

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864. NO. 34.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sunday Excepted) AT VICTORIA, B. C.

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Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

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AGENTS:

John Mackay, New Westminster.
D. G. Nelson, Victoria.
Bernard's Express, Guelphville, B. C.
Lytton, Vancouver.
Richmond, British Columbia.
W. R. Burrows, Clinton.
F. A. G. Street, San Francisco.
Clement's Lane, London.
30 Cornhill, London.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

At length three candidates have made their appearance in the field, and Victoria it would seem has really a chance of obtaining a representative in the place of the late Colonial Secretary. The three gentlemen, who have thus conferred everlasting benefit on the town by making it free from the indelible disgrace of not being able to fill up a political vacancy, are Messrs. Alston, Crookshank and Young. Day after day, and week after week have passed, and still ambition seemed to lie dormant, if not indeed altogether extinct. The only solution for this quiescent and abnormal condition of affairs was readily given, either the position of legislator had degenerated very low, or the estimate formed of the necessary qualifications had risen very high. In the one case, the capable men were too proud to descend; in the other, the modest men were too humble to aspire. We think, however, there is a more rational cause for the apathy which has existed. The Session of 1864 is now at a close, and it will in all probability, be a half year before the newly-elected candidate can have the pleasure of delivering his maiden speech. When this period has been passed through, a dissolution may at any time return the members political existence, and so the anxiety and trouble of an electioneering movement might appear to have been their only loss. This, we believe, rather than the question of qualification, there are our reasons for supposing.

When asked how they managed to get so much, they explained, "Oh, Conway while man-Victoria hicks mack whisky, copu Siwahs."

Yours truly, C. R. B.

THE NOMINATION.

Today, at 11 o'clock, in the Old Fort Yard, corner of Port and Government streets, the sheriff will be present to receive the nominations for the vacant seat for the city. Let every elector who can possibly attend, be present to hear the opinions of the three candidates on the great questions which now agitate the public mind. The results of the next session will be of vital importance to the future well-being of the colony, and it is highly essential that a man of sound principles, and above all thoroughly honest, should be elected at this present juncture.

LETTER FROM COMOX.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
COMOX, June 29th, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Dear Sir—Our little settlement is once more clothed in the bright colors of nature, and is as pretty a place as any you could wish for. The green fields, spotted with buttercups and daisies, have a lovely appearance, while in some parts the salmon berries and strawberry are in great profusion.

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INDIANS.

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QUANTITIES.

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LETTER FROM THE SOUND.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.
PORT ANGELOS, W. T., July 3, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir—I send you the following SHIPPING ITEMS.

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The bark N. S. Perkins arrived June 26th, 15 days from the Sandwich Islands.

Ship Victor, on 29th, 24 days from San Francisco.

Ship Germania, on 30th, 20 days from San Francisco; gone to load at Utaalady with lumber and spars, bound for Cork.

FALSE REPORTS.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST: Sir—Allow me to point out to the public several inaccuracies which appear in the issue of the Evening Express of the 4th inst., respecting the case of Marriner v. Htrial, chief of the Taitaka tribe.

1. "Marriner arrested him, and kept him all night." The Indian was detained in the act of breaking into the hut about half-past eleven in the morning, and was detained until sunset, upon payment of twelve blankets, (as security) until such time as I might be enabled to communicate with the authorities in Victoria.

2. These "high-handed" proceedings did not reach the ears of the authorities accidentally, as implied by the Express, but a statement of the affair was sent down by Marriner through Mr. Garrett, to the Superintendent of Police, leaving to him to act in the matter as he might deem best.

3. "The house in question is built on the Indian Reserve." I deny this in toto.

4. "Marriner has also been cultivating some of the best of the Indian's land." Respecting this, I can only say that there is a little truth in it as in the previous statement.

Yours truly,
H. Y. MARRINER.

The distinguished individual known among the aborigines as Capid, has recently changed his name to Capidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money, as well as matrimony.

COWICHAN AND ITS INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—A recent visit to Cowichan has enabled me to make many observations, and collect a number of facts bearing on the position, numerical strength, and disposition of the aborigines in that district. I forward a portion of these to you for publication, believing that at the present time they will be found both interesting and useful. The distance from Victoria to Cowichan is about 20 miles, and is traversed by a high and steep mountain range. With a fair wind, about four hours' pleasant sail along the coast, in one of the little sloops that ply between here and that place, will bring the voyager almost to Cowichan point, a piece of land projecting from the island, close to "Salt Spring." From this point, in a westerly direction, for about three miles—varying in width from one to two miles—bounded by hill and mountain, from 100 to 1,000 feet in height, the eye is pleased to discover the extensive sheet of water known as Cowichan bay. In some of the bays, close to the coast, are small islands, and the beautiful, fern-strewn slopes of the mountains find here a splendid and luxurious home. About half way along the bay, and on its south side, the rude habitations of the Indians first appear—these are the dwellings of the Kwapin, and Klem-klem-ah tribes. Their habitations and manner are similar to all the other tribes; and in describing one, I describe all—giving their numbers in the table below. They do not believe in the dignity of labor; live chiefly on fish and potatoes; have an abhorrence of the virtues of Windsor soap; no very delicate notions of dress of women; and possess the same love of idleness, in a strong degree. Starting from this place, across the bay in a north-westerly direction, you find the Domaken tribe—their chief habitations are on the north side of the bay, and along the mouth of the Quamichan river. Close by, and situated on a hill that overlooks the bay, is the village of the Taitaka tribe, and the priest's house—of these I shall have to speak presently. On ascending the river for about three miles, you arrive at the Quamichan camp, where reside, I report speaks true, a tribe of Indians that by no means improve by comparison with other tribes. Their habits and manner are similar to all the other tribes, and in describing one, I describe all—giving their numbers in the table below. They do not believe in the dignity of labor; live chiefly on fish and potatoes; have an abhorrence of the virtues of Windsor soap; no very delicate notions of dress of women; and possess the same love of idleness, in a strong degree. Starting from this place, across the bay in a north-westerly direction, you find the Domaken tribe—their chief habitations are on the north side of the bay, and along the mouth of the Quamichan river. Close by, and situated on a hill that overlooks the bay, is the village of the Taitaka tribe, and the priest's house—of these I shall have to speak presently. On ascending the river for about three miles, you arrive at the Quamichan camp, where reside, I report speaks true, a tribe of Indians that by no means improve by comparison with other tribes. Their habits and manner are similar to all the other tribes, and in describing one, I describe all—giving their numbers in the table below. They do not believe in the dignity of labor; live chiefly on fish and potatoes; have an abhorrence of the virtues of Windsor soap; no very delicate notions of dress of women; and possess the same love of idleness, in a strong degree.

EMIGRATION TO THE FEDERAL STATES.

In the Federal House of Representatives on Thursday last the bill previously reported by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Select Committee, to encourage immigration, was passed. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

THE DANGER OF THE SETTLER.

As for the danger to the settler, except the Indians are under the influence of whisky (which in their sober moments they speak of with abhorrence) I would as soon reside at Cowichan as at Victoria, although you cannot escape from the feeling, notwithstanding all their civility and smiles, that there is a large substratum of treachery. What abuses they have to complain of (and they have some) let them be rectified. Punish them swiftly for any misdeeds. Let them see that an honest and strong hand holds the sword of punishment, and the blow will seldom have to be delivered. For the safety of settlers, for the advancement of the interests of this colony, a thorough investigation should take place of Indian grievances, and a careful inquiry be made of the utility of so-called Indian reserves.

REMARKABLE MIRAGE.

On Sunday evening two gentlemen walking on Beacon Hill saw a large ship, with all sail set, suddenly appear near Race Rocks. So distinctly it was presented that even the helling of the smile in the fresh evening breeze was visible. As they gazed, however, she suddenly disappeared. Last evening, when the same gentlemen were walking near Castle Cove, one of them remarked, "Where is our ship to-night?" turning round with the words, when lo! she again appeared, standing majestically along near the light-house, under a spread of canvas. A moment after, on looking for her from a higher point of view, she had again vanished. This is one of the most singular instances of mirage we met with. The illusion is caused by the refraction of the rays of light, under certain peculiar atmospheric conditions, but there must be a real object somewhere to cause the images; so that probably these gentlemen have only been favored with a premature view of the Royal Charter, now so anxiously looked for.

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Mr. Cruickshank is, perhaps, not so well known as Mr. Young, having arrived in the colony, at comparatively speaking, a recent period. He is, however, a mercantile gentleman, and thoroughly conversant with the interests of Victoria. The popular view of the Hudson's Bay Company question, as well as that of union with British Columbia, has met with his warm espousal. As an educated gentleman, with nothing but a laudable ambition to forward the interests of the colony in which his own interests are at stake, he is certainly entitled to the consideration of his fellow-citizens. While he will prove a working member, superior, we believe, to any of the other candidates in the field, he is also blessed with an amiability of disposition, and a refinement of manners, that may tend to lessen rather than increase those acerbities which lower so much the dignity of the Legislatures of young countries.

The third candidate, Mr. Alston, is a Government official. When we have said this, we have said enough to make his chances infinitesimally small; not because there is anything peculiarly immoral or degrading

in being an officer of Government; but because he is already paid to serve one master, and, we have it on very good authority, he cannot well serve two. We hope, therefore, this gentleman will resign, and allow the people to choose a representative from among themselves, who is not dependent upon the Executive. So far, beyond a few unmeaning phrases in the addresses, we have not had a word from any candidate as to his general views of public questions; we will, therefore, withhold any further remarks until our legislative aspirants have had full opportunity of expressing their sentiments.

LETTER FROM COMOX.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
COMOX, June 29th, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—DEAR SIR:—Our little settlement is once more clothed in the bright colors of nature, and is as pretty a place as any one could wish for. The great fields, spotted with buttercups and clover, have a lovely appearance, while in some parts the salmon berries and strawberries are in great profusion.

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[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
PORT ANGELOS, W. T., July 2, 1864.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—SIR:—I send you the following:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kepaulis	34	41	80	155
Siwash	40	52	82	174
Comiakien	50	30	85	165
Cowichan	87	72	88	247
Somenos	75	65	50	190
Total	286	239	320	845

In obtaining the above figures, I had many prejudices and other difficulties to encounter. In the outset I was told that the experiment had been tried before, both by sail and by force, and had failed. Nothing daunted, I applied myself to the work, and so far as human endeavor and ingenuity could avail me, I determined that nothing should stand between me and success. I established an effectual check against mistakes and imposition, and can vouch for the accuracy of the numbers here given. On mentioning to a gentleman who had resided long in this district, the result of this portion of my labors, he told me that they had been accustomed to consider that the Indians could muster 1,000 fighting men in the Cowichan district.

The paucity of children, especially in the Samenos tribe, is owing to the prevalence of dysentery which carried off numbers during the last winter.

Now, what has been done for these Indians? How are they ruled? What conduct is to be expected from them? What is the general feeling towards white men? I ask these questions not as one having any sentimental sympathy with Indian character. It is worse than useless to talk of abstract rights. The history of civilization tells us that wherever the foot of the white man is planted with a purpose that it never recedes. Happily, the policy of the British Government is one of kindness and forbearance, but resolute firmness, towards inferior races and tribes. With a noble Christian sympathy the public sends out Ministers to preach to them a Gospel of love and mercy—leaving to others who are not of that high and holy calling to advocate a doctrine of revenge, of extermination, and of "hanging on the spot."

Well, these Indians must be cared for, must be ruled. They have rights; violations of the law must be treated with a punishment

THE NOMINATION.

—To-day, at 11 o'clock, in the Old Fort Yard, corner of Port and Government streets, the sheriff will be present to receive the nominations for the vacant seat for the city. Let every elector who can possibly attend, be present to hear the views of the three candidates on the great questions which now agitate the public mind. The results of the next session will be of vital importance to the future well-being of the colony, and it is highly essential that a man of sound principles, and above all thoroughly honest, should be elected at the present juncture.

COWICHAN AND ITS INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—A recent visit to Cowichan has enabled me to make many observations, and collect a number of facts bearing on the condition, numerical strength, and disposition, of the aboriginals in that district. I forward a portion of these to you for publication, believing that at the present time, they will be found both interesting and useful. The distance, position, and extent of Cowichan, may be readily discovered by a slight glance at the map. With a fair wind, about four hours' pleasant sail along the coast, in one of the little sloops that ply between here and that place, will bring the voyager abreast of Cowichan point, a piece of land projecting from the island, close to "Salt Spring." Running from this point, in a westerly direction, for about three miles—varying in width from one to two miles—bounded by hill and mountain, from 100 to 1,000 feet in height, the eye is pleased to discover the extensive sheet of water known as Cowichan bay. In season it abounds with fish—is covered with wild fowl; and if man could live on fish, fowl, clams, and the beautiful, the far niente class of bipeds might find here a splendid and luxurious home. About half way along this bay, and on its south side, the rude habitations of Indians first appear—these are the dwellings of the Kepaulis, and Kiem klem-lat tribes—their habits and manners are similar to all the other tribes, and in describing one, I describe all—giving their numbers in the table below. They do not believe in the dignity of labor; live chiefly on fish and potatoes; have an abhorrence of the virtues of Windsor soap; no very delicate notions of *mœn et tunc*; and possess the horse-leech propensity in a strong degree. Starting from this place, across the bay in a north-westerly direction, you find the Comiakien tribe—their chief habitation is on the north side of the bay, and along the mouth of the Quamichan river—Close by, and situated on a hill that overlooks the whole of the bay, stands the Catholic Church and the priest's house—of these I shall have to speak presently. On ascending the river for about three miles, you arrive at the Quamichan camp, where reside, if I report speaks true, a tribe of Indians that by no means improve by comparison with other Indians around them. There is observable in their conduct a little rude independence, which, after enquiry, I found attributable to their belief that the gods had not kept their promises—had not dealt fairly and honestly with them. They cannot understand that their land should be taken from them; that promises made should not be fulfilled; and of their very means of subsistence made more difficult and lessening in return for little that had been tried before, both by sail and by force, and had failed. Nothing daunted, I applied myself to the work, and so far as human endeavor and ingenuity could avail me, I determined that nothing should stand between me and success. I established an effectual check against mistakes and imposition, and can vouch for the accuracy of the numbers here given. On mentioning to a gentleman who had resided long in this district, the result of this portion of my labors, he told me that they had been accustomed to consider that the Indians could muster 1,000 fighting men in the Cowichan district.

The paucity of children, especially in the Samenos tribe, is owing to the prevalence of dysentery which carried off numbers during the last winter. Now, what has been done for these Indians? How are they ruled? What conduct is to be expected from them? What is the general feeling towards white men? I ask these questions not as one having any sentimental sympathy with Indian character. It is worse than useless to talk of abstract rights. The history of civilization tells us that wherever the foot of the white man is planted with a purpose that it never recedes. Happily, the policy of the British Government is one of kindness and forbearance, but resolute firmness, towards inferior races and tribes. With a noble Christian sympathy the public sends out Ministers to preach to them a Gospel of love and mercy—leaving to others who are not of that high and holy calling to advocate a doctrine of revenge, of extermination, and of "hanging on the spot."

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commensurate with the offence. But the fact is, this Colonial Government has no Indian policy. I contend that on the lowest ground alone, viz., that of expense, the colony cannot afford to ignore its Indian population. In one way or another they will compel you to pay attention to them. Hitherto what has been done for them has been a mistake. Look, for instance, at the reserve running from Cowichan Bay on each side of the Quamichan and Kokesalah rivers to a distance of four miles, comprising 3,250 acres of rich, deep alluvial soil. The Indians have a few potato patches—not 100 acres of this reserve under cultivation. Of what use is this vast tract to them? I do not desire to see it taken from them—promises of payment made and never fulfilled. Here is good grazing land—some of the best in the colony—but no one allowed to pre-empt. It is reserved, says the polite official. Yes, at present it is a useless reserve—out of all proportion to the number of Indians, and I have no doubt that word "reserve" includes many thousands of acres of land in Vancouver Island that would be of infinite benefit to the colony.

Touching the efforts that are being made to christianize those people, I have but little to say on the side of Protestantism. I could not learn that any service for Indians was held, nor that any strong efforts were made to improve their minds in any respect. In justice, something should be said for the Catholic. I do not believe in the possibility of the spread of Catholicism amongst enlightened communities, and I have no desire to say anything in favor of it as a religion, but it ill becomes me or anybody else to deny the good they are doing amongst the Indians. In the mission house before mentioned resides the priest, Mr. Rondo, a good-natured, amiable, and hard-working man. I was fortunate to be down at Cowichan on the arrival of Bishop Demers, and I determined to see an Indian congregation at worship on the following Sunday. At an early hour that day I observed members obeying the summons of the church bell, and from the more than ordinary confidence in their step, the unusual expectant twinkle in the eye, and from what I knew of the Indian character, they seemed to me to suppose that they were going to church the same as a soldier goes on parade duty, for which they expected pay and arrears in the next world. I was late in entering the edifice, and found seventy Clootchems on the right, with nearly the same number of Siwash on the left—no sitting, not standing, but each one bent up into three equal lengths, resting on the hard floor in the real Siwash fashion. Their behavior was quiet—I cannot say attentive, for that word implies confidence in their step, the unusual expectant twinkle in the eye, and from what I knew of the Indian character, they seemed to me to suppose that they were going to church the same as a soldier goes on parade duty, for which they expected pay and arrears in the next world. I was late in entering the edifice, and found seventy Clootchems on the right, with nearly the same number of Siwash on the left—no sitting, not standing, but each one bent up into three equal lengths, resting on the hard floor in the real Siwash fashion. Their behavior was quiet—I cannot say attentive, for that word implies confidence in their step, the unusual expectant twinkle in the eye, and from what I knew of the Indian character, they seemed to me to suppose that they were going to church the same as a soldier goes on parade duty, for which they expected pay and arrears in the next world.

As for the danger to the settler, except the Indians are under the influence of whisky (which in their sober moments they speak of with abhorrence), I would as soon reside at Cowichan as at Victoria, although you cannot escape from the feeling, notwithstanding all their civility and smiles, that there is a large substratum of treachery. What abuses they have to complain of (and they have some) let them be rectified. Punish them swiftly for any misdeeds. Let them see that an honest and strong hand holds the sword of punishment, and the blow will seldom have to be delivered. For the safety of settlers, for the advancement (if the interests of this colony) of a thorough investigation should take place of Indian grievances, and a careful inquiry be made of the utility of so-called Indian reserves.

I did intend to say something of the white population of the Cowichan coal mine and other things, but I have now only to apologise for occupying so much space.
JOHN ARNOLD,
Victoria, July 4, 1864.

GEN. LEE AT TABLE.—A Richmond correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, in a recent letter, tells the following anecdote of the Bayard of the South:

In Gen. Lee's tent meat is eaten but twice a week, the General not allowing it often, because he believes indulgence in meat to be criminal, in the present straitened condition of the country. His ordinary dinner consists of a head of cabbage boiled in salt water, and a piece of corn bread. In this connection, a comic story is told. Having invited a number of gentlemen to dine with him, Gen. Lee, in a fit of extravagance, ordered a sumptuous repast of cabbage and midding. The dinner was served, and behold, a great pile of cabbage, and a bit of midding about four inches long and two inches across. The guests, with commendable politeness, unanimously declined midding, and it remained in the dish untouched. Next day, Gen. Lee, remembering the delicate bit which had been so providentially preserved, ordered his servant to bring that "midding." The man hesitated, scratched his head, and finally owned up, "De fac is, massa Robert, dat dere 'midding' was horrid midding; we all did'n hab narspec, and I done paid it back to the man whar I got it from." Gen. Lee heaved a sigh of deep disappointment, and pitched into his cabbage.

EMIGRATION TO THE FEDERAL STATES.

In the Federal House of Representatives on Thursday last the bill previously reported by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Select Committee, to encourage immigration, was passed. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any stand they may acquire after arrival in the country. The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on American vessels bringing emigrants. The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war. The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of emigration, in New York City, to be filled by a Superintendent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition. The remaining sections relate to the sale of public lands, and the act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated to carry the foregoing provisions into effect.

FACT DRIFTING TOWARD WAR.—The news from Europe by the Persia is of deep significance. Following close in the track of the Austro-Prussian squadron, which was making its way toward the Baltic, a British frigate, under command of Sir L. McClintock, had set sail. It is said as the first of a British fleet which will oppose the entrance of the German men-of-war into the Sound. The English press, almost without exception, is agreed that consideration, not only for the honor, but for the material interests of England, now require that her naval power shall be exerted to bar the entrance of the Baltic to the Austrian force, and to prevent any additional pressure being brought to bear upon Denmark. The step thus tardily taken, or about to be taken (as is alleged) by the British Government, has almost the effect of a declaration of war; it is an act of direct hostility towards one of the belligerents, and in that character it will be hailed with delight by the whole nation, with but one exception—that exception that most important that could be named. The Queen no longer takes sides secretly with the German despoliers. The most inveterate and astute of the prime movers in the invasion of Denmark, the Baron Benst, is specially singled out for the hostilities of the Court at Osborne; while the second son of the Queen is ordered to Berlin to be the recipient of the hospitalities of the Prussian sovereign, and to accept the questionable honor of decorations at his hands. This defiance to the Queen of Denmark, the Baron Benst, is specially singled out for the hostilities of the Court at Osborne; while the second son of the Queen is ordered to Berlin to be the recipient of the hospitalities of the Prussian sovereign, and to accept the questionable honor of decorations at his hands. This defiance to the Queen of Denmark, the Baron Benst, is specially singled out for the hostilities of the Court at Osborne; while the second son of the Queen is ordered to Berlin to be the recipient of the hospitalities of the Prussian sovereign, and to accept the questionable honor of decorations at his hands.

Another crisis also appears to be fast approaching.—*New York Times*, 19th.

GENERAL GRANT.—The *Dalles Mountaineer* says that General Grant for several years made his home in Oregon, and is well recollected as the First Lieutenant in Captain Hilder's Company, Fourth Infantry. At one time he was in the company of the late General Grant, and most respected officers served in the company of which Grant was Lieutenant, among whom we name Dr. Craig, J. J. J. M. Cushing, Charles McAuliffe, and a number of others whose names do not now occur to us. His old companions in arms remember him as a kindly, genial companion, a good soldier, but not particularly brilliant. It is an old saying that "no man is a hero with his valet," and so with Grant; his early associates and friends find it difficult to understand how it is that he has become so great a man. Cassius had the same difficulty with Caesar, and so it is likely to continue to the end of time—intimate friends are the last to discover the points which fix the attention of the world, and give to their possessor a claim to rank among the great ones of the earth.

REMARKABLE MIRAGE.—On Sunday evening two gentlemen walking on Beacon Hill saw a large ship, with all sail set, suddenly appear near Race Rocks. So distinctly was she presented that even the belling of the bells in the fresh evening breeze was visible. As they gazed, however, she suddenly disappeared. Last evening while the same gentlemen were walking near Castle Cary, one of them remarked, "Where is our ship to-night?" turning round with the words, when lo! she again appeared, standing majestically along near the light-house, under a spread of canvas. A moment after, on looking for her from a higher point of view, she had again vanished! This is one of the most singular instances of mirage we have met with. The illusion is caused by the refraction of the rays of light under certain peculiar atmospheric conditions, but there must be a real object somewhere to cause the image; so that probably these gentlemen have only been favored with a premature view of the Royal Charlie, now so anxiously looked for.

Sir Robert Walpole was fond of playing billiards, at which his friend, Mr. Monsey, excelled him. "How happens it, Monsey," said Sir Robert, "that nobody beats me at billiards or contradicts me but you?" "The solution is easy," answered Monsey, "I want neither places or money from you; perhaps if I did I should be as great a bungler at billiards as you are."

It is remarkable that you are always forgetting my name," said a quasi-acquaintance named Flint. "Why," said Quill, "it is a confounded hard name to remember."

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 27th, 1864. The House met at three o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Foster, Franklin, Duncan, Denness, Carwell, and DeCosmos.

CIVIL LIST AND UNION. The following communications were read by the Speaker on the above questions: Victoria, June 27th, 1864.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly: GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit the copy of a despatch received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, transmitted by my predecessor in a despatch dated the 12th February, 1864.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant, A. E. KENEDEY, Governor.

Mr. DeCosmos rose, 30th April, 1864. Sir—I have received Sir James Douglas' despatch No. 3, of the 12th of February, enclosing a resolution of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island in which the House declines to pass the Civil List proposed in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, marked "Separate," of the 15th of June last.

I regret that the House of Assembly did not feel able to concur in the proposals submitted to it on this subject.

I am desirous, however, to prevent as far as possible the disappointment and inconvenience to individuals which this decision might occasion.

It appears from the resolution of the Assembly that the Crown Land Fund for the year 1863 amounted to £4,500, but that a considerable portion of this sum consisted of the proceeds of sales effected in former years. There may be sources of revenue, such as fees and forfeitures, and fees of office, the proceeds of which the House could justly and properly, but in the absence of any precise information on this head, I can only authorize you to issue warrants for the payment of the salaries of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary, at the respective rates of £3000 and £600 per annum, assigned to them by my predecessor, out of any funds which may be under the direct control and at the disposal of the Crown.

It will of course rest with the Legislature to make provision for the remuneration of the other officers employed under the Government, in any way other than from any source which may seem most appropriate to them.

Besides the Civil List, Sir James Douglas' despatch raises a still larger and more important question, namely, the union of both colonies under one governor, though with some distinct administrative departments.

On this subject I am desirous of having the benefit of your views as soon as you shall have acquired on the spot sufficient knowledge and experience to enable you to form your own opinion, and to supply reliable information for the assistance and guidance of Her Majesty's Government in considering the question. I shall in like manner ask Governor Seymour, to whom I shall communicate a copy of this despatch, to furnish his views on the same matter, and I need scarcely say that it will not only be unobjectionable but highly desirable that you and he should consult freely on the subject, although it will be the most convenient course that ultimately each should report to me independently the conclusions he may form on the subject.

EDWARD CARWELL. The House went into committee on the above resolutions. Dr. Powell in the chair. At the suggestion of Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Carwell introduced an amendment to section 12, to the effect that no third parties in possession of land purchased from the Hudson Bay Company should be disturbed unless the public interests required it.

On the discussion of section 13, in reference to the employment of a delegate or counsel, Mr. Trimble moved as an amendment, that two delegates or agents should be sent. Major Foster thought the resolution very informal, very improper, and very contradictory. He placed the Governor in a most unpleasant position. He was asked to send some a delegate to act against Her Majesty's Government; for employing counsel to have the Indenture rectified would have virtually this effect. His Excellency, he was certain, would be obliged to tell the House he could not undertake any such position. If the resolution had merely prayed that His Excellency should take whatever steps he thought proper in the matter, he (Col. Foster) would perfectly agree with it. His Excellency knew much better than any member of that House what was the best course to take with the Home Government. But this resolution did not leave him to his own judgment, but said that he ought to take such and such measures. He objected to such a term.

were a perfect Spartan band, that could not be broken. In duty to the public, however, and it was to them he spoke, he thought it necessary to make a few remarks. He took the same view of the resolution as the hon. gentleman for Esquimaux (Major Foster). It meant nothing but an attempt to coerce Her Majesty's Government. He would tell that House, however, they were attempting to grapple with a powerful and living substance that would crush their very existence out (cries of oh oh). He repeated it—any attempt to coerce Her Majesty's Government would end in this crushing defeat. The Imperial authorities, no more than individuals would allow themselves to be coerced, and they would act with the same feeling in this matter as individuals. He could not see any reason for sending a delegate, unless some member of the House wished for the position. He could only tell them, however, that a proper representative of Her Majesty's Government would have no effect, than any number of delegates. He thought the Governor should be treated in a proper manner and left to deal with the matter as he saw fit, instead of a ch. uncourtous dictation. Perhaps, however, the hon. member for the city (Mr. DeCosmos) had "reason to know" His Excellency's opinion on this matter, as on others, and would, therefore, enlighten the House upon it. If there was to be an agent sent, he hoped, for the honesty and integrity of the House, and to place the members beyond suspicion, that the amendment making any member ineligible would pass the mere fact of an amendment being proposed by one of the members of the Crown Lands Committee to the effect that two delegates should be sent instead of one, was a proof that they themselves had not such confidence in each other, and were afraid that one might be too readily bought up. The Hudson Bay Company supporters were in the minority, but if it wanted anything to prove that the Company felt confident in the justice of their position it would be the very fact that no inducements had been held out to strengthen their numbers.

Dr. Helmecken thought the hon. gentleman must be joking. In fact he considered the whole thing a joke; for he knew that he (Mr. DeCosmos) did not wish for two delegates. Who was to pay these delegates? What was to be their price—he did not mean the price of buying them—(oh and laughter) but the price of sending them. How is the hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) going to pay them, and how much are they to have?

Mr. DeCosmos—Give them the Governorship of Prince Rupert's Land—the price the last delegate from the Hudson Bay Company received. (laughter)

Dr. Helmecken (turning to Mr. Franklin) And what says this hon. gentleman? Mr. Franklin—Pay them according to the importance of the business and the quality of the delegates.

Mr. Carwell—Pay them in Crown Lands. (Great laughter)

Dr. Helmecken—The whole thing appeared a joke—nobody knew anything about it. In sober seriousness the resolution was drawn up. The idea of employing delegates and employing lawyers, when they had acknowledged over and over again that they could not pay the Civil List. His Excellency he was certain would appreciate this absurdity. Money was no joke but a matter of reality.

Mr. DeCosmos said the hon. gentleman had alluded to the Home Government as being disposed to do what was just and right, and almost in the same breath he told them they would act with all the feelings of individuals, and would attempt to crush this House.

Dr. Helmecken—I said if you attempted to coerce them.

Mr. DeCosmos—Was it likely that a small Committee would attempt to coerce Her Majesty's Government. The thing was absurd. As for the remarks that His Excellency was not allowed the exercise of his judgment in the matter, that was not correct. The resolution was simply to express a desire that a certain course should be adopted. It did not mean that His Excellency should be in the slightest controlled in the exercise of his judgment. His Excellency he was well aware was quite competent to deal with the question, and was able to say whether a delegate or counsel should be employed. The Speaker wanted to know how they were to be paid, and then threw out insinuations against the integrity of the members. He (Mr. DeCosmos) had told the House that the Hudson Bay Company delegate—Mr. Dallas—was richly rewarded in Rupert's Land. With regard to the insinuations, he could tell the hon. member that although the Hudson Bay Company had cooked up one legislature, they could not cook up that one. There was not a hon. member, he believed in that House that the Hudson Bay Company could purchase. This matter of the agency or counsel appointment is left entirely under the control of the Executive. The resolution simply expresses the opinion of the House. They looked upon the Governor as the guardian of the Crown Lands and merely asked His Excellency to deal with those lands in the best way he thought fit.

Dr. Helmecken would again repeat the question—How were the expenses to be paid?

Mr. DeCosmos—I am quite willing to contribute my three-hundredth part of the taxation of the colony. I am quite willing to contribute my 200th part towards any expenses that might attend the necessary measures for the recovery of the Crown Lands.

Mr. DeCosmos's amendment was passed last. Dr. Helmecken and Tolmie and Maj. Foster only voting in the affirmative.

Dr. Trimble wished to alter his amendment to "one or more agents or agents" which was carried with the majority which defeated the previous amendment.

On the discussion of section 14, Dr. Helmecken said he presumed His Excellency had received certain instructions and he also presumed His Excellency would obey them. He, therefore, thought it was very improper in that House advising His Excellency to disregard those instructions. The hon. gentleman (Mr. DeCosmos) might have "had reason to know" that His Excellency was not likely to take any such responsibility upon him.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the House quite competent to give its opinion on this as well as on other subjects, and thought that it was their duty as well. The Governor had sufficient judgment to know to what extent he was obliged to conform to the instructions. With regard to the Speaker's allusion about "he had reason to know" if he referred to the matter which was introduced several days ago he could only say that it was from the Speaker himself and not from the Governor that he derived his information.

Dr. Helmecken said he certainly could not recollect any such occurrence and would wish the hon. gentleman to inform the House more precisely.

After some confusion Dr. Tolmie said the gentlemen of the majority had given strong opinions, but they had forgot to give what was more necessary, strong reasons. In this matter they were dictating to the Governor as they had done to the minority. They had deluged them with opinions, with data and with data, but he was sorry to say they had given them no argument.

The resolution was put and carried. On resolution 15, which recommends His Excellency the Governor to withhold his consent of the title of Mr. Lowenberg to the Z. of the Government Reserve James Bay.

Dr. Helmecken said he supposed the hon. member for the city (Mr. DeCosmos) had "had reason to know" that the Governor wished to withhold the title till he heard the opinion of the House. Now he (Dr. H.) had "had reason to know" from the despatches that Her Majesty's Government had already given the title, and pledged their word to Mr. Lowenberg; besides he "had reason to know" that the title was already given by the Hudson Bay Company. This whole matter has been gone over time after time in the Committee and there was no use in talking any more about it; it had all arisen from a mistake of the surveyors, by which 2½ acres had been left out of the Reserve.

The clause was passed, Dr. Helmecken and Tolmie dissenting. On resolution 16, referring to the Church Reserve—Dr. Helmecken said as this was a question not particularly concerning the Hudson Bay Co. he hoped hon. members would listen to him. The hon. gentleman said when the Rev. Mr. Oridge came to this colony in 1849, it was proposed to set aside certain reserves in every district to sustain the ministers; in each district of 5 to 10 miles square, a portion was to be set aside equal to one-eighth for the maintenance of a minister. These were the conditions of colonization in 1849. We found, however, that all these reserves but one were set aside and sold. When Mr. Oridge came out he made an agreement something like this:—He was to act as minister for Victoria and chaplain for the Company, and was to get 100 acres land, £200 per annum for himself, and £100 per annum for the Company. This was to last for 5 years, and at the end of that time Mr. Oridge proposed to make a fresh agreement. His proposition was sent home to Her Majesty's Government who sent it back to the colony, and it was adopted by the House of Assembly in 1859, who resolved that the whole matter rested with the Executive. Mr. Oridge's salary was accordingly put on the estimates, but when it came before the House, they without the least reason threw it out—a proceeding he (Dr. H.) always felt ashamed of. As to the present Church Reserve it belonged to the Church of England without doubt. It was useless saying whether this reserve was to be built up or not, it was a church reserve and that was enough; as for saying it was for lungs for the town and such trash.

Mr. DeCosmos—the Surveyor-General testified so in his evidence.

Dr. Helmecken—Oh! the Crown Land Committee were asked that answer, and they got it; it's astonishing what answers can be got out of people by trying.

Mr. DeCosmos—You gave him a very high character in other things!

Dr. Helmecken read from the correspondence in reference to the Church Reserve. Governor Douglas' writings to the Duke of Newcastle said the reserve be conveyed clearly to the Church of England, in reply to which the Duke of Newcastle authorized him to convey it to the Church; also the letters of the Company in reference to the conveyance. The whole thing had been completed but could not now be opened up. The land had been made over to the Church of England. The chief advantage of this arrangement was that Mr. Oridge, who had been badly treated by the Legislature, had his living secured by it. If these resolutions about the title of the Hudson Bay Company were adopted, it would be a great deal to give to the Church of England.

Dr. Helmecken—Of course they can't take effect, but if they could they would deprive Mr. Oridge of his living. He could not see the use of ten acres being left in an open square in that part of the city.

Dr. Tolmie perfectly agreed with what had been said from the hon. Speaker.

Mr. DeCosmos said if the Reserve were built up, actions could be brought against the Company by those who had bought lots from the agent of the Company, with the understanding that their lots were to front on this open square. He did not consider that the Hudson Bay Company had any right to set apart such a portion of the public lands for the benefit of any particular class. The hon. gentleman had said that the matter was not finally settled, and he (Mr. DeCosmos) thought this a good opportunity to preserve the Reserve as a public square for the use of the inhabitants. He believed the House were only doing the duty in this matter, to leave it to the Executive to make such arrangements as may seem just and right. He would further state that Governor Douglas in a despatch written in July, 1860, stated that Christ Church was built by Crown Lands land, and it was charged as such in the public accounts at that time.

The clause was passed with the usual vote. The concluding resolution, requesting His Excellency to take action in consonance with the above resolutions, was passed, and the resolutions adopted as a whole. Dr. Helmecken and Tolmie dissenting. The committee rose and reports of the past session of the Crown Lands Act were read. Mr. Denness moved that the rules of the House be suspended in order that the report and the resolutions may be adopted.

Dr. Tolmie objected. He did not like the steel-trap mode of doing business. Motion carried.

Mr. DeCosmos moved, seconded by Mr. Denness, that the address to His Excellency embodying the resolutions just passed, be adopted by the House.

Dr. Tolmie protested against the motion, reading a formal protest against the action of the House in passing the resolutions.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the report be printed. The Speaker said he would require notice before he could appropriate so large a sum of money as would be required.

Mr. DeCosmos said it could be done for two hundred dollars.

The Speaker said he would find out what it could be done for. House adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1864. The House met at 3 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Trimble, Franklin, Duncan, Denness, Carwell and DeCosmos.

DR. TOLMIE'S PROTEST. Mr. Franklin called the attention of the House to Dr. Tolmie's protest appearing in some of the papers. He wished to know from the Speaker if the protest had been allowed to be read in the House, and on what grounds?

The Speaker said the protest had been read, and that he saw no reason against it.

Mr. Franklin did not see that members of that House had the same privileges as the members of the House of Lords, and he thought the reading and printing of the protest entirely unparliamentary.

Mr. DeCosmos rose on a question of privilege. In the report of the debates in the Chronicle, he was made to say that the expenses of a delegate should be paid out of the Crown Lands. On the contrary, he expressed his willingness to be taxed for such expenses.

Dr. Trimble wanted to know if the witnesses of the Crown Lands Committee were to be paid?

The Speaker said as nothing had been expressed on the matter, and no reason brought forward why they should be paid, he could only say that they would not be paid.

MR. DENNESS'S REPORT. Mr. DeCosmos moved that the address should be printed along with the report.

Dr. Tolmie seconded. Mr. Denness said that the whole proceedings should be printed, and moved that the evidence taken by the committee should be printed.

Mr. Franklin seconded. The amendment was put and carried by the Speaker's casting vote.

The House then appointed a Committee on the despatch received from the Secretary for the Colonies in reference to the civil list. Mr. Denness in the chair. Dr. Helmecken thought the solution of the matter very easy. In the first place, however, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, had evidently fallen into a mistake. The House had never refused to vote the salaries of the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the other officials. There was an annual vote for a proposition in connection with the civil list, to the effect that this list would not be paid by the colony until the Crown Lands and their proceeds were handed over to the colony. This was all. It was known that these salaries have been hitherto paid out of the Crown revenue, and although the House had erased the matter from the estimates the present year, it was still the opinion of the members that His Excellency could pay the salaries out of the Crown revenue, as before.

Dr. Helmecken was of the opinion that he would not pretend to say, but it was quite sufficient to cover the expenses of these salaries. The solution, as he had said, was very simple—merely to advise His Excellency to pay the salaries out of the Crown revenue. There was \$91,912 from Crown lands, and \$9,000 in fines and forfeitures. He begged to move the following resolution:—That this House is of opinion that the salaries mentioned should be paid as heretofore out of the Crown revenue, and would recommend that course.

That this House had not refused to vote those salaries during the present session, but only voted regarding it, to precede the House a never having voted a civil list, but only a proposition for one.

Mr. Franklin thought the whole affair had got into what might be termed a "middle-and-middle." The House had hitherto refused to vote the Civil List until the Crown Lands were given over, but the action of the House in February last had brought about the present controversy. The House then committed a grave error. While the Crown Lands Committee were sitting, and endeavoring to find out whether the Duke of Newcastle's proposition about giving the lands to the colony, on consideration of the Civil List being paid, was one worth the bargain, the House went to work and drew up resolutions showing that the Crown Lands were entirely valueless, and that the colony could not afford to pay the Civil List. By this course they had placed themselves in an awkward position at the feet of the Colonial Office, and the consequence was, the present despatch, which seemed to entirely ignore their position. It was a grave error the House made in speaking of the insignificant character of the "wealth" of the Crown Lands; for it was only recently acknowledged by the House that these were extremely valuable. The lands that legitimately belonged to the colony he believed would not only pay the Civil List, build a government's houses, liquidate the £40,000 debt, pay for subsidies, but would carry out further the improvements of the place. He considered that the ground taken up on previous years in connection with the Crown Lands, and the Civil List should be adhered to, and he would therefore move a resolution to that effect.

Dr. Helmecken said that the resolution would bring up at present a double question, and would complicate things very materially. It did not hit at what was required—how to pay the officials at present. It was unnecessary for him to reply to the hon. gentleman. The Governor would not doubt pay the salaries out of the Crown lands at once, and he only required a resolution requesting His Excellency to take this step. It was very well for the hon. gentleman to attack the action of the House at a time when he was not a member of it.

Mr. Franklin was afraid the hon. gentleman was a little mistaken, as he (Mr. Franklin) was not only a member of the House at the time but chairman of committee.

Dr. Helmecken—Oh yes, I recollect now—you could not attend that day on account of more important business, as you said, occupying your mind elsewhere [laughter].

Mr. Franklin did not see the necessity for these personal allusions; he would, however, maintain that he was present, as the records of the House would show.

Dr. Helmecken was willing to take his word on the matter, but he thought the hon. gentleman's idea of waiting on the decision of the Crown Lands Committee till June, before giving an answer to the Duke was not exactly a wise one. So far as he was concerned, had he known the Crown Lands Committee were going to sit so long, he would have voted for the union resolution on the other city member [Mr. DeCosmos]. He had no doubt, however, that the Majority Government before coming to any action on the union question would consult with the Legislature of this colony as well as the Council of the neighboring colony. He thought, however, the present action of the Secretary for the Colonies in soliciting the opinion of the two Governments, and especially desiring them to confer together, was highly commendable. He (Dr. Helmecken) did not wish to give his opinion one way or other on the desirability of union, but he wished it ascertained if union could be effected with advantage to both colonies, and with the proviso of Victoria retaining her free port.

Mr. DeCosmos characterized the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Franklin's) resolution as being under two heads—the most injurious feature was that that House was prepared to pay the salaries asked for in the despatch. The question, however, had been already decided, and could not be brought up again that session. With regard to union, he did not believe there was a single person in the colony against it. The statements of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Franklin) against that measure, were only his own individual views. He (Mr. DeCosmos) agreed with the Speaker that there was quite sufficient Crown revenues, with fines, fees, and forfeitures, to pay the salaries. Of course, if the Government were inconvenienced by an unusual outlay of this revenue in assisting immigration, or extinguishing Indian titles, the House would willingly vote money to relieve the Executive; but there had been no such expenditure. With regard to the union question mentioned in the despatch, he concurred with the Speaker that Her Majesty's Government had acted wisely in submitting the matter first to the respective Governments.

After some further discussion, Dr. Helmecken's resolution was put and carried. The Committee rose, and the rules of the House being suspended, the resolution was read a first and second time.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Good Diggings Found.

The Exploration Committee received, yesterday, a letter from Dr. Brown, the leader of the Exploring Expedition, dated from Great Cowichan Lake, June 23rd. The letter is written in a most encouraging strain, and gives a very favorable account of the results of the expedition so far as they have penetrated. They proceeded up Cowichan river to the lake, prospecting for gold in various parts of the river, and finding everywhere from ¼ to 2 cents to the pan. In one place they found diggings that will pay \$5 per day, and Dr. Brown adds that he has every reason to believe that they are extensive, and even richer than the figure stated! He, however, prudently abstains from stating a higher figure, being desirous of keeping strictly within the limits of truth. He writes, however, that he will make the most thorough examination of the diggings, and transmit a complete and accurate report at the earliest possible moment. The party also found plentiful indications of other minerals—copper, ironstone, coal, &c. Specimens of the gold and other minerals were sent down, and will be exhibited at the meeting of the committee on Friday. Dr. Brown also reports finding a good deal of very fair agricultural land in the vicinity of the river and lake, and states that the whole region abounds with game—bears, deer, droves of elk, &c. about. The party intended to start for Port San Juan very shortly, which point they expected to reach about the 30th (to-day). The next communication will probably be from that port, yet sleep Restless, despatched yesterday by the committee with supplies for the expedition.

The following notes from a gentleman on the expedition, have been kindly forwarded to us:—

Our party are all quite well; the latest bulletin is that R-n-l, McD-n-l, had taken in six inches of his belt, and is doing well. His spirits go up in proportion as his body goes down, showing that a man's mind is sometimes the better for removing the pressure of a little matter.

The geography of the lake has been determined by observations. The party at the above date were about starting for the great "salt chuck" in two days; they will, therefore, in all probability, soon be heard from again. At the great lake only two Indians came to visit the party, and those were from below on the river. The scenery round the lake is very beautiful; the snow was still lying on some of the surrounding mountain tops. The weather was fine at the above date, but much more rain had fallen previously than had been expected.

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BROWNE'S

odyne.

RYE, DIARRHOEA, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, &c.

ING AND DISTRESS after taking a few drops of BROWNE'S ODYNE, discovered by S. L. (ex-Army Medical Officer) was considered solely the remedy of the London (Pharmaceutical Society) and other medical practitioners pronounce it as any kind, soothes the stomach, and induces a refreshing sleep, or evening any kind of ailment.

Dr. M. D. HON. F.R.C.S., Surgeon, Exham, "As a remedy for Asthma and other affections of the Throat, it is a most valuable and safe remedy, and is highly approved."

General Board of Health, "It is a most valuable and safe remedy, and is highly approved."

AND PERRIN'S Shire Sauce.

PREPARATION OF A LETTER FROM A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, to the Editor of the Colonist, dated May 12th, 1864.

Perrin's Shire Sauce, is a most valuable and safe remedy, and is highly approved.

Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROPAGATORS, Chemicals, and various other articles.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROPAGATORS, Chemicals, and various other articles.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Exactly eighty-eight years ago to-day, the thirteen Federal States of America signed their celebrated "Declaration of Independence," and repudiated their allegiance due as British Colonists to the British Crown.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, July 3, 1864. The House met at 3 1/2 o'clock. Members present—Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Franklin, Powell, Duncan, Street, DeCosmos and Deanes.

THE CIVIL LIST DESPATCH.

The House went into committee on the reply to be made to His Excellency in reference to the despatch from the Imperial Secretary of State, no. 10, before the House, Mr. Deanes in the chair.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The following report from Dr. Brown, the commander of the public Exploring Expedition, was read before the managing committee, and ordered to be published.

MR. LOLLIPPOP, (THE LOLLIPPOP MAKER) TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most ob't servant, ROBERT BROWN, Commander and Gov't Agent of the Expedition.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

The debate in the House yesterday, though, like many other debates in nothing, was nevertheless a live one. One of the most remarkable in the discussion was the will of the Speaker to accept the proposition.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE.

The debate in the House yesterday, although, like many other debates, terminating in nothing, was nevertheless highly suggestive. One of the most remarkable features in the discussion was the willingness of the Speaker to accept the proposition of Her Majesty's Government to take the Crown Lands and pay the Civil List. When we recollect that it was through the energy and plausibility of Dr. Helmcken that the resolutions of February were passed by the present House and transmitted to England, the suddenness of this transformation is, to say the least, remarkable. Dr. Helmcken proposed that in order to get rid of paying four officials, without an equivalent, they should pay the six salaries, which embrace the Civil List, and take the Crown Lands. There was something unusually illogical for the Speaker in the details of the argument; for one of the principal statements put forward by him in connection with the despatch, was that the Governor really had the power to pay the four officials out of the Crown revenue, and that at the worst Mr. Cardwell would make it all right. Overlooking this view which he put forth, Dr. Helmcken at once found his argument on the premises that the House would have to vote the salaries; therefore it was better to pay £5,800, and obtain something near its equivalent, than vote about £2,000 and get nothing. We are not disposed to quarrel with the Speaker at the means he employed to arrive at a right conclusion. "To err is human," and we suppose Dr. Helmcken is subject occasionally to the same weaknesses as others; still, there was something exceedingly grotesque in the second transformation of the Speaker yesterday. While a member of the Committee of the Whole, it would appear that a Speaker should lose, with his Parliamentary position, his Parliamentary knowledge, and become as liable to overstep "May" as other members. There is a kind of irresponsibility in this Committee business, that too often induces gentlemen to see how far their erratic propensities can really lead them. Dr. Helmcken yesterday spoke on a question, drew up a motion on a question, and so soon as the Committee rose on a point of order as to whether the matter could be discussed, and submitted the question, as members of the House, to the Speaker, that gentleman calmly and in a dignified manner decided that the subject was not in order. It was rather a novel sight—Dr. Helmcken in the Speaker's chair rebuking Dr. Helmcken speaking on the floor. As we have said of the Doctor's previous incoherence, we repeat in this; and "all's well that ends well," if we lose a little of our confidence in the gentleman's judgment in Committee, it is more than made up by his marked integrity and shrewdness while in the Speaker's chair—an integrity that sacrifices the individual opinion or feeling of the man to the justice and dignity of the office.

The decision of the Speaker, therefore, ended, and very properly, this unparliamentary discussion. The question, however, has still to be settled. The communication of Governor Kennedy must be replied to. His Excellency states that unless the House makes provision for the four officials, their salaries must cease. Something, therefore, requires to be done, and that at once. If the officials should think proper to resign, the machinery of the Government would come to a dead-lock, and His Excellency would be required to prorogue the House and call it immediately together, in order that the whole proposition of the Civil List might be again brought up for consideration. That the present House cannot, as we said yesterday, go back on the action it has already taken, is evident—that the Governor will not, with his present want of authority, pay the salaries is equally clear; the difficulty, therefore, resolves itself into two propositions: either the officials must wait for their salaries until such time as Mr. Cardwell authorizes His Excellency to pay them—or the House must indubitably pay the Governor for the necessary outlay until the matter is definitely settled. We know that the members are sick of the interminable session, and that important as the question is, there is a feeling to get rid of it quickly; but we also know that the surest and most effectual way to decide the matter would be the very means which is most unpalatable—a prorogation and re-assembling. The whole question of the Civil List could again be gone into, and as it is this time unhampered by the subject of Union—as there is nothing now to be gained by any further postponement of the Crown Lands question and the Civil List—the wisest thing the members could do would be to accept the proposition of Her Majesty's Government. Dr. Helmcken, no doubt, saw the matter in this light yesterday, and was, like a prudent man, willing to recant his former opinions when the time had gone by for their adoption, and when nothing could possibly be gained by adhering to them. We have frequently alluded to the fact that the colony must, one way or the other, pay the Civil List. If the Crown Lands proceeds will not enable the Imperial authorities to pay the whole of it, the members may make up their minds to be obliged to vote the remainder. It, therefore, does not matter one straw, so far as economy is concerned, whether we accept the proposition or not, but as a question concerning the stability of affairs, it matters very much that those disagreeable contending should, for the future, cease.

"AFTER" ENTERPRISE.—There is something always amusing in the self-gratulatory antics which the boy evinces when he dons his first pair of manly trousers. Our juvenile contemporary's gyrations over his first "newspaper-enterprise" yesterday, are equally provocative of risibility. With a praiseworthy effort, he launched his four-cared canoe, and like Ulysses, braved the whirlpools of Scylla and Charybdis. The goal is safely reached, the bold express messenger secures a copy of the Portland paper, and fair Olympia is left far behind. Amid raging tempests and a turbulent ocean, the "express" wends its way; with nerves strained, muscles stretched, eyes expanded, the Siwash barman propel the tiny craft until length Victoria's once more in view; the wearied souls throw themselves with relief and thankfulness upon the wharf, and three Indian chiefs upon their noble heads bear to its destination, the precious freight. "Sherman presses forward," "Beauregard retakes works taken by Sherman," and several other alarming heads next morning meet the eye. Unfortunately, however, for the credit of this newspaper enterprise—the things are old. The only item really worth noticing—the retaking of Burnside's works—was performed on the 15th of June, while the general's exploit in capturing the Confederate redoubts with 500 prisoners, and eight field pieces on the morning of the nineteenth—only two days after the "very latest news," and previously published in the Colonist, is never hinted at. However, we do not wish to underrate our juvenile neighbor's first exertion in attempting to accomplish what the Colonist has been doing carefully, but we would advise it to be more circumspect in its statements. Its assertion that "our contemporary has spread a report" etc., is about equal to the usual verbiage. The fact of "our contemporary" (the Colonist) not being published between Saturday and Sunday, makes our contemporary, the Chronicle, only guilty of another slight misstatement. We had hoped this first ignominious attempt to obtain news, (although forced on our contemporary by its recent unfortunate peccadilloes,) without taking it unblushingly from the Colonist, was an indication that it was trying to follow the paths of newspaper integrity as well as independence; but we are afraid the one is of an spasmodic and temporary a character as the other.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.—A Southern woman, who had supported herself in a Northern city by teaching, was some time ago induced by a report that her niece was on her deathbed to return to the home of her childhood. She has since returned to the North, and contributed to Harper's Magazine a very readable tale, from which we make the following extracts; descriptive of what she saw and heard. "The country had been ravaged by two armies, wasted by fires and guerrillas, and scorched as by a sirocco. Twenty-three engagements, of more or less importance, had taken place within a circuit of twenty miles of the plantation where my childhood had been passed, and one not two miles removed. The country, with its deserted plantations, its tenantless negro cabins falling to decay, its fenceless gardens and fields overrun with rank weeds, all proclaimed some unusual state of affairs. Go where I would I met no young men, except an occasional soldier on horseback. And the old men were organized into Home Guards, with their drille and regular military duties. No young woman or child over six years was found who was not a member of some military company. I had heard much of the Union sentiment at the South. I found no evidence of its existence in this locality, and amidst a crowd of Northerners and a determination to endure all things before surrender was the universal sentiment. "Fighting to repel invasion," "Defending our hearthstones," was the language of every lip. Our homes and our firesides! Nothing will rouse and fire a people like that cry. The watchword of our flag and the Union was but a sounding word, and the flag but a patchwork of bunting. But when the leaders cry "Our homes are in danger; the invader is upon us!" all understand the call. If my heart had burned because of the ignorance and injustice of the Northern people concerning the South, the ignorance and injustice of Southerners toward the North was enough to make the very stones cry out. And in this mutual misunderstanding between the sections may, in my opinion, be found the cause of all our troubles. The Southern people would never have sustained their leaders in the secession movement had they not been misled as to the feeling of the North concerning them. A single example will give some idea of the delusion prevalent among the people. I was conversing carefully and cautiously for I knew that in their excited state an imprudent word would be like a spark on their freshly-glazed cotton—on the all-absorbing topic with a company of intelligent ladies, when one of them asserted that before Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the churches of New York, and Beecher's church in Brooklyn, had flaming placards above the pulpit headed, "Beauty and Booty," containing a call for men to go South—that the offending ministers took their texts from the placards, and gave flaming harangues, which, eliminated and reduced, meant that the South was to be seized and pillaged, and Southern women given up to outrage. To my indignant denial of this, she replied that G— was in New York at the time, and saw and heard these things. The said G— is a New Englander by birth and education. His story has received universal credence in this place. As I looked into his eyes, his honest face, my heart sank. Not until that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, will the masses of the Southern people be convinced.

THE GRAPE CROP OF SONOMA.—Colonel Harszby informs the Alta that the prospect for a bountiful grape crop in the Sonoma valley was never better than at the present time. The amount of wine made by the "Vintners' Association" last year was smaller than had been expected, but owing to the increased demand for the California grown article at the East, the sales netted more than the estimate, and this season the tariff amendments will operate still further to the advantage of the California wine growers, so that this branch, at least, of the agricultural interests of our State is likely to be more prosperous in the immediate future than any other.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
CORONATION DAY.—was observed very generally yesterday as a holiday, all the public offices and banks, and most of the places of business being closed, and the citizens devoting themselves heartily to enjoyment. A royal salute was fired from Beacon Hill at 12 o'clock, and the town was gay with the busting of all the various nations whose representatives are to be found in our cosmopolitan city.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—The following days have been declared by His Excellency to be public holidays, during which the government offices will be closed: Queen's Birth-day, Accession Day, June 20th, Coronation Day, June 28th, Prince of Wales Birth-day, November 9th, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Christmas.

NEW MAGISTRATE.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed three new Justices of the Peace for the Colony, viz: A. C. Anderson, Esq. of Saanich; M. T. Johnston, Esq.; and C. S. Nield, Esq. of Nanaimo.

COURT OF REVISION.—Messrs. Southgate and Richard Lewis have resigned their seats at the Board of Revision. His Excellency has appointed Captain Reid and James Langley, Esq. to fill the vacancies.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.
THE TRIBUNE.—This unfortunate vessel is likely to be soon relieved from her unpleasant berth on the sands of the Fraser. During the last four days she has been fairly afloat three or four times, and but for some untoward occurrence early in the week would have got off. As it is, she now lies about 250 feet from the channel. Another effort was to be made to get her off last night; and should the weather be calm, she would in all probability be got into deep water. We hear it stated by naval men that she is badly injured, the effects of the straining being plainly visible, while passing on the Enterprise. We trust, however, that the injury may be over-estimated.

THE ALBERT EXPEDITION.—Mr. Robinson, who was sent down to Albert about a month ago, by some private parties here, chiefly to exploit for coal, returned to town yesterday. The search for coal was unsuccessful, neither well-defined seams nor promising indications being discovered, although detached croppings consisting of flakes about half an inch thick and two or three feet long, were met with. Several very good copper reefs were found however, and specimens brought down, which will be submitted to an assay.

A most comfortable dwelling house is about to be erected on Pandora street for Mrs. Manro, the widow of the unfortunate gentleman who was accidentally shot at Keekoo last fall. The amount of money raised in the city for that purpose was, we understand, about \$3,000.

OLYMPIA.—The offensive smell arising from the defunct Swishes who are accumulating on Colm Island, in the entrance to the harbor, frequently greets passing navigators in a manner more pungent than pleasant. Steps should be taken to abolish the nuisance of a burying ground in that locality.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—W. A. Cooper, bankrupt, appeared and passed his final examination. F. Engell, bankrupt, appeared, but his examination was postponed for Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

FOR BENTINCK ARM.—In obedience to an order from Admiral Kingomee, the Grappler will shortly be despatched north to relieve H. M. S. Sutlej at Bentinck Arm.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Capt. Pike, pilot, and Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. Parsons of the H. B. Co.'s service, arrived by the Chrysolite yesterday.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.
FROM THE SAND-HEADS.—The gunboat Grappler arrived at Esquimalt from the mouth of Fraser river early yesterday forenoon. She left the Tribune river before last at 12 o'clock, still fast on the sands. The gunboats and Beaver had got the ship afloat several times, but from the nature of the bottom she grounded again almost immediately. Should she not be got off in a day or two, she will probably remain aground for a month at least. Strong hopes are entertained, however, of getting her off this time. She has been lightened as much as possible, and her topmasts, etc., lowered. The Beaver has taken off eleven tons of powder, and the Fort-ster has taken up to be stored at New Westminster. The Grappler brought down the spare part of the Tribune, and discharged it on the H. B. Co. wharf.

COMMENDABLE.—At a meeting of the butchers of the city, on Wednesday evening, at which Messrs. Reynolds, Hutchinson, Carson, Makin, Shearsmith and several others were present: It was resolved that after the 3rd day of July, their respective establishments would be closed on Sundays. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Barnett, was unanimous in agreeing to the above resolution.

THE CHRYSOLITE.—This vessel is already being unloaded at Esquimalt, and the freight brought round to the city. Her draught, loaded, is 18 feet, but when she has been lightened to 15 feet, she will be brought round by pilot-pike to this harbor.

FOR BENTINCK ARM.—The gunboat Grappler, after receiving some repairs to her boiler, will sail for Bentinck Arm to-night or to-morrow, to relieve H. M. S. Sutlej.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A considerable number of our American fellow townsmen, including Consul Francis, Messrs. McCrea, Curtis, and about a dozen ladies, went over on the Eliza Anderson yesterday morning to spend the "fourth" in Olympia. A large party were also expected at Olympia from Seattle by the steamer J. B. Libby.

FROM THE WEST COAST.—The sloop Leocade arrived last evening from Pachena Bay, and Port San Juan, with a cargo of seal, bear, and sea-otter skins. She reports a ship off Cape Flattery, yesterday morning, bound up, but too far off to make her out. The pilot boat was seen cruising outside Race Rocks.

ASQUATULATED.—Four of the hostages given by the Hydah Chiefs, in the matter of shooting Mr. Garrett's cows, "made tracks" yesterday afternoon for the "far north." Capt. Jefferson, the "hyas tykes," laid a complaint against them last night.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.
JUDICIAL EXERCISE.—We understand that His Lordship, the Chief Justice, contemplates taking up the civil cases at the ensuing assizes before the criminal ones, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on Wednesday. This, we believe, is a mode of proceeding totally unprecedented in English Courts, at least when there is only one assize, and inflicts a manifest injustice on those imprisoned for criminal offences, some of whom may be innocent of the charges preferred against them. Judging from the time usually consumed in carrying through the business of our Courts it is extremely improbable that the civil cases will be completed in one day, as contemplated, and even should this be accomplished, the precedent is not at all a desirable one. We hope His Lordship may see fit to reconsider his intentions in the above matter.

REMOVED SALE.—We are informed by passengers by the Alexandra yesterday morning, that Mr. G. B. Wright has sold the steamer Enterprise to the upper Fraser, and all his establishments, to a gentleman, formerly a Victoria merchant, who has lately returned from Cariboo.

FAST RIDING.—The mounted messenger who brought down Mr. Cox's letter to the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, travelled night and day at full gallop from Alexandria to Yale. At one place he paid \$50 for a horse for 20 miles.

STOCK AT CREMAINUR.—Messrs. Stafford & Hobart have about 75 head of fine cattle on their ranch at Cremainur, among which number there are 20 milch cows. Stock seems to thrive well in that neighborhood.

FOR REPAIRS.—H. M. S. Beaver came down to Esquimalt yesterday, to be repaired, having suffered considerably in her efforts to assist the Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 5th.
THE "FOURTH".—Yesterday was observed as a general holiday by nearly the whole population of the city. The various places of business were closed, and everybody seemed to lay himself out for a day of genuine recreation. Out of compliment to our American fellow-townsmen, who never fail to do full honor to our national holidays, nearly every British building which boasted a flag-pole spread to the breeze "the flag that's braved a thousand years," while the other nationalities were not behind in similar gratulations, so that the whole city was gay with flaunting banners. Every horse, carriage, and pleasure boat was in requisition, and hardly a strip of pebbly beach or nook of bosky dell in all our picturesque neighborhood was left unvisited by merry groups. The whole day's proceedings were a pleasing evidence of the thorough amity and good feeling which prevail between us and our "American cousins."

THE CANDIDATES.—The near approach of election day has at length bestirred our sluggish politicians, and already there are three "Richmonds in the field." Messrs. Cruikshank, Alton, and C. B. Young, make their appearance before the electors to-day to contest the honor of representing them in the fourth parliament of Vancouver Island. The gentlemen, doubtless owing to this being their maiden essay at electioneering in this city, are modest, and refrain from expressing their political views through the medium of the press. There will, however, be abundant opportunity for them to declare themselves to-day at the hustings, and enlighten the electors on the opinions they hold in regard to the great questions of the day.

THE ALEXANDRA.—This steamer, which was to take the excursion party to San Juan yesterday, was unfortunately delayed at Saanich, and so prevented from fulfilling her engagement, to the mortification of her owners and the disappointment of the excursionists, who had set their minds on a dance on her spacious deck. The cause of her delay at Saanich was a gale which came on while she was towing a raft of logs at Sayward's mill. She had also a difficulty in getting a supply of fire-wood to bring her down in time.

RACES YESTERDAY.—A large crowd of pleasure-seekers wended their way to Beacon Hill yesterday, the principal attraction being a race between three well-known coadjutors Silvertail, Voltree, and Boston Colt. The contest, however, lacked interest, from the belief that the powers of the horses were not fully brought out, each of the three winning a heat. A number of scrub races occupied the afternoon till nearly six o'clock, when the crowd made their way homeward.

THE EXCURSION.—Owing to the detention of the Alexandra at Saanich, the steamer Enterprise was chartered for the Fourth of July excursion to San Juan, and about ten o'clock steamed out of the harbor laden with a godly freight of some 250 jovial pleasure-seekers—men, women, and children, all intent on celebrating Independence Day in as hearty and delightful a manner as possible. The weather, although a little cloudy and cool in the morning, brightened up towards afternoon into a very pleasant day. In due time the excursionists arrived at the pretty little port of Bellevue, where they were received in the most cordial manner by the inhabitants. They then proceeded up to the American Camp, at which they found every preparation made, and where all at once began to enjoy themselves to the best of their ability. The fine grass plot in the barrack enclosure was speedily occupied by a "gay and festive" crowd, who to the music of Allen's band, disposed themselves in the many dance, while others formed pic-nic groups, little walking parties, or engaged with the soldiers of the garrison in various athletic sports. A number of soldiers from the English Camp on the north end of the island were also down, and joined with their American brethren in arms in running, jumping, blindfold wheelbarrow races, &c., causing great amusement among the excursionists. Several horse races also came off, which added to the day's enjoyment. At length, as the sun began to touch the western rim of the horizon, the now sated pleasure seekers began to wend their way towards the steamer, and were taken on board by boats, owing to the shallowness of the water. About half-past six all were safely embarked, and the gallant little Enterprise turned her prow homeward, where she arrived at half-past eight, thus terminating a day of hearty and healthful enjoyment, without a contretemps further than the slight tribute which Neptune invariably exacts from those who first intrude themselves on his domain.

NEWS FROM THE EXPLORERS.—The sloop Random, which was despatched a few days ago to Port San Juan, on the west coast of the island, with supplies for the public exploring expedition, returned yesterday with the tidings of their having arrived at that port from Cowichan. The sloop had been some days beating up to San Juan, and consequently was in a hurry to get back, so did not have time to bring much news from the party, the second detachment of which only arrived an hour or two before she left. They were all well however, and so far much gratified with the results of their expedition. Dr. Brown promises to send another despatch by first opportunity.

NO VESSELS IN THE STRAITS.—The master of the Domitilla reports that during the three days he was in sight of this coast, no vessel of any kind was to be seen. There are now three vessels overdue from San Francisco—the brig Crimes, and bark D. M. Hall, and Panama, and two ships overdue from England—the Royal Charlie, and John Stephenson.

DRAWING-ROOM CONCERT.—Mrs. Swainson Willis, of whose admirable performances as a pianist the public have heard too little, gives a drawing-room concert on the 18th inst., in the Lyceum Hall, under the patronage of Mrs. Kennedy.

FROM UTSALADY.—The steam tug Mary Woodruff arrived from the Utsalady Mills yesterday, with Captain Tom Wright on board, to procure supplies for the two steamers now building at that port for the Columbia river.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor will formally prorogue both Houses of Parliament on Thursday next.

COLONIAL SCHOOL.—The examination of this institution has been postponed to Monday next.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR AND MRS. PARKINGTON.—Mrs. Parkington, (Shillaber) of Boston, was not able to attend the great Sanitary Fair of St. Louis, although she was specially invited; but she forwarded to one of the lady managers her excuses in the following characteristic note:

Boston, April 11, 1864.
My Dear Madam.—Not being very detestable with a pen, ma'am, and troubled with a romantic twinge in my right shoulder, my little boy, which is Isaac, writes for me to say how facilitated I should be to make your invitation acceptable, and come to your Sanitary Fair on the 17th. Most satisfactory it is, to be sure, when war is so destructible to human life, dear me, and clothing is nothing. What would the poor soldiers have done if that excellent body and soul hadn't come, with healing on its wings, bringing consolation and new clothes, to say nothing of the stockings and the old shavers for up for bandages for the sufferers, blessings upon 'em, and amen to it. Tears come into my eyes as I think of "all the good" has done and may do—may heaven be rewarded for it—and I am, very sorry that I cannot come and be one of the features of the Fair, though my features are not fair; but, bless you, you may have the features without my coming at all, for I have got a friend to go and sit for me at a photographer's, whose liniments I send in this. They are not handsome, but that is not his fault nor mine.

I wish I was as rich as Croesus, and had a bank of money to send you, but alas, she will must be taken for the dead, though that may not bring the fracture of a cent in the great aggregation. That the purpose of the Commission may be crowded with greenbacks, and their hearts strengthened for good by your Fair, is the desire of my heart, which it is my prayer that it may be realized. Yours, devotionally,
RUTH PARKINGTON.
Her signature.

ALICE: ICE PARKINGTON.

The intelligence brought yesterday by the Anderson in six days later from the East. Our previous advice left the main body of the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, with the left wing resting on the north bank of the Chickahominy. From the movements of the Northern commander, we were led to surmise that his design was to cross the James river and co-operate with Butler. On Sunday, the 12th, that movement actually began, and as Lee was out-flanked on the South Anna by Grant's rapid passage of the Pamunkey, so it would appear he has been again out-manoeuvred by the Federal general, in the latter's flank march of fifty miles, crossing the Chickahominy and James rivers. The rear of the Confederates at Petersburg was thus surprised and the outer works captured. The next morning (the 16th), the various defences were assaulted with more or less success; but on the following day the Confederate positions were stoutly defended and the Northern army met with several repulses. The assaults continued the next day, 18th, and resulted in the taking of a number of redoubts and prisoners. The news is no later than Sunday, the 19th, at which date the Confederates had been driven back to their last defences, and the city was being completely invested by the Northern forces. The Federal losses have been heavy in these operations against Petersburg, which is defended by all the engineering skill of Beauregard; but it is evident the place must quickly succumb, shells being fired at latest advice from within a mile range of the city. Lee has been decidedly outgeneraled. His Richmond fortifications will aid him about as little as did his strongly-intrenched position on the South Anna. In each case Grant has avoided the sanguinary operation of assaulting almost impregnable works, while he has been enabled at the same time to advance nearer his object. That object is no more the taking of Richmond, than the capturing of Petersburg. There are, but the means to accomplish the great end—the narrowing of the circumference of Lee's movements. To keep the Confederate commander hemmed in around Richmond, while the Federal forces are gradually concentrating to the South and West, would be simply to confine Lee to a portion of Virginia totally inadequate to maintain his army. With Crook, Averill, and Hunter, coming up from the West, after destroying every means of supply, the retreat of the Confederate general would be completely cut off, and he would be obliged to fight at a ruinous disadvantage. On the other hand, it may be said that this last move of Grant leaves open the Federal capital to Lee's army; but it is evident there is but little compensating advantage in that quarter. Whether Petersburg falls or not, Lee will have to forego the advantages of the defences of Richmond, and bring his troops out to the open plain, between the Capital and Petersburg. He will have to fight his way to reinforce the latter place, which is now surrounded by lines of circumvallation. The defeat of Sturgis is fully explained in this morning's news, and shows how much more severe was the Federal disaster than previously indicated. It appears that Sturgis was sent from Memphis with a force of 8000 men to destroy portions of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, when he was met by a larger force of the Confederates, and thoroughly routed, losing a great portion of his command, and the bulk of his artillery and ammunition. Sherman had calculated that nearly all the Confederate troops in that part of the country had gone to reinforce Johnson; but was sadly disappointed on learning the result of Sturgis' expedition. The news from Georgia is, not by any means exciting. Some reports of Federal successes are mentioned; but we are inclined to take the despatches from this portion of the seat of war with many grains of allowance. Sherman states that Johnson had left his strong position on Kenaw Mountain, and was pursued to Chattanooga, and the Federal commander then announces that he is going to start immediately and "whip the enemy." There is a little of the Pope braggadocio in this; and when Secretary Stanton subsequently announces that Gen. Sherman has been too premature in his assertions, and that Johnson was still on Kenaw Mountain, we do not feel at all surprised. We have noticed several discrepancies of late in the despatches from Sherman's command, which we certainly think rather unbecoming a general who has made so high a reputation in the field. The "raiding" expeditions seem to be in full blast. Gen. Torbett, after defeating a division of the Confederates near Gordonsville, on the 11th, destroyed a considerable portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and had another engagement on the 12th. Sheridan, after being in the same vicinity, is announced by the Richmond papers to have been defeated by Fitzhugh Lee, who it is said took 800 prisoners. Kautz is employed on the railway destruction round about Richmond. Hunter and Crook are in the vicinity of Lexington and Lynchburg, and have orders to make short work of the railway communication between the latter place

and Richmond. Altogether, it would appear that if cavalry raid on out of the Western and Northern supplies of Richmond, Grant is determined to accomplish that object.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson. Grant's Forces with Butler—Petersburg Assaulted—The Cavalry Raids—English Ministry Defeated—Maximilian in Mexico.

The Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday morning with the following dispatches: WASHINGTON, June 13.—The bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law passed the House by a vote of 85 to 48—having previously passed the Senate. The Gold Bill also passed the House by a vote of 76 to 62. It went to the Senate with some amendments, which will be probably considered to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Times' special correspondent, at Staunton, says, "We met the enemy in force, 15 miles north of this place. We whipped them thoroughly. The rebels were commanded by Jones and Imboden. The former was killed. We pursued them all day with little resistance, although the place was strongly fortified, and all the males were ordered out to defend the place. We captured six guns and about a thousand prisoners, and many hundred thousand dollars worth of stores. Also destroyed a large amount of railroad property. Our loss is not large. Thorburn's brigade suffered most. The enemy is retreating towards Blue Ridge. The retreat is a complete stampede. We don't stop, but move to another important point."

WASHINGTON, Midland, June 13.—Despatches have arrived from the Army of the Potomac to 8 o'clock this morning. Movements at that time were in successful progress.

No reports to-day from Sherman. The following despatch was received from Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky: I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana on day-light yesterday evening, and after an hour's hard fighting completely routed him, killing 300 and wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly 400. We recaptured nearly 100 of Gen. Hobson's command, and over 1,000 horses. Our loss is killed and wounded is about 150. Morgan's scattered forces fly in all directions. They threw away their arms, being entirely without ammunition. They are wholly demoralized.

Despatches from Gen. Butler, dated nine o'clock this morning, indicate no change there.

No further intelligence from Hunter. STANTON. CAIRO, June 11.—Memphis papers of the 10th give further particulars of the battle at Columbia, Arkansas. A force under A. J. Smith, landed on the 6th at Sunny Side, below the Bayou, and took up the march early the next day towards Chicago, keeping along the west bank of the Mississippi. At 9 o'clock, our advance met the enemy—two regiments—strongly posted on the opposite side of the Bayou, emptying into the lake. After a short artillery duel, the enemy fell back to a stronger position, an open field being between; two lines of battle were formed.

By that time, Columbia and the places above were in flames. Smith's forces were, it seems, resting from a fight of a desperate character that day with Marmaduke, in which the rebel forces, with their battery, were driven off in several places. Marmaduke had taken shelter behind an impassable bayou, where it was thought he would make a stand. Smith had full possession of the field, and the blockade of the river had been temporarily raised. Our loss was about 30 killed and 70 wounded; rebel loss, 150.

The Herald's correspondent says that Marmaduke's forces numbered 6,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, besides three batteries. The enemy were completely routed, thus opening the Mississippi to navigation. Our forces being infantry, could not pursue, and re-embarked on the 7th for Memphis.

CAIRO, June 14.—A force of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and pieces of artillery, under General Sturgis, was sent from Memphis on the first, for the purpose of destroying the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which had been repaired by the rebels as far north as Corinth. It was operated by Sherman and McPherson that nearly all the rebel forces which had been operating in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, were sent to reinforce Johnston. The sequel showed that this was a mistake; for at Canton, Miss., on the 10th, our forces fell in with the enemy in overwhelming numbers, and a terrific battle ensued, resulting in the destruction of our troops. A large portion of our infantry was captured. Owing to the horrible condition of the roads, most of our artillery was destroyed or abandoned. Our retreating column was sharply pursued by the rebel cavalry to Centerville.

The rebel infantry force is reported to be moving in the direction of Memphis. They were at Ripley when last heard from. A train of 100 wagons, belonging to Sturgis' expedition, was partly burned, and the rest were captured.

Pik and Forrest are reported to have been present during the fight. Washington, commanding our forces at Memphis, feels no apprehension for the safety of that place.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Reports received from Covington last night state that a party numbering five hundred of Morgan's men, who took the August road, were overtaken and whipped yesterday near Clayville, by Col. Gastard. Stragglers are being picked up all through the country.

A special train from Cynthiana arrived last night bringing 100 wounded, among them 20 rebels. The wounded remaining at Cynthiana are being well cared for.

Two Ohio regiments captured at Cynthiana were paroled at Clayville, and arrived here last night. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond across the Chickahominy and James rivers, is progressing far enough to admit publishing some general facts without danger of premature disclosure. After several days of preparation, the move commenced on Sunday. The eighteenth corps under Gen. Smith, marched to White House, and embarked transports to Bermuda landing.

Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to James bridge, crossed the Chickahominy and marched to Charles City on James river. Hancock's corps and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy on a bridge and marched to Wilcox on James river.

A dispatch from Grant, dated Headquarters, Wilcox Landing, 5:30 Monday evening 13th, stated that our advance had reached that place and would commence crossing James river Tuesday. Smith's corps would commence arriving at City Point that same night.

No fighting reported during the movement except a little cavalry skirmishing. Grant was at Bermuda Landing Tuesday, the 14th, at noon. Despatches from him dated 3 p. m., says our forces will commence crossing James river to-day. The enemy shows no signs yet of having brought troops to the south side of the river. Our movements to James river have been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident.

An unofficial dispatch, dated Gen. Butler's headquarters, the 14th, 2:20 p. m., says Smith's corps is coming in, 5,000 having already landed. NEW YORK, June 15.—The World's Washington dispatch, dated 14th, says: "There are rumors in town to-day that Sheridan had reached Gordonsville on the way to join our army and destroy the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. It is understood that he would pass round the south side of Richmond and sever railroad connections with the city, but this portion of the work has before been over that territory, and is therefore familiar with the country."

The Times' special says that news disclosed, the importance of his movements are made apparent. Hunter's column will act vigorously and effectively in the territory in which he is now engaged. His mission is understood to be not only to capture Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but to completely and thoroughly destroy the connection with them and Gordonsville. With Sheridan's assistance he may be enabled to penetrate still further into the country and effect the capture of Danville. It is well known that the railroad lines leading to the rebel capital are now taxed to the utmost for sources of supplies for the inhabitants of Richmond and Lee's army. If the railroad lines leading to the immense food depots in western and southwestern Virginia and Shenandoah valley be cut off, the rebels will be compelled to send away non-combatants and place the city in a state of siege.

The Times' special says that scouts from the front say that Sheridan has not been heard from, but is supposed to have reached Charlottesville on his way to Lynchburg. NEW YORK, June 14.—The Tribune's correspondent with Sherman, under date of June 11th, says a concentrated movement of gigantic importance was successfully accomplished to-day by McPherson, Sherman and the army of Tennessee, and Hooker commanding two army corps. The nature of the move was not made public and should not, at present, be known.

We are on the eve of a bitter struggle. Forty-eight hours may develop the plans of the Congress to hold the Convention in the annihilation of each other's legions. WASHINGTON, June 15.—A dispatch from Sherman's headquarters, dated 3 p. m., says that the rebels have been completely routed. Another unofficial dispatch, dated 9 p. m., reports that Thomas had captured nearly a whole brigade of rebels.

We have reports that the rebel General Polk was killed to-day. Gen. Sherman has made arrangements to repair Sturgis' disaster. He has placed Gen. A. J. Smith in command, who will resume offensive operations immediately. NEW YORK, June 15.—A call has been issued for the Union Conservative National Convention, to meet at Chicago July 4th, signed by P. F. Stevens, Secretary.

The World's Washington special says that an informal meeting of the Union members of Congress was held to consider the repeal of the three hundred dollars exemption clause; many deemed it injudicious. The impression prevails that it will not pass the House very soon, for within a few days a draft of two hundred thousand men is expected to be ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Petersburg Express has a dispatch from Lynchburg to the effect that the Federal under Hunter destroyed 25 miles south of Staunton. His strength is estimated to be 16,000. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 14th, has intelligence that Crook, with 8,000 men, was at Amber Court House, only 12 miles north of Lynchburg. He had destroyed the bridge over the river at Arrington. Lynchburg is defended by a much larger force than the Yankees anticipated.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—A dispatch from Gen. Corrigton, reports that George Jessie, with 200 men, was at Newcastle. The force was made up of desperate characters collected through the country for the purpose of stealing horses. We expect to bag the whole gang.

The Frankfort and Lexington cars will resume their trips to-morrow. The Louisville road has not been interrupted. HAMILTON, O., June 15.—Vallandigham made his appearance at the copperhead district convention held at this place to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from written documents, narrating his arrest, defending his course and denouncing as false the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he labored to prevent the raising of troops and encouraged the desertion of soldiers, and said: "I don't mean any longer to be the only man or party to be the victim of the arbitrary power of Abraham Lincoln. If he seeks my life let him so declare; but he shall not again restrain me from my liberty except upon the process of law."

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Vallandigham arrived at Dayton last evening. There was no demonstration. Considerable apprehension of trouble today. The people are very much excited. The district convention at Hamilton appointed him delegate to the Chicago Convention.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Officers from the front report that Wheeler made a raid on the railroad between Chattanooga and Sherman's army on Friday, capturing six loaded cars and cut the telegraph. The train going from Resaca to Chattanooga was interrupted, and in retreating a torpedo, which had been placed on the track, exploded, burning the cars five or six feet from the track, demolishing them—nobody was seriously injured.

Tu-night Wheeler made his appearance again on the road below Calhoun, and damaged a considerable portion of the track, which has since been repaired.

Men from the front report that our cavalry on a reconnaissance on front found only a small body of rebel cavalry. After a severe skirmish the enemy fell back across the Chattanooga.

Prisoners report the whole rebel army as being on the south side of the river and are determined to oppose the passage of our troops. The night of the 15th, and continued serious engagement can occur until it falls.

CAIRO, June 15.—The Memphis papers of the 13th give the following account of Sturgis' defeat: "On the 10th the expedition had been out nine days and met the enemy near Gantown, the cavalry, which was five miles in advance, first engaged the enemy, but were overpowered and compelled to fall back three miles to Oldtown Creek, where they were joined by infantry and artillery. Here a sharp engagement, lasting two hours, occurred. Our force was finally compelled to fall back in the direction of Ripley, closely followed by the enemy. A cannonal skirmish was kept up until we reached camp Fulton, where no other engagement ensued. The road at this point is narrow and so muddy that it was impossible to move on the wagon train and artillery. The enemy pressed our troops on all sides with superior forces. The cavalry, after a desperate fight, was again overpowered and compelled to fall back three miles to Oldtown Creek, where they were joined by infantry and artillery. 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to a toast. He made a speech... The 11th, Gen. Torbert... attacked the enemy...

The enemy in their effort to reinforce... Petersburg abandoned their intentions...

A dispatch dated City Point, 11 o'clock... The 8th corps this morning carried...

Another special of the 19th says the fourth... day of the battle of Petersburg ended...

The 18th corps went up the river to within... half a mile of town. We now near...

The Herald's special says, at 4 o'clock... this morning, June 19th, Burnside's...

San Francisco, June 19.—A Salt Lake... telegram reports the eastern line down...

June 13.—The steamship... arrived... The 15th says...

June 13.—The heaviest animal... of this species, which has been...

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June 13.—The heaviest animal... of this species, which has been...

June 13.—The heaviest animal... of this species, which has been...

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT. The Nor-Western says: "A serious evil...

A writer in the Nor-Western speaks as follows: "Everyone apparently agrees that...

The U.S. military post at Pembina, on the... boundary line, is to be made permanent...

The Nor-Western complains of the inefficiency... of the administration of justice in the...

The yield of Buffalo Robes for this year... promises to be much less than the past...

The Sioux Indians are quiet in the neighborhood... of the Settlement. They are said...

The annual Fur Trade Council of the Hudson... Bay Company was to be held shortly at...

Cricket.—A scratch match was played... Thursday on Beacon Hill, by several...

ALBERT, not out... 13
Green, b. Daniels... 26

Only one innings was played; both sides... fielding.

COAL OIL AT SANICHO.—We are informed that... on Mr. Street's estate at Sanicho...

THE CROWN LANDS REPORT.—This celebrated... document is now completed, passed...

A SON OF JEFFERSON DAVIS ACCIDENT.—All... Klamath.—The Richmond Examiner...

PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR... OF MEXICO.—The Alta's Washington...

THE SPIRIT OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.—It has... been observed that although Sherman...

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION. Rumored Defeat of the Inland Party...

From a private letter received by Dr. Jones... of New Westminster, from his brother...

A letter received last night in this city... from a gentleman in New Westminster...

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation...

After formation with warm water, the most... relief and speed cure can be readily obtained...

On the appearance of any of these maladies... the ointment should be rubed at least three times...

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in... the following cases: Bad Legs, Ulcers, etc.

Sold at the establishment of Ferguson Haxton... in 1854, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

There is a considerable saving by taking the... directions for the guidance of patients...

FOR SALE. TO ARRIVE. Ex BARK "D. M. HALL," From San Francisco: 600 sacks Barley; 125 sacks Oats; 80 bales Hay.

CRINOLINES AND CORSETS. The only Prize Medal for excellence of workmanship... and new designs.

CASTLE'S PATENT VENTILATING CORSET. Invaluable for the Bath Room, Equestrian Exercise, and Warm Climate.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS. CAUTION. Having received information that certain unprincipled persons...

"TUPPER & COMPANY," MANUFACTURERS. 61a, Moorgate Street, London; WORKS—LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN. That all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping... or engaged in any way in the sale or disposal...

ALL CURES MADE EASY!!!



Holloway's Ointment. Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts and Old Wounds.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation... and subduing pain in these complaints in the same...

After formation with warm water, the most... relief and speed cure can be readily obtained...

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BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS. WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT...

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's... Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale... this are probably the finest ever made."

"A more splendid piece of mechanism... never seen in this country."

"The watches which Mr. Benson exhibited... are of great value and interest."

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THE CAVES AT VICKSBURG.

Our readers will probably recollect the caves in which the inhabitants of Vicksburg took refuge during the siege. A Southern...

LOADING AT NANAIMO.

The schooner Alpha was discharging lumber from Burrard's Inlet on Monday to take in coal for the place.

FROM NANAIMO.

The sloop Ringlander arrived on Tuesday night from Nanaimo with 14 tons of coal for R. Brodrick.

\$40,000 - WORTH OF - CLOTHING! BOOTS, SHOES, AND DRY GOODS, -TO BE SOLD AT- ENGLISH COST.

Roper & Co., Fort street, HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER the whole of their stock of Clothing and Dry Goods at English cost.

Table with columns for IMPORTS, EXPORTS, and various goods like Apples, Butter, Flour, etc.

BRITISH VOL. 5.

Every individual is said to have in his house every country we know of...

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question, "When does mortification ensue?"

A skeptic once said to Dr. Parr, "That he would not believe anything he could not understand."

A large steamboat proprietor, although a man of immense wealth, is an old-fashioned Methodist...

At Uxalady, The English ship Oliver Cromwell, bound for Whampoa, finished loading on Tuesday last...

At Port Ludlow, a large ship is loading with wheat. The ship is the American brig Halle Jackson...

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner North Star, McCulloch, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with 73 tons of coal for Esquimalt.

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BRITISH COLONIST--SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

NO. 34.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE QUESTION.

Every individual is said to have a skeleton in his house—every country we know has some peculiar night-mare of evil spirit. France has been more or less subject to the horrible influence of the red republican and the Bourbon, England is in occasional dread of the "great unwashed" spectre appearing in her political arena, the United States has been terrified into rebellion by the perpetual pranks of the "irrepressible negro," and Vancouver Island, not to be behind, has also its member of the political chamber of horrors—the Civil List. There used to be, in olden times, certain periods of the year when supernatural sprites were wont to visit the haunts of man, and there are still superstitious observances in some parts of the world to appease the wrath of the demon, or conciliate the less terrible of the unearthly visitors. The Vancouver Island ghost has its stated visits, which are not so much guided by periods of time as by the cycle of occurrences. When the estimates come round, the Civil List stalks into our legislative chamber and demands its dues. The members, eager to get rid of its horrid presence, promise to pay it when the Crown Lands are made over to the colony, and the spirit departs. Whether there is just now some astronomical conjunction, that puts the "times out of joint," we cannot say; but certifies the appearance of his ghostly twin in the same session, is something not only out of all precedent, but actually unfair and unbecoming. It had virtually the same satisfaction from the House of Assembly the present year that it had in former years; but when it now traverses the mighty deep, and glides into the presence of Her Majesty's Secretary for the colonies, it receives but a portion of its yearly sustenance, and is told, in a cavalier manner, to go back to the Vancouver Island Assembly for the remainder. Hence the untimely visit of this diabolical spectre. The unfortunate Speaker, like Luther of old with another spirit, wrestled stoutly with the thing yesterday, and concluded, by his "recommending" resolution, that he had at length got rid of it for the session; the members commenced to feel relieved, and were indulging in the dream of a respite from Parliamentary labors; their legislative brows had begun to relax; May's Parliamentary Practice, Blackstone's Commentaries, and Chitty on Contracts, were carried away under arms wedged from gesticulating, and every thing betokened a closing of the school. A message, however, came down yesterday from the Governor. The members were hastily called together; and for the third time the Civil List

stuffed its former action, and implored the colony in a vote on the Civil List, when the other part of the bargain—possession of the Crown lands—is still in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. We are not by any means justifying the House in their refusal of those lands even on the grounds of an increased Civil List; but we cannot see, under the circumstances, how it is possible the House should be obliged to pay a portion of that Civil List towards which they have never paid a farthing before, without any equivalent whatever. If Mr. Cardwell desires that retrenchment should be made in this part of the Government service, by dispensing with a few of the officers, he is taking the proper course to effect that object, and make the Crown lands a bargain that should not be despised. One of two of the officers, we believe, might advantageously be given up. If, on the other hand, it is, as we presume, a mistake of the Colonial office, we feel convinced it will be immediately rectified, by His Excellency placing the matter before Mr. Cardwell. The officials will only have to "wait a little longer" for their salaries—that is all.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The examination of Mrs. Wilson Brown's pupils took place on Friday, the Rev. E. Cridge questioning the scholars in the various branches of learning—Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History—ancient and modern—Scripture History, and the manufactures and products of different countries. The readiness and correctness with which the questions put were answered told greatly in favor of the care bestowed by Mrs. Brown and her assistants in the culture of the youthful mind. In Geography, that branch which tends so much to enlarge the minds of the young, the scholars showed the aptness which may be said to be a peculiar characteristic of colonial children. The prizes given for music, (which were three in number) open to all three classes, were competed for by the whole school. Too much praise cannot be awarded Miss Macdonald, the teacher of music, for the proficiency of the young ladies in that pleasing art, every touch of the tender little fingers giving unmistakable proof of training by a masterly hand. Though many may be highly gifted in that way there are comparatively but few who have the power of imparting it well to others. We were much pleased with the performance of a duet played by the little Misses, Lucy and Ada; their ages we are informed are respectively six and seven years. The prizes, which were given out by Dr. Helmcken, the patron of the school, were distributed as follows:—
FIRST CLASS—1st prize, Miss Francis; 2nd prize, Miss Irvine.
SECOND CLASS—1st prize, Miss Helen; 2nd prize, Miss Minnie Jaggerman.
THIRD CLASS—1st prize, Miss J. Street; 2nd prize, Miss Branks; 3rd prize, Miss Emma Parker.
A great many presents were made to other scholars, who were considered deserving. Dr. Helmcken made several short and pithy addresses to the various recipients of prizes. He gave also a handsome prize coat to Miss Francis, and Miss Parker, on his own account, and handed over to Miss Louisa Macdonald, a beautiful Photograph Album, as a token of esteem from the scholars over whom she presides.
After the examination was finished, the forms were specially reviewed, and the buoyant young spirits indulged in a dance. The air of youthful beauty was far greater than we thought could be gathered in our town, and the sunny little faces, and neat pretty dresses, made the scene one of the gayest. Several mammas, aunts, and sisters, were present, and seemed much pleased with the progress made by the children.

PROFITS OF MAKING TURPENTINE.

We have before us the circular of a Portland, Oregon, firm, manufacturers of turpentine, resin, pitch, &c., whose rapid success is a striking exposition of the profitable nature of the business. The principal proprietor is a firm commenced business about two years ago, with an understanding but \$50 in his pocket. He began collecting the pine gum and manufacturing the turpentine, and gradually got on till now he has a fine establishment, and is worth some \$20,000! This beats gold mining, and should encourage parties to engage in a similar pursuit in this island, where as we have frequently pointed out, great advantages for the business exist. The country is covered with fir, from which the turpentine is obtained, and which is known to contain it in considerable quantities, and the price the article commands here is most remunerative. The present retail rate for spirits of turpentine is \$3 per gallon. In a previous issue we gave a few particulars of a manufactory already established in South Saanich, the proprietors of which have every prospect of great success, and there is abundant room for many such undertakings, with a ready demand for all they can possibly manufacture.

THE NEW WOOL CROP.

Sheep-shearing has just finished in the vicinity of Victoria, and in some cases the crop has already been disposed of. Several of our principal growers have sold their clip to a Victorian purchaser for 12 to 15 cents per lb.—an extremely low figure, when the price in England at last autumn was 60 cents.

JOTTINGS FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

CAMERONTOWN, WILLIAMS CREEK, 19th June, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—For dullness, Williams Creek now would beat Victoria. The bed rock drain not being finished, causes great dissatisfaction, and more than a third of the men on the Creek are unemployed. Long faces, and woe-begone, melancholy objects hanging about the saloons and houses, are to be seen from morning till night, every one hoping that a month more will change their luck. Still, several claims are paying well. The Aurora Co. took out 300 oz. this morning. Wake up Jake, Steele's, and the Ericsson are taking out good pay. Hart and Co., in Marysville, pretty well. The Butcher claim, on Lightning Creek at Van Winkle, took out one piece weighing \$511, which is now on view at Van Doran's, in Barkerville. Of course, the "Butchers" are in high glee. The Discovery, Capt. Evans, is doing well.

On the 17th instant, G. Daniels, a Cornishman, at work in the Prairie flower, met with his death by the accidental falling of a pump which was being lowered down the shaft; his death was instantaneous. What made it the more shocking was that every precaution against accident had been taken, but the frost prevented the ropes from "biting." An inquest was held the same day; verdict accidental death.

Judge Begbie, with Mr. Matthew, and the two Mr. Trutchs, arrived on the Creek on the 13th instant.

The last two days have been warm and genial, refreshing to the health and spirits of all, but up to the 16th June, snow and frost prevailed.

There is very little illness on the Creek. Provisions are plentiful, and for Cariboo, at moderate prices. If the bed rock drain were finished, all the claims would be at work, and the men all employed, and consequently discontent would be at an end.

STRIKE ON KEITHLEY'S CREEK.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by a miner on Keithley's creek to a gentleman in this city:—

"Dear Sir—I am happy to inform you, my boy, that the Grotto Tunnel Company have struck good pay in their shaft, just now down. This is our second shaft this spring—the first 30, this 40 feet; we missed the center of the shaft on both shafts, one being on each side only 25 feet apart, but fortunately we have enough of it in our shaft to prove it to be good; the pay is 7 or 8 feet deep, and from 2 to 4 bits to the bucket, and that on the very edge of the channel. But we are smothered with water, so we can't take 5 buckets of water to one of dirt. We believe this to be one of the most lasting claims in Cariboo, and the boys think that they can make 20 or 30 dollars per day when right at work. We now have to rig a pump operation yet, and God knows what, before we can get a cent. Interests are up to \$3,000, and no one to sell. We hold the key to the ground, so we are safe from jumpers, but at present 'tis like the possession of a diamond to a poor man. The weather here is fine, no rain yet. Chinamen here by the hundred; trade slow, but little news. I think times will be brisk this summer. We have a post-office now at the Forks of Quesselle, so our letters will go direct and no humbug."

GEORGE ROBERTS' DEATH.

WILLIAMS CREEK, CARIBOO, 18th June, 1864.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir, in your contemporary's issue of the 21st May, the enclosed slip directed my attention to some facts in relation to it:—

"THE FATE OF ROBERTS."—At San Juan Island an impression prevails that Roberts was murdered by his two companions, who then upset the boat, and sent her adrift, after they were taken across to the other side in an Indian canoe. This impression arises from the mysterious manner of the Indians in the vicinity, who seem inclined to talk over the matter, when questioned by the whites."

I was the owner of the boat he sailed from Victoria to the day before his departure from that place for San Juan Island; and as I was thoroughly acquainted with the character and abilities of the boat, having tested her in a voyage to and from the Bentick Arm, and having crossed and re-crossed the Gulf of Georgia, and the Queen Charlotte Sound, in very heavy weather, I have to accord my testimony in favor of the impression expressed in the enclosed paragraph, that foul play has had something to do in that sad affair.

I have therefore, first to state, that the character of the mate who had command of the boat for Roberts, was far from being a good one. Secondly, had the boat been capsized, her mast would have been found standing in her, when picked up—which was not the case—Thirdly, I know, from the fact that it was so lightly fitted in the step, which it rested on, through the thwart, through which it passed, that without manual aid it could not be removed. And lastly, the depth of her false keel gave her such a hold in the water, that any ordinary squall could not capsize her; in addition to which, her sails were light, and tidily balanced.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN MORRIS.

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper has been trying to get a peculiar view of a rainbow.

THE NORTH END OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Its Geography—Climate—Timber—Minerals—Native, etc.

From a gentleman who has just returned from a lengthened residence on the northern end of this island, we obtain the following interesting description of the country lying round Kokoemo Sound:—

Kokoemo Sound is situated on the west coast of the island, about 16 miles south of Cape Scott, the northern extremity. It is divided into three main arms, one running due east, one to the south-east, and one commencing about 20 miles up the Sound, and running west-north-west. These arms are 10, 10, and 25 miles long respectively, starting from the head of the main Sound. Numbers of rivers empty into them, but are mostly shallow, and blocked with fallen timber. At the entrance of the Sound, on the north side, is Quatsess Bay, about one and a-half miles in extent, from which a narrow arm runs back eight miles, widening at the extremity into another smaller bay. At the head of the east arm, about 30 miles from the coast, a trail runs across to Fort Rupert, a distance of 12 miles. There is also a trail from the head of the south-east arm, to Ki-a-kut, on the coast, about half way between Cape Scott and Nootka Sound.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The country from Cape Scott, extending down below Kokoemo Sound, is extremely mountainous and rugged, many of the hills being at such an altitude as to be covered with snow throughout the year. The mountains are densely covered with heavy timber, chiefly hemlock, to the tops, except in the cases of the loftiest peaks, which are covered with snow. Narrow valleys are found along the banks of the large rivers, but very heavily wooded. The only level land to be found in the vicinity, is between the head of the east arm and Fort Rupert, through which the trail crosses. From Kokoemo, half way across, the land rolls gently; the remaining half is cedar swamps, and beaver meadows.

TIMBER.

The principal timber to be found in this portion of the island, is hemlock, which is found in large quantities. The wood is comparatively useless for any other purpose than firewood. Further inland, among the mountains, there are large clear cedar trees, averaging between four and six feet in diameter, and some reaching eight feet. There are also cypress, inland, round the lakes. White and red pine are to be found all round the Sound, interspersed through the hemlock. Some of the pines reach a great size. Clumps of alder and small maple are likewise to be found, but of little value, except for fire. The natives manufacture their wooden eating bowls out of the latter.

MINERALS.

In addition to three or four seams of promising coal, which crop out of the ground, but have not been mined, several veins of copper have been discovered. One of them is at a place called A-c-a, which has been slightly prospected, has every indication of being rich. Quartz veins abound in the vicinity of A-c-a. Excellent limestone is to be found in different parts of the Sound. Our informant, who is an old miner, has washed on most of the streams and bars for gold, but never got a "color."

THE NATIVES.

The Indians residing on the Sound are a people of timid race. They have been much terrified by the Kwa-kwa and Fort Rupert tribes, who have from time to time pounced upon them and thinned their numbers. There are now only two tribes on the Sound—the Kokoemo and Quat-sess, the former numbering about 300 in all, and the latter only 40. There was formerly another tribe named the Coup-ence, numbering 60 to 70, of whom but two adults, a man and a woman, remain. The whole tribe was butchered a few years ago by the Fort Rupert and the Naa-pu-put Indians. The Kokoemo and Quat-sess are very friendly, and seldom have an opportunity of getting intoxicated. They never strike one another, but if enraged they talk loudly, and one of the party puts an end to the dispute by jumping into a canoe and paddling to another camp and representing that he is in a violent state of indignation. Their diet is fish and roots; during summer they procure venison and bear meat. They trap a few leaver and martin, but as a rule get very few furs and skins, as they are afraid to venture far from home.

MODE OF FISHING.

During the month of April, when herrings are spawning, immense numbers are secured with a sort of rake, consisting of a long rod with from 36 to 40 spikes or wires driven into the end, about an inch apart. An Indian takes his station at the stern of the canoe and works the rake straight down, raising it again at the bow, and shaking the herring into the canoe. They also procure the mackerel itself by sinking hemlock branches in the water, and so soon as they are sufficiently covered with the spawn they are taken up and dried. The spawn is then rubbed off, and after the leaves have been taken out, it is washed in fresh water and eaten.

SHORT-STAYED POLICY.

The proprietor of the salmon fisheries being about to ship a schooner load of salt, etc., to his new station on Mud Bay, near Point Roberts, applied to the British Columbian Government to be allowed to clear at that port, and ship direct to the station. His request was, however, refused, and he was compelled to take his schooner all the way up to New Westminster, enter and clear at that port, and come nearly half the way back again, thus making a trip of one or two days occupy probably as many weeks. Truly this is "developing resources" with a vengeance!

LATER FROM CARIBOO.

[FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

CAMERONTOWN, WILLIAMS CREEK, 19th June, 1864.

We have been favored with the following account by Mr. B. Greenbaum, who left Williams Creek on the 20th June:—

ERICSSON CO.—This claim was paying as largely as ever. Our informant saw the men wash out 502 oz. for one day's work.

WELSH CO.—The claim adjoining the above was still paying well.

AURORA CO.—This claim keeps steadily paying a very large amount.

WAKE-UP-JAKE CO.—This company have had lost the lead in the old shaft, and have commenced sinking a new one.

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD CO. and PARKINSON CO.—Two claims on McCollum's Gulch, have up to the present time, been ground sluicing, and will commence washing this week.

The BUTCHER CO.'s claim on Lightning Creek was paying from 100 to 200 ozs. per day.

The DISCOVERY CO.'s claim also on Lightning Creek was paying as well as usual. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—A great many claims were in full work and many companies were prospecting. The Bed Rock Flume Company have commenced working up from the Black Jack Tunnel to meet the part of the flume previously laid in the upper part of the creek. The weather was very fine and warm. Business was rather dull. Two droves of cattle were met, one of 300, at Van Winkle, and another of 100 head at Cook's Ferry, both bound for Williams Creek.

Wm. Cunningham was buried at Soda Creek last Sunday. His wife and mother-in-law returned to Williams Creek on Monday. A great many pack trains were on the road to the upper country; also many ox-teams going to Soda Creek. The new wagon road from the Mouth of Quesselle to Williams Creek is to be commenced this month. A good many men were waiting to go on the work. The country is very dry from Soda Creek down. The roads are all in excellent order. Our informant heard that three men had died of mountain fever on their way up.

GRANT AND LEE COMPARED.

The New York World in reviewing the Virginia campaign says, with a good deal of justice, "the crumination of the qualities of the two marked men leading the armies, that thus far our army has shown more steadiness, the enemy more mobility. Grant has been cool and indubitable, Lee fertile and despatching. The maneuvering in Friday's battle was all on the side of Lee, who evinced a readiness of resource and an easy promptitude in the handling of his troops which reflects credit alike on his generalship and the never-failing vigor by which he was checked in all of his battles. A commander who so many times during the day hurled a heavy and concentrated mass of troops against his foe at distant and unexpected points, with a suddenness which outstripped the counter-concentration by which they were repelled, and which enabled him to dictate and control the movement of his adversary, is not to be despised. He is one of the highest in an unqualified tenacity of purpose. He is a soldier who cannot be shaken or daunted; whose imperturbable coolness cannot be ruffled by the most unexpected and threatening incidents. Instead of losing poise and getting into a flutter when this or that part of his line seems breaking and about to give way, he is incapable of believing its possibility, even though it be taking place before his eyes. A General who is made of this staunch stuff cannot easily be beaten. A defeat in battle is often a moral rather than a physical result; heavy fighting tends to bring on, on one side or the other, a moment of wavering or discouragement, and then an army succumbing rather to these feelings than to a physical impossibility of prolonging the contest. If it fits on with dauntless steadiness, in the face of discouragement—and still more, if it can never know the feeling, its superior morale may prove an overmatch for the other side, which may be overtaken by that sudden quailing which is the turning point of fortune. General Grant's dogged and indomitable tenacity, and his utter incredulity to the existence of danger is an earnest that he will not be disconcerted by the most unexpected maneuvers, nor yield, nor allow his army to yield, to a sudden and disastrous surprise."

Lee, with his superior readiness and fertility, has never given evidence of this stubborn and invincible persistence. His is the mobility and the dash of the wave; not the firmness of the rock. His courage, like the good man's wrath, subsides with the going down of the sun. It was so at Antietam; it was so at Gettysburg; it was so again last Friday after the great battle of the Wilderness. In a preliminary engagement he is buoyant and hopeful; but when all his forces have been brought up and he has handled them like a master through the hours of a long day, his overstrained faculties become relaxed after so much brilliant and fruitless endeavor; lassitude and loss of ardor fill the night—very likely a sleepless night—with gloomy forebodings, and he has no stomach for renewing the fight next day. The more phlegmatic and imperturbable Grant, whose insensibility to danger has not allowed him to be wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, does not sink into exhaustion when the day's fighting is over, and is ready to enter on the next day's work with a mind which "bates no jot of heart or hope." This is a matter of mere temperament; but something akin to it has been possessed by nearly all the great commanders. They have slept soundly on the night before and the night after the most momentous battles—a certain indication that they possessed that strength and steadiness of the nervous system which does not, as in the mere man of thought and genius, wear itself out in self-consuming excitement.

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, July 5, 1864.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, June 30th, 1864.

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following communication from His Excellency in reply to the resolution which passed the House yesterday was read: VICTORIA, June 30.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly. Gentlemen—I have received by the hands of your Speaker the copy of resolutions in reply to a communication which I had the honor to make to the Legislative Assembly, on the 27th inst., transmitting the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, No. 2, dated 30th April, 1864.

The Legislative Assembly in reply to that communication, resolve, "That this House is of opinion that the salaries mentioned (namely, the Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Surveyor-General) should be paid as heretofore out of the Crown Revenues, and would recommend that course."

The terms of the despatch of the Secretary of State, which you have had under consideration, unfortunately prohibit me from adopting that recommendation, and clearly point out that the salaries of the Governor and the Colonial-Secretary only are chargeable to that fund.

It is, therefore, obvious that unless the Legislature make provision for the remuneration of the remaining officers of the Government from some other source, as pointed out by the fourth paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch, their salaries must cease, and a question will then arise as to the authority under which they have received salary since the 1st January, 1864.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servant, A. K. KENNEDY, Governor.

Mr. Franklin moved that the question be taken into consideration to-morrow. He was opposed to the heavy legislation of taking up a question on its introduction, as being unwise and unparliamentary. There had been too much of that sort of legislation in the House within the last few months.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the standing orders be suspended, and the House go into Committee of the Whole on the question to-day.

Dr. Tolmie seconded the motion of Mr. Franklin, considering that the House should never, on general principle, take hasty action.

Dr. Trimble seconded the motion of Mr. DeCosmos.

The motion to support Mr. DeCosmos's motion was carried. Ayes—Messrs. Franklin, Tolmie, Carwell and Duncan. Noes—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell and Trimble.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow [Friday].

FRIDAY, July 1st, 1864.

The House met at three o'clock. Members present: Messrs. Trimble, Tolmie, Foster, Powell, Duncan, Denness, Carwell, and DeCosmos.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DeCosmos went into committee on His Excellency's communication in reference to the salaries of the Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Surveyor-General, and Treasurer, Mr. Denness in the chair.

Major Foster thought it required a long experience for persons in the colonies to acquire a correct knowledge of Parliamentary proceedings. It would appear that it was the opinion of that House that Her Majesty's Government should, on their representations, be obliged to change their mind, and that the prerogative of the Crown should be waived.

He thought, on this question of the civil list, that the most proper course for the House to follow would be to acknowledge their previous error—to accept the Home Government's proposition, or come out boldly for the scheme of making this colony an integral portion of British Columbia.

The dispatch from the Colonial Office told them they must pay a portion of the civil list, and he thought the House had better pay it. If the House cannot possibly pay it, then, as he had already said, let the members come out in a straightforward manner for a connection with the neighboring colony—with one Governor and one system.

There was a feeling of insecurity in the country so long as these questions were in abeyance—a feeling that no one was able to solve, and the apshot of which no one was able to forestall.

Dr. Helmecken hoped the question would be discussed calmly, dispassionately, and without prejudice. It appeared from the Governor's Message, that if the salaries of the Treasurer, Attorney-General, and other officers, were not paid by the House, the affairs of the country would be thrown into inexplicable confusion.

The House took the position that it could not pay such a civil list, for the reason that the Crown lands had been reduced in price and in quantity, and only brought a revenue at the time of about £4,000.

There was also besides the civil list the expenditure for extinguishing Indian titles, and the carrying out of surveys. The House, however, had then other prospects in view. They desired that there should be one Governor and one civil list for the two colonies. The present despatch showed that this could not be agreed to, that there had already been two Governors appointed.

To return to the civil list, the Duke of Newcastle offered to place the revenue of the Crown at the disposal of the Legislature. The hon. gentleman, however, seemed still determined to stick out for their original bargain. The Crown lands could at any time be made over to the colony, so that no loss of time need be apprehended on the matter, if the members felt disposed to close with the offer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

He was going into the question whether certain of the officials such as the Attorney-General, Surveyor-General and so forth were really Crown officials, but he must say that Mr. Carwell in his despatch, appeared to forget that he was writing to a free people in a free country, bordering on American territory.

Major Foster—It is very good. Saxon. Dr. Helmecken—Very Saxon indeed! However, he was willing to accept the proposition of Her Majesty's Government and pay the large sum required for the civil list. The House would ultimately, he thought, have to do it, and it seemed to him the only way of getting over the present difficulty.

He thought that the despatch did not really mean that the House should take money out of the colonial revenue to pay these officials. Mr. Carwell did not ask them to pay these salaries from "some other" source, which of course would have implied other than the Crown lands, but he said "some sources."

He, however, hoped that whatever might be the action of that House the officials would still fulfil their duties until the matter was properly and definitely settled. In connection with this matter, however, he would state to the House the substance of a conversation he had had with His Excellency who had allowed him, (Dr. Helmecken) to make use of it.

Mr. DeCosmos rose to a point of order. The Governor's name could not be introduced into that House any more than the Queen's into the House of Commons to influence a vote. It was contrary to Parliamentary usage.

Dr. Helmecken stood corrected. He was aware that such was the rule, and he would not have introduced the subject. He would, however, conclude by saying that the colony might as well pay the officials out of the Crown lands as Her Majesty's Government, and since the House was required to pay four of the members on the civil list, he thought it more economical under all circumstances—despite the action he himself, along with the other members, had previously taken—to accept the offer of Her Majesty's Government.

He would therefore move, "That Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, be and he is authorized to accept the proposition of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the Civil List."

Mr. DeCosmos rose again to a point of order. He would point to the committee's report, and he would suggest that the House should vote on the question of salaries when the whole matter had already been discussed the present session (hear, hear).

Dr. Helmecken thought it might be made a point of order, but he looked upon the question as having been left unsettled by the House.

Mr. Franklin was of the same opinion. The civil list had been held over, pending the answer to the resolutions sent to the Colonial Office.

Mr. DeCosmos—There was no pending about it; the civil list was struck out. A distinct vote had been taken on the Duke of Newcastle's proposition. He looked upon the matter in a higher light than some hon. members. The reason why a vote should not be rescinded in the same session, was to preserve the dignity of the House by preventing vacillation.

They had made a proposition to Her Majesty's Government, and they had not yet received a proper answer. They had, nevertheless, expunged these self-same names from the estimates, and were they now to go into the question again?

Dr. Helmecken said the whole point of order resolved itself into the question whether the House considered their former action final; if so, it might merely result in a prolongation for twenty-four hours.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Franklin maintaining that Dr. Helmecken's motion was in order, and Messrs. Duncan and DeCosmos the contrary, the Chair's opinion was asked, and Mr. Denness decided that the motion was in order. This, however, did not satisfy the members, and it was agreed that the committee should rise, and Dr. Helmecken's opinion, as Speaker of the House, be taken on the question.

The Speaker wished the opinion of the House taken on whether the question had been finally settled.

Mr. DeCosmos thought the House would be satisfied with the Speaker's decision, and he therefore hoped the hon. gentleman would give it.

The Speaker—Then I decide the question has been settled.

Mr. DeCosmos said, after the digression, he thought the committee should at once proceed to the discussion of a suitable answer to the Governor's communication. He concurred with the hon. member for Esquimaux [Dr. Helmecken] in the hope that no official would resign on account of the action of that House, although it was only a few days ago the Speaker had said if Victoria had a proper corporation, there was no necessity for any greater official staff than the Governor and a clerk (hear, hear). So far as he was concerned, in order to prevent any inconvenience arising out of the matter to either the Governor or the officials, he was willing that the House should authorize His Excellency during the time consumed in corresponding with the Colonial office, to draw from the Colonial revenue the same immediately required; or that the House should pledge itself to indemnify the Governor for any amounts he might draw from the Crown lands revenue, until such time as the diff-

iculty—which some parties considered merely a matter of the Colonial office—was removed.

The hon. member proceeded to draw up a resolution in accordance with his remarks, upon which a great deal of informal discussion ensued.

Dr. Powell expressed himself strongly against prolonging the business of the session, and proposed that the House should sit till six o'clock, and meet again in the evening.

Mr. Duncan deprecated any such haste in so serious a matter as this—a question which had shaken many other British colonies to their centres. He would move that the committee rise and report progress. Carried.

The committee accordingly rose and reported.

Mr. DeCosmos moved that the standing orders of the House be suspended, in order to allow the House to meet to-morrow.

Carried, Mr. Franklin moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow [Saturday] at 3 o'clock.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir:—Your late articles on the above named subject, show that you are not disposed to allow every little whirlwind of excitement to carry away your common sense.

The recommendation that the Indian tribes be brought to feel a closer relationship to the government, and that while they are promptly punished for wrong-doing, their rights should be fairly acknowledged and conceded, is just to the point.

Anything approaching a war of races, or a general contest between the whites and the natives, has not yet occurred, and it is to be earnestly hoped never will.

Those who try to spread the rash report that the Butte Inlet massacre is the commencement of such a war, must have their credulity sadly imposed upon, or they are very reckless in what they say and write. It is all very well for those who live in Victoria and other large towns to raise their voices, and bluster about teaching the redskins submission with powder and ball, but we must not forget that in case of a general disturbance, between the colonists and the aborigines, it is our scattered pioneering population that will be the great sufferers.

I know of no country where it would be more difficult to carry on a business and to engage in a war with the aborigines. If such a war be once commenced, it may not end in twenty years. I am aware that the tribes are in many instances in opposition to each other; but let there be a war of races, and all the great tribes of the north will unite against the white man. But we have no such war, nor shall we have one if a wise and straightforward policy is pursued.

The history of other colonies ought to teach us wisdom on this subject. Contrast, for instance, New Zealand and Canada. In the former there has been a long train of bloody murders and wars between the whites and the natives from the earliest days of settlement to the present time. In the latter, on the contrary, there has been no such war, and the natives have been treated with kindness and respect.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the British Government will not be misled by the reports of the self-styled, grasping, bullying policy of the New Zealand Company, at a sufficient cause of hatred on the part of the natives, and other local agents of the company, who have endeavored to instill in the minds of the aborigines the idea of a general war against the whites.

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he is liable to a fine of \$500, and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. All negotiations with the natives there, about their land, must be done directly by the Governor through the Indian agent, and vice versa.

These bargains are made and fully explained to all the chiefs in council, and in the presence of all the tribe, if they wish to listen.

In this way all the chiefs may be kept in close and friendly intercourse with the Governor, and in a very short time the dreaded and hated aborigines of these colonies would become the trusty and warm supporters of Her Majesty's Representative as they now are in Canada.

In a word, let us have an Indian policy that can be understood. Let it be founded in justice and humanity. Let us show the Indians that we really wish them well; that it will be to their advantage to adopt our laws, language, and religion. In the past they have for the most part seen but a poor specimen of the white man's religion and meanness.

The white man has filled their houses with diseases and drunkenness; seduced and deceived away their wives and daughters, and in many cases cheated them to the utmost of his ability in his dealings. I am quite aware that it is popular, just now especially, to cry down the siwash and give him credit for nothing that is good or even humane; but so much the more one should say a word in his favor.

Let there be a more systematic and earnest effort made to punish the wicked villians who are engaged in selling liquor to the Indians. There are many who make it their business to go from camp to camp with their miserable poison.

The degree to which the natives are freed, degraded and deviled by drink is perfectly appalling to one who really wishes their welfare. There are few districts in which liquor has not been, directly or indirectly, the main cause.

AN OLD COLONIST.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.)

June 30th, 1864.

In re Carwell vs. McLane.—A motion for a new trial by defendant. Mr. Ring instructed by Mr. Bishop for plaintiff, and Messrs. Cary and McCright, instructed by Mr. Drake for defendant.

Mr. Ring addressed the court and set forth the grounds on which he proposed a new trial, and his Honor reserved judgment.

In re Briggs vs. Reid.—A motion for a new trial by defendant. Mr. Wood instructed by Mr. Drake for plaintiff, and Mr. McCright instructed by Mr. Green, for defendant.

Mr. Wood addressed the court and brought forward a number of points on which he opposed the motion. His Honor postponed the hearing of defendant's counsel for to-morrow.

One or two other cases of minor importance were disposed of and the court adjourned till to-day, at 10 50 a. m.

His Honor stated that the decision on the case of Farrell vs. McLoughlin, would be given to-day, and decision in the case of McGee vs. Hall, next week.

SUPREME COURT.—In re Briggs vs. Reid, a motion for a new trial was made by the defendant. Mr. McCright addressed the court and set forth the grounds on which he proposed a new trial, and his Honor reserved judgment.

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ALEXANDRIA INDIAN EXPEDITION.

The following letter from Commissioner Cox to the Colonial Secretary of British Columbia, which has been published in the Government Gazette, confirms the report published in our columns two days ago, and gives further interesting particulars:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 29th June, 1864.

The following dispatch received this morning by special messenger, from Mr. W. G. Cox in command of the "Butte Inlet Expedition" from Alexandria, is published for general information.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH.

PUNT-ZEEN LAKE, June 19th, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that in compliance with your instructions, I left Alexandria on the 8th inst. in command of the "Butte Inlet Expedition," my force, including myself, consisting of 50 men and an Indian boy, and provisions for one month, Alexis, a Chilacooten chief, whose good services as a guide I was led to calculate upon, was not to be found, and the expedition, I left Alexandria on the 8th inst. in command of the "Butte Inlet Expedition," my force, including myself, consisting of 50 men and an Indian boy, and provisions for one month, Alexis, a Chilacooten chief, whose good services as a guide I was led to calculate upon, was not to be found, and the expedition, I left Alexandria on the 8th inst. in command of the "Butte Inlet Expedition," my force, including myself, consisting of 50 men and an Indian boy, and provisions for one month, Alexis, a Chilacooten chief, whose good services as a guide I was led to 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