in the chair.

Mr. DeComes moved for the amendment of the clause relating to the amount of the household tax, and the amount of \$100. Mr. Helmeke moved that this clause be increased, as he believed that paying taxes should be the only qualification required. Clause agreed. The clause requiring voters to be those paying taxes, to the amount of \$5, being brought up, Mr. Young moved the substitution of the words "paying taxes to the municipal corporation, and being registered on the last municipal assessment roll." Dr. Helmeke thought \$5 was little enough to qualify a voter. He believed the entire franchise required for the colony was being brought up, Mr. Young moved the substitution of \$10 of taxes, and that nobody who paid no taxes should have a vote. In fact, he believed "in a plurality of votes; the more money a man paid as taxes the more votes he should have."

Mr. DeComes moved for the principle of taxation and representation should go together, and this was the first attempt to carry out the system in this colony. The idea was not to represent property in municipal affairs, but persons. As the owner of a lot who only paid as much as 50 taxes, was qualified to vote in the election of members of this House, why should it be necessary that a person should have property to the value of \$2000 before he could vote in municipal elections? In the case of 1/2 per cent being imposed on real estate it would require voters to own that amount before they could vote. This would simply be depriving all the great majority of persons in the colony who own less than \$2000 of real estate of their franchise, while traders and transient residents who paid only a license and were in a position to leave the country at any time, had the right to vote. Mr. Helmeke said that the property not only should be represented, but Mr. Young said he had to deal with the system of taxation as it was, and he would not change it. Mr. Helmeke said a man could just as readily part with his real estate as any other property. Mr. Street, Not just now. (Laughter.) Mr. Franklin said he feared this was leading to universal suffrage, and he would not compromise with the Unionist who had introduced these taxes to become a voter. It was much easier to withhold a franchise than to take it back. He would move an amendment that persons who had a vote for members of the House of Assembly, should have a vote in municipal elections. Mr. Helmeke said this was a worse and worse. Does the hon. gentleman know who it is that elects the members of the House? Why, persons paying a rate of \$10 per annum—judges, here, to-day, and away to-morrow.

Mr. DeComes said he thought the amendment of the hon. Colonial Secretary was exactly to the point. Mr. Franklin's amendment was put and lost. Mr. Young's amendment was put and carried.

DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.—Any voter being a bankrupt, insolvent debtor, felon or outlaw, shall be disqualified. Passed. Any voter having taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state. Passed.

The clause providing for the administration of oaths to any voter was passed with some verbal amendments. The clause relating to the qualification of voters requiring that any qualified voter may require the oath to be administered to any candidate, and in the event of said candidate refusing to take it, all votes given for him shall be declared null and void by the sheriff or returning officer, was passed. The following form of oath was here inserted: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I am a British born subject, and possessed of the requisite property qualifications as specified by said Act of Incorporation, situated, &c."

The clause providing that if the candidate do not take the oath, his name before mentioned within a reasonable time after notice, the votes given for him shall be null and void, was passed. The clauses providing that the Sheriff shall within 48 hours of the closing of the poll deliver a certified copy of the poll books to the Clerk of the Council, and also that the clerk shall allow any reasonable inspection of the same by any qualified voter, and that any person may obtain a certified copy of the same for 25c. per folio, were passed.

The following oath shall be administered to the Sheriff, Returning Officer, and Poll Clerk: "I solemnly swear that I will faithfully fulfill the duties of my office without fear or favor; and that I have not received nor will receive any bribe, &c."

QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILORS.—The clause providing that any person presenting himself for nomination as Mayor or Councilor, and refusing to serve when elected shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, was passed; also the following oath: "I am a British born subject, possessing the required qualification which is statement of qualification and have not yet will have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract connected with the corporation; I have not by myself nor by any other person knowingly employed any bribery, corruption or intimidation to gain any election, and I will faithfully perform the duties of my office and will not allow any private interest to influence my conduct in public matters."

The committee here rose and reported progress, to meet again to-morrow on the same bill. House adjourned till Thursday.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

This Committee met Wednesday at 2 p.m. Present: Messrs. Foster, (Chairman), Trimble, Dennis, DeComes and Street. Mr. Dennis and Mr. Martin's bill for the introduction of water into the city was considered.

Mr. McCraith appeared for the promoters of the undertaking, and Mr. Wood for Mr. Tideman, on behalf of the Elk Lake Water Company, who opposed. After some discussion the committee decided that the preamble of the bill, which stated that it was expedient that Mr. Dennis and Mr. Martin should have certain powers and privileges, should be first considered.

Mr. McCraith, in addressing the committee in support of the bill, said that those classes which proposed to give Messrs. Dennis and Martin an exclusive privilege for ten years were withdrawn, and that all that was now asked for was that they should be entitled to lay down pipes, and that they should be protected in so doing, as they had at present only a license from the corporation, and it would be doubtful whether the law would give them redress in case ill-disposed persons should injure their pipes. The bill had been calculated that water consumed a smaller proportion of Victoria than other towns of the same size, and the health of the people, and was attributable to the present inefficient supply. He then argued the necessity of a sufficient supply of water to prevent fire, observing that the town had been singularly exempt from fire hitherto, and it could hardly be reasonably contemplated that that exemption would continue. The vast destruction of property in San Francisco, (its very existence as a city having been more than once threatened) was well known. Still more deplorable results might ensue from a large fire in Victoria. The vast mineral and agricultural resources of California rendered San Francisco, with its geographical position a physical necessity, but there was wanting of the same kind to render the existence of Victoria a similar necessity. It was not as if there was a mining population of many thousands engaged in profitable mining within a few miles of the city. The place, in great measure, depended upon the sea port and its commercial advantages as a trade depot. Shipping a considerable portion of its warehouses, and probably never, or at least very slowly, return. British Columbia, Puget Sound and San Francisco would obtain all their supplies from other sources, and long before the town could be rebuilt, it would have irrevocably gone into another channel.

He further argued that Mr. Tideman's opposition amounted to nothing as the bill now asked for did not prevent them from laying down pipes in the same manner. The bill now asked for no monopoly, but only wanted the sanction of the Legislature for the protection of Messrs. Dennis and Martin's property, since however they had waived the exclusive privilege, it would be necessary that they should be allowed to make their pipes better than those contained in the schedule.

Mr. McCraith spoke for about an hour and forcibly urged upon the committee the justice, and necessity, for acceding to the terms of the bill. Mr. Street enquired whether the supply of water at the Springs was not very limited. Mr. McCraith replied that all experiments showed that while some wells had given

dry water could always be obtained by sinking a little deeper in the immediate vicinity. The committee rose at 9 p.m. and adjourned to this day at 1 p.m., when Mr. J. P. Crawford will be examined on behalf of the promoters.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR DAVID CAMERON, ESQ. C.J.

March 22, 1864. Bentinck Arm and Fraser River Road Company, Limited, v. William Hood.

The argument for a new trial.—Mr. Wood for the defendant cited a few new cases, and Mr. Ring for plaintiffs replied and dwelt upon the same with which the jury had tried this case. He said that the jury had most distinctly found that there was no fraud of any sort or kind on behalf of the plaintiffs, and that there should be some very strong ground for a new trial. If ever a case had been thoroughly investigated, said the learned counsel, this was, and I think your lordship will hesitate before disturbing the verdict of a jury who deliberated upon the evidence with the utmost care. His lordship reserved his decision, and the argument on the other rules were also postponed.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY.

The following extract from a speech, which may serve to show the high estimation in which our future Governor is held in another land, among those who may be presumed to have had, from long acquaintance, good opportunities of judging of his character and administrative abilities: "Many as the British Colonial Government have been, by whom more or less merit was acquired in their offices, few, if any, could have labored more honorably or more unwearily in their spheres; than the generous and high-minded gentleman who is named above. And widely within those spheres as the services of the officers may have been known, we are not aware of an instance in which the records were so various of the acknowledgments so full as those that testify to the qualities and services by which Captain Kennedy earned the respect, confidence and gratitude of all ranks and classes in Western Australia."

Amidst the drawbacks of a struggling and anomalous social state, his administrative ability and untiring zeal were recognized and appreciated by every order, and the amiable benevolence and courtesy too of the female members of his family appreciated by the highest and best of his and their own sex in that distant land. The Governor's residence was indeed a place in which manly hospitality and feminine gentleness appeared disensions, animated concord, and led to the harmonious of parties elsewhere.

The peculiar difficulty of the Governor's task in Western Australia, was the dispersion of the criminal population, imported in all the rigor of its iniquities from the mother land. We see how the English and Irish calendars are reddened by the crimes of reprobated convicts; and how, in these civilized lands, the "settled" and "unsettled" bands of felons which would otherwise perhaps remain inactive, and therefore innocuous. Here the contents of the docks and the convict ships are scattered and separated, but in Western Australia for years they were disembarked in the bulk-bearing great dangers, because they were force. In the absence, the kindness, judgment of man possessed by the Governor, dissipated the danger, and utilized the force. And to him is due, in the words of one of the addresses, the security of life and property enjoyed in the Colony, notwithstanding that many dangerous men were at large. And to him, in the words of another of the documents, is attributable that for the years during which he held the office of Governor, the Colony experienced a degree of peace, progress and prosperity, never known in the history of the settlement before. He never delegated to another the duty which he could discharge himself, and he never served for his personal pleasure the time he could dedicate to the public service. This was his characteristic in another position, when he "protected the destitute, and risked his life amongst the diseased and the starved."

It is well known that the Governor's address is written in a paragraph of the address presented by the members of the Civil Service of the Crown, and does this brief notice with a tribute they pay to his high public worth. He has left the Colony unnumbered with debt and with an adequate revenue facility, and equally raised; with large and increasing exports, and undisturbed by religious or political dissensions; so true is the charm that integrity exercises, and so solid the effects that ability and experience united produce.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN.—A telegram received in Portland on the 16th inst. from San Francisco, announced that the mail steamer Brother Jonathan was to sail on the following day (17th) for Victoria direct. It is however anticipated that the steamer must have either proceeded up the Columbia River, or otherwise that she did not leave until Saturday the 19th. It is well known that the previous steamers to Portland could not take all the passengers and freight offered. In the former case she could hardly be expected before Thursday or Friday next, and in the latter case she will be due to-day.

Whichever may happen, Governor Kennedy will have had a forcible illustration of the present anomalous state of our mail communication. The article comes to the conclusion that Russia would obtain both commerce and liberty of action by striking Poland altogether, when this can be done honorably and without the appearance of compulsion, and that every enlightened Russian would have joy in the attainment of such a result.

GOVERNOR KENNEDY.—We regret to learn that our Puget Sound contemporaries, the Overland Press, and Herald, have been compelled to suspend publication in consequence of insufficient support. While some wells had given

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, March 29, 1864

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson

Four Days Later from the East

EXPEDITION TO RED RIVER

Bombardment of Sumter said to have

Execution of General McCook, Crit-

MEADE'S RESIGNATION DOUBTED

GOLD AT 162 1/2

Later from Europe, Mexico, California

The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived

Washington, March 29.—The Post-office

New York, March 14.—The World's New

The steamer Bro. Jonathan, from Victoria,

March 14.—Private despatches quote gold

The brig Admiral arrived from Malaga,

March 15.—A slight rain fell this evening

New York telegrams of Saturday quote

The steamer Panama, from Portland,

Medical News

San Francisco, March 12.—The French

March 14.—Mexican news to March 11

The French corvette Cordellera, captured

Portland News

The steamer Panama left Astoria for San

THE BOISE GOLD DECEPTION

DALLAS CITY, March 8

Editor British Colonist:—I trust you

will not consider it an intrusion upon your

good nature, or that of your readers, when I

propose to give you a few interesting items

from this section. You doubtless are aware

of the great excitement now so prevalent in

this country in regard to the Boise mines, in

fact it would seem to an outsider that every

man woman and child was aquasi monomaniac

caused gold fever. Nowwithstanding

the pulse now strikes above blood heat,

yet before the coming fall many will be re-

duced to acute heat. Doubtless there are

some rich placer mines, as well as rich

quartz ledges, in this country, but my pre-

diction is that in less than twelve months we

will have all the old cry "bumbug! bumbug!

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the harbor, our gully rotting to pieces, and

our huts, new occupied by the returning

troops, whose only occupation seems to be

looking for the treasure trove, the sad memento

of the awful gale of November 13, 1854. A

big full of sovereigns was fished up a few

days before our arrival. In both English and

and "Castle Bay," in both English and

the rocks, still greet the eye, and several old

barges favor still strongly of the Saxon.

The field of Balaklava is now dotted with

vineyards, and is by no means good gallop-

ing ground in '93. All our batteries remain

just as we left them. The trenches can be

traced for miles, they have fallen in as

might be expected, but every position is

recognizable at a glance. Inherman's heights

are thickly covered with brushwood, though

the batteries are easily discerned; and the

camps are also well distinguished, though

the grass has grown over the paved streets

that intersect the lines.

The principal occupation of the Tartar

women and children consists in digging for

bullets, of which they find vast numbers in

the crumbling soil of the batteries. Great

quantities of grape-shot and broken shell

still lie about the principal point of attack.

I regret to say that the Russian monument in

its disgraceful state, its inscription has

been almost entirely obliterated. Some fan-

atics have cut their names on it, and even

large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and

the wall round it is broken down in several

places.

The harbor itself is scattered in general

appearance, though gradually crumbling into

the ditch, and vineyards are springing up

in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of

ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since

the war, to alter the appearance of the town,

save the rebuilding of a line of barracks,

near the docks, where the present garrison

consists of one battalion, it is quarters, if

possible, the desolation is more apparent on

the north than on the south side. You can

traverse the whole line of fortifications, and

meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ram-

parts are falling into their fosse, the walls

are in a general appearance, as if their

destruction rather than their destruction.

A new church has been lately erected in

memory of Prince Gortschakoff and the Rus-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Tuesday, March 29

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

